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NEW PRACTICE P H Y S I C;

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WHEREIN

The various DISEASES incident to the human Body are orderly described,

Their Causes assign'd,
Their Diagnostics and Prognostics enumerated,

ANDTHE

Regimen proper in each deliver'd;

WITHA

Competent Number of Medicines for every Stage and Symptom thereof,

Prescribed after the Manner

Of the most Eminent PHYSICIANS among the Moderns, and particularly those of LONDON.

The whole formed on the Model of Dr. Sydenham, and compleating the Design of his PROCESSUS INTEGRI.

In Two VOLUMES.

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The SECOND EDITION.

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Baco de Augment. Scientiar.

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TO

Dr. HULSE.

SIR,

ment will readily perceive, so your great good-nature, I know, will lead you to excuse the defects of this performance; which render it an unworthy acknowledgment of unmerited favours done to,

SIR,

Your most obedient, bumble Servant,

PETER SHAW.

OT

Dr. HUISE.

Sir,

ment will readily perceive, fo your great good-nature, I know, will lead you to excuse the desects of this personnance; which render it an unworthy actional sylventeent of uninerity actions to burst done to uninerity.

A 18

Your most obedient,

Marsa Shaw



PREFACE.



HE design of this work is candidly to exhibit the practice of medicine, as managed and improved by the ablest hands of the present age; in

bopes of spreading so useful a part of knowledge, and making it of general fer-A work of this nature being greatly wanting to such as daily attend upon the sick, I persuade my self that the intention of it will render an apology unnecessary. The methods of treating diseases to be met with in our latest practical writers of best reputation, such as those of Riverius and Sydenham, tho' excellent for their times, are now grown into disuse; and be is justly esteem'd unacquainted with the present practice, who treads exactly in their steps; or knows no better ways of treating bis patients. The late discoveries, improve-

PREFACE!

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provements, and reformations made in the leveral parts of medicine, bave given it a new face; and render it practicable to much better advantage than beretofore. And nothing, at present, seems more wanting to its perfection, than to be fairly represented and made public, like those of former ages. To effect this the better, I have, for a considerable time, and with some attention, applied my self to consider and compare together the several methods which the most eminent physicians had fall'n upon of treating various diseases; and from a series of observations made in this manner, the following treatise gradually grew up, till at length it appeared in the form of one general standard practice. In which the reader, therefore, is not to expect any hypothetical reasoning, or neat solutions of phanomena, but naked matter of science, deliver'd in plain and simple language: and I am much mistaken if the whole art may not thus be shewn to better advantage, than by uncertain reasonings, and a studied style, which, instead of instructing us in the cure of diseases, will rather teach us to harangue upon them. It seem'd most agreeable to the nature of the undertaking to pursue this general method. First, to set out in every distemper with some popular definition serving to excite an idea thereof; without at all

PREFACE.

all inquiring whether that idea be just or adequate. Fust notions of distempers can only be had by description, or the immediate perception of all their properties, or symptoms: and the opinions of different men will differ about them, according to the opportunities each has had to examine their phanomena. Having thus gain'd some imperfect notion of the distemper to be treated, we proceed to align the popular causes, to which it is generally ascribed; yet without positively asserting, that it is really owing to this or that particular cause. The true knowledge of immediate causes is not within the reach of the buman mind; nor at all necessary to a physician. After the causes of every distemper, we deliver its diagnostics, or the distinguishing signs and symptoms with which it generally begins, continues, and goes off. And this part gives, as it were, a history of the disease. When, therefore, we have seen the signs which distinguish any distemper from all others, and thus improved the notion given of it by the definition, into a tolerable knowledge, 'tis natural to enquire what turns the distemper will take, or what will be the fate of the Patient under it. And this inquiry is gratified by a fourth article, under the name of prognostics, which from the signs or circumstances before laid down, conjecture the event of the disease. And thus

PREFACE.

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thus we are brought acquainted with the necessary præcognita to the cure of every distemper; which cure is to be attempted first by a proper diet and regimen, and secondly, by the direct use of medicines peculiarly adapted to the particular symptoms, or nature of the case. The regimen of the patient, then, is the next thing to be taken into consideration; as being useful to abate the violence of the symptoms, promote the crisis, and prepare the body to receive the full effects of the remedies that are afterwards to be prescribed. Under this head, therefore, we give what relates to the management of the patient, as to the use of the non-naturals; and lay down some short rules for the diet. And thus, at length, we come fully prepared to enter, in earnest, upon the cure of the disease; which is the sole end and scope of medicine. But as this cure is seldom to be effected without remedying the several symptoms of the distemper, which are different in different subjects, we must of necessity prescribe to particular cases, as they may happen in particular constitutions, ages, sexes, &c. in order to shew the proper methods of treating them, according to the different circumstances wherewith they are usually attended. And that due respect might be had bereto, we first propose one standard example, which takes in all the more common SympSymptoms of the distemper, without regarding those that may happen of an extraordinary nature. And this gives the general method of treating that distemper. After this, a great variety of cases, attended with disterent symptoms, are also prescribed to in the same manner; till attength the subject is exhausted, or all the particular cases of a distemper have been consider'd. Thus under its proper head may all that can be said of a distemper be commodiously ranged. And this method we chose as most suitable to the present design, and advantageous for the reader; who may by means hereof readily turn to any particular stage or symptom of a distemper, or read all that is deliver'd of it in one continued thread.

The matter thus disposed under the heads abovementioned is such, in general, as was taken rather from the settled opinions, and daily practice of the most celebrated physicians, than compiled from their writings; so that the performance actually sets to view the present state, or most approved practice of medicine; whence we may learn to treat our patients in the most elegant and efficacious manner hitherto known and allow'd. And that the work might the better answer this character, I procured the assistance of a person very well acquainted with the present practice

of.

FREFACE.

of physic, in collecting and digesting the materials for it; taking care all along not to omit any considerable circumstance in a disease, or to fail in the method of treating it from its first appearance to its latest symptoms, and remotest consequences. Whence I conceive bopes that it may fully answer the design which Dr. Sydenham had in his Processus Integri, that of treating, or prescribing to, all the diseases of the human body, after the best manner of the age he lived in.

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PHYSIC,&c.

APOPLEXY.



N apoplexy is a fudden depri- Definition.
vation of all the fenses, and
all the sensible motions of the
body; excepting that of the
heart and lungs.

heart and lungs.

2. A plethora may cause it, Causes.
by oppressing the nerves of

the cerebrum and cerebellum. A cachochymia, by rendring the fluids too viscid; and so obstructing the circulation. Any thing which greatly rarises the blood and juices; or occasions a rupture of the vessels in the brain. An induration,

13

tion, or strong contraction of the canals. Natural excrescences within-side the cranium, oppressing the vessels; or a polypus, blocking up the carotids, &c. Strangulation, great contusion in

the head, and poisons.

Diagno-

3. Sometimes a violent pain in the head, dimnels, and loss of fight, or memory, precede the fit. At others, universal indolence and drowsinnels; or a flux of pituitous matter from the nose and mouth. An universal turgidness of the vefsels; a strong pulse, and redness in the face: but frequently no apparent signs precede. A great head, a short neck, and a full or gross habit, dispose the body to it. The fit is usually attended with a snoring, sometimes with a sever, rarely with a foaming at the mouth, frequently with eruptions of the menses, the hamorrhoids, sweat, or a diarrhoea; and so goes off.

Prognoftics.

4. Several former fits, respiration nearly stop'd, or render'd very irregular, and the attack happening in an advanced age, may be accounted bad signs. When the vessels of the brain are burst; and when 'tis occasion'd by poison or excrescences on the inside of the skull, 'tis usually deem'd incurable. On the contrary, if the perfon be young, the fits only symptomatical, that is, occasion'd by some other distemper; if a fever, or large evacuations have succeeded, and the abovementioned bad symptoms appear not, 'tis less dangerous proportionably.

Regimen.

5. The diet ought, as in all other cases, to be regulated by the cause; but, in general, it shou'd here be attenuating, and easy of digestion. Thus it may consist of panada, gruels, broths, &c. but if the patient hath been accustom'd to high living; the moderate use of slesh and wine might be indulged. 'Tis a necessary caution, that the patient be laid upon his back, with his head always raised.

- minid

6. During

6. During the fit, bleed largely in the jugular; cure. especially if the patient be sanguine: apply strong volatiles to the nose; and, if possible, give a large dose of fal. vol. ol. in baustu aq. pæon. c. & cerafor. nig. āa. Blow strong sternutatories up the nose; and rub the temples with spirituous cephalic mixtures. Apply, if necessary, a hot iron near the vertex, or occiput; or blow into the nostrils and mouth, the sumes of tobacco, from an inverted pipe. Apply, directly, a large epispastic to the neck; and, as soon as possible, give a strong emetic, purge or glyster. In the mean time,

R. Pulv. fol. afari, rad. elleb. alb. āa 3 j. f. sternutatorium; cujus parum in nares, mediante calamo,

infletur frequenter.

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t

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7. R. Aq. hungar. spir. lavendul. comp. sal. volat. oleos. āa 3 j. ol. castor. succin. āa 3 ss. m. & cum boc bene fricentur tempora & detonsum caput.

8. After the fit is over, nothing can contraindicate bleeding, but extream weakness, great old age, or a watery constitution.

Mittatur sanguis è vena qualibet ad 3 xij. & post

tres dies ab operatione celebrata, tantundem.

Or,

Applicentur cucurbitulæ cervici scapulis, partibusq; adjacentibus, in eundem finem: iteretur vero barum applicatio, pro re nata, per curationis decursum. And after the operation,

Re Aq. cerasor. nigror. 3 ij. pæon. c. 3 vj. confect. alkerm. 3 ij. sal. vol. oleos. spir. lavendul. comp. aa 3 j. syr. pæon. c. 3 iij. m. f. haustus hora somni su-

mendus.

9. On the very day of bleeding, if requisite, or

the day after,

Re Pulv. ipecacuanh. 3 ij. cum syr. violar. q. s. f. bolus hora commoda sumendus; bibendo de decocto bordei copiose inter operandum.

Or,

Ry Vin. emet. 3 j. oxymel. scillit. 3 ss. m.

ugilie ht, blerOlugely he we briefly Be Tart. emet. gr. vj. aut viij cum confero. rofar.

rubr. q. f. f. bolus.

Let the emetic be repeated once a week, if necessary; after the operation whereof exhibit as follows.

10. B. Conf. rutæ 3 B. pulv. croc. castor. Sal. volat. succin. aa gr. v. c. c. gr. iij. confect. alkerm. q. f. f. bolus b. f. sumendus cum baustu sequent.

Be Aq. ruta, cerasor. n. aa 3 j. paon. c. 3 B. spir.

lavend. comp. gut. Ix. ffr. pæon. c. 3 iij. m.

11. Next apply vesicatories to the arms, legs, &c. and one to the whole head, if occasion requires: but when these are used, let the patient have in readiness a strong solution of Gummi Arabicum in decocto bordei, to drink freely of, in case they cause the strangury.

12. When the blifters begin to dry, 'tis time to proceed to glyfters; then to cathartics by the mouth; both of which ought to be of the

strongest kind.

R Decoct. commun. clysteriz. 3 xij. vin. emet. turbid. syr. de spina cervina aa 3 B. ol. rutæ, lumbricor. aa 3 js. m. f. enema.

B. Fol. sen. 3 B. colocynth. 3 ij. sem. carui contus. 3 B. coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ 3 xij. adde elect. lenitiv. sal. cathart. amar. aa 3 j. ol. hyperic. 3 ij. pulv. jalap. 3 j. m. f. enema, hora commoda injiciendum, & semel vel bis in septimana iterandum.

13. R Pil. ex duobus, extract. rud. aa 3 j. caftor. pulo. gr. x. sal. volat. succin. gr. iv. syr. de spina cervina q. s. f. pil. vj. pro dosi.

Be Pil. fætid. coch. minor. aa gr. xv. resin. jalap. gr. vj. ol. n. m. gut. ij. syr. de rhabarb. q. s. f. pilulæ mediocres pro desi, ter in septimana repetenda.

14. Afterwards, fince wine is thought to convey medicines readily into the blood, and promote their operation,

B. Rad. jalap. contus. zij. cinnam. n. m. mac. aa zj. infunde calide in vin. alb. lusitanici to j. per

aliquot dies, ut f. tinctura.

Be Hujus tincturæ 3 j. vel 3 js. syr de spina cervina 3 vj. f. baust. pro re nata repetendus.

Or,

B. Elect. caryocostin. 3 vj. vin. alb. aq. ceras. nig.

aa 3 j. syr. de spina cervina 3 vj. m.

B. Tinct. sacræ 3 iij. syr. de spina cervina 3 j. spir lavend. c. 3 j. f. haust. bis in septimana sumendus.

R. Tinet. facra 3 B. vel 3 vj. fumat omni vesperi,

bora somni ad 14mam vicem.

15. Observe, in general, that as in all distempers not lethargic, 'tis proper to give a paregoric at night, after the use of evacuating medicines, or the application of vesicatories; so in all lethargic ones, cephalics are happily employ'd in their stead.

ptoms, let issues be made between the shoulders, or on the inside of the arms and legs. Setons also,

and perperual blifters, are proper.

17. Cucuphas likewise, or quilted caps, tho' the form is almost abolish'd, may be of service; and therefore, are now and then prescribed in the pre-

fent practice.

Rad. angel. bispan. 3 ij. ireos florentin. 3 j. rad. zinziber. zedoar. pipcr. long. n. m. ãa 3 s. berb. majoran. menth. fl. rorismar. lavend. ãa m. s. f. pulv. crassus, serico inserendus & supra verticem derasum gestandus.

To these ingredients might be added Lign. aloes, gum. benzoin. or others of the tribe of aromatic cephalics. Before the application hereof, its useful

B 3

to embrocate the head, after shaving, cum aq. hungar. spir. lavendul. comp. aa; with which also the ingredients should be sprinkled, once or twice a week, whilst they are worn.

18. On the evenings of evacuating days, and the intermediate ones, there may be room for ce-

phalics by the mouth.

B. Pulv. de guttet. n. m. cinnamon. castor. russ. ãa 3 j. cinnab. antimon. 3 iij. antihect. poterij 3 j. zinzib. condit. conserv. anthos ãa 3 s. ol. succin. gut. iij. syr. pæon. comp. q. s. f. elect.

Or.

Rad. valerian. sylv. paon. mar. ãa zij. contrayerv. serpent. virg. ãa z B. dictamn. alb. visc. querç. ãa z j. croc. spec. diamb. ãa z B. cinnab. antimon. z B. cons. flaved. aurant. n. m. condit. succ. kerm. ãa z B. ol. cinnam. gut. vj. syr. è cort. citri, q. s. f. elect. sumat. quant. n. m. ter 4 terve quotidie, superbibendo julapij sequentis cochl. v.

B. Aq. cerasor. nigror. 3 vj. mirab. 3 ij. syr. ca-

ryoph. 3 vj. spir. lavend. comp. 3 B. m. f. julap.

Or,

By Aq. rutæ, cerasor. n. ãa ziij. bryon. comp. pæon. comp. ãa z js. conf. alkerm. z s. syr. pæon. comp. z j. m. f. julap.

Or,

Rt Aq. cerasor. nig. cinnam, ten. pæon. comp. aa 3 iij. tinct. croc. 3 ij. sal. volat. oleos. 3 ij. sacch. alb. q. s. m. sumat cochl. iv. subinde, cum guttis 60 sequentis mixturæ.

By Sal. volat. ol. 3 iij. spir. lavend. comp. tinct.

croc. ãa 3 j. m.

To these may be added Spir. corn. cerv. spir. sal.

armon. & tinct. castor.

19. Troches were anciently prescribed in this and the like cases; and are sometimes, tho' rarely, used in the modern practice.

B. Pulv. de guttet. 3 s. cinnab. antimon. 3 ij. sal. volat. succin. 3 j. cl. cinnam. n. m. aa gut. vj sacch.

faceh. alb. 3 iv. cum mucilagin. gum. tragacanth. in aq. ceras. nig. facta, fiant trochisci 3 B. pendentes.

B. Cinnab. antimon. pulv. cinnam. spec. diamb. rad. contrayerv. croci ãa 3 B. castor. russ. 3 ij. rad. angel. hispan. mac. n. m. ãa 3 B. sacch. alb. 3 vj. succi kermes, spir. lavend. c. ãa 3 B. mucilagin. gum. tragacanth. q. s. f. trochisci 3 B. pendentes; quorum unum teneat in ore frequenter.

20. Cephalic wines also are serviceable.

Rad. pæon. mar. tenuiter incis. ziv. valerian. sylv. visc. querc. ãa zij. n. m. mac. cinnam. ãa zij. coccinel. Dij. berb. rorismarin. salv. beton. āa m. j. croc. zij. caryophyl. zj. vin. alb. lisbon. to iv. infunde, leni calore, per dies aliquot; colaturæ adde spir. lavend. comp. zij. bibat sochl. vj. ter in die.

21. In gross habits, and where the fluids are apt

to stagnate in the capillaries,

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B. Rad. raphan. rustic. sem. sinap. milleped. vivent. āa z ij. sem. cardamom. minor. z ij. lign. aloes rad. zedoar. āa z s. valerian. sylv. z j. vin. alb. to iv. infunde calide per 4 dies, colatura sumatur ut supra.

22. If a disposition to the distemper still remains, let the following drink, with a proper diet, be con-

tinued for a confiderable time.

Re Rad. pæon. mar. z vj. valerian. sylv. z j. angel. hispan. zedoar. āa z B. lign. sassafras, guaiaci āa z iij. sem. sināp. contus. z ij. cardamom. major. z j. cubeb. z B. herb. rorismar. majoran. slor. lavend. āa m. j. cort. aurant. bacc. junip. sem. fænic. d. āa z ij. passular major. exacinat. to j. insunde hæc omnia in cerevisiæ fortioris fermentantis, non lupulatæ, congijs viij. stent simul per dies xij. deinde bibat æger pro potu ordinario.

23. For watery constitutions, use the purges prescribed in the dropsy; but when this distemper is caused by poison, polypus's, or excrescences

crescences in the skull, no cure seems to be hi-

24. A paroplexy is a partial or flight apoplexy. Catoche, catochus, catalepsis, or tetanus, all different names for the same thing, is a species either of this, or the epilepsy, or a mixture of both; the patient remaining motionless, and in the same posture wherein he first was taken; whilst the parts affected appear either rigid or flaccid.

25. The causes hereof may be the same with those of the apoplexy; whereto may be added a fever, or long continued quartan ague, melancholy, hard study, a dry constitution, frights, &c.

26. If an epilepfy, convulsions, madness, or a

marasmus follow it, 'tis seldom cured.

The cure is to be attempted as that of the apoplexy, unless it proceed from melancholy or madness; in which case 'tis to be treated as those.

27. Carus is a faint apoplexy, attended with profound fleep, and a fever. 'Tis as eafily cured as the apoplexy; tho' the shaking of the head sometimes remains.

28. Coma somnolentum, coma vigil, & catapho-

ra, are only a lesser species of a carus.

A lethargy, also, which being a slight kind of apoplexy, attended with a great disposition to sleep, a delirium and a fever, is often the product of a fever; tho' it may likewise proceed from a cold, viscid, or watery cause; as from any collection of srum in the meninges, or substance of the brain. If this be symptomatical, 'tis accounted dangerous; but if from a tumor in the brain, mortal. A parotis, or flux of matter from the ears, nares, &c. is esteemed a good sign herein. What is said, therefore, of the apoplexy, belongs to all these in their kind and proportionate degree. We shall also treat them severally, as symptoms in a sever.

EPILEPSY.

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I. A N Epilepsy, is either a particular or an Definition.

universal convulsion, attended with a deprivation of all the senses. By convulsion is meant an involuntary contraction, or a constant immobility of a muscular part of the body.

matical, may be caused either by repletion or inanition. By repletion, from the blood and spirits slowing unequally, and involuntarily thro the muscles and brain: by inanition, when the spirits hurry too sast from the brain, and some muscles are deprived of their blood and siner sluids more than others; as happens in bypercatharses, violent hamorrhages, want of sleep, &c. Excrescences also, and venereal nodes, a corruption of the meninges, or vessels of the brain, wounds, contusions, and abscesses, may cause the same. Sometimes too it seems to be hereditary; proceeding from a fright of the mother, by seeing epileptic persons, &c.

3. The figns preceding a fit are, great pain Dieg. and weight in the head, drowfiness, stupidity, and heaviness about the joints. Forgetfulness, and broken sleep. Tingling in the ears, and rolling of the tongue. Frequent yawning and sneezing; the urine being thin and crude. Those in the fit, are a deprivation of all sensation. Sudden whirling round, running, slying, standing erect and rigid, or falling down; according as the muscles are contracted. Gnashing of the teeth. Interrupted respiration, Sometimes an involuntary emission of the semen, urine, and excrements. Frothing at the mouth, towards the end of the sit, which sometimes begins anew; and

lastly, a perfect ignorance of all that pass'd, dur-

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ing the paroxysm.

4. If hereditary, 'tis reckon'd incurable; in a child, dangerous; and happening after puberty, hard to cure. A violent fit sometimes becomes apoplectic, and proves mortal. Coming about the first appearance of the menses, they usually cure it. A long continued quartan will likewise refolve it and one to any student a lo ho ademmi

Regimen. - 5. If caused by repletion, order a slender deterfive diet; if by inanition, the contrary. See apo-

plexy, 5.d. ont mon , nordigar

Care.

6. During the paroxylm, be the cause what it will, if the patient is plethoric, or continues long in the fit, bleed, and proceed as in the apoplexy, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, remembring, here, to refift the convulsion by forcibly keeping the hands open, and the legs and arms in their natural posture. After the fit is over, if the cause be repletion, let the cure be begun with bleeding in the jugular; repeating it pro re nata: or if no dangerous fymptoms require the larger vessels to be immediately open'd, cupping may suffice. The same night, if necessary, or on the following, exhibit an emetic; and repeat it according to the inveteracy and fixedness of the distemper: after which ule purgatives.

By Extract. rud. pil. coch. min. aa gr. xv. fal, tartar. vol. succin. pulv. castor. russ. aa gr. v. f.

pilularum dosis.

7. If the patient be hypochondriacal, costive, or inclined to the iliac passion; if the blood be viscid, or voracity has preceded, then

Ry Calomel. gr. xv. conferv. anthos. 3 ij. f. bol. b. f. sumendus; & mane sequenti capiat. hauft. se-

R. Fol. senæ. ziij. rad. rhabarb. agaric. aa Dij. sal tartari 3 j. infunde in aq. rutæ q. s. colaturæ 3 iij. adde syr. de spina cervina 3 B. elect. è succo rofar.

rofar. 3j. aq. paon. comp. 3iij. spt. lavend. comp. gut 40. m.

Or,

R. Pil. fætid. ex duobus aa gr. xv. calomel. gr. xij. ol. n. m. gut. ij. cum syrup. pæon. comp. q. f. f. pilul. dosis, semel in septimana, vel sæpius repetenda.

Next come in epispastics, perpetual blisters, issues, setons, and cephalic sternutatories. See

apoplexy, 6, 11.

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8. The cure of an epilepfy from inanition, is the same, omitting the larger evacuations, with the cure of that from repletion; and, accordingly, what follows may indifferently serve for either. In the intervals, therefore, of the paroxysms,

Re Cinnab. antimon. 3 j. pulv. castor. spec. di-

ambr. āa gr. x. m.

Minimistry ove Or,

Ry Cinnab. antimon. pulv. de guttet. aa 3 j. ol. n. m. gut. ij. m.

Or,

By Cinnab. antimon. rad pæon. āa Ə j. fal. volat. fuccin. gr. v. ol. cinnam. gut. ij. f. pulv. pro dosi.

Re Cinnab. antimon. If pulv. de guttet. Is. pulv. castor. croc. sal. volat. succin. aa gr. v. conserv. anthos, gr. x. succ. kermes q. s. f. bolus sextâ quaq; bora (sicut præcedentes pulveres) sumendus cum julap. in apoplexia præscript. 18.

To such ingredients may be added occasionally, Cran. human. troch. de myrrh. visc. querc. cort. peruv. rad. serpent. virg. valerian. sylvestr. asa fætid. lumbric. terrest. ol. anthos chymicum,

&cc

9. R. Rad. pæon. mar. z iij. valerian. sylv. z j. visc. querc. z s. vini canarin. th iij. infunde calide s. a. colaturæ adde spt. lavendul. comp. z iij. syr. flor. pæon. z ij. capiat cochlear. vj. ter in die.

The

The cephalic wines, as in apoplexy, 20. and many other medicines there prescribed, are proper in this case also.

This method failing, and the juices remaining viscid; provided the patient be not hectical, a course of chalybeate waters, as those of Islington,

or the German-Spaw, is advisable.

If the case shou'd prove very obstinate, and be attended with great viscidity of the juices, whilst the patient remains sufficiently strong, a salivation will often succeed; and ought, therefore, be recommended; provided the intervals of the fits are neither short nor uncertain: for should a paroxysm happen in the middle of a salivation, 'twou'd greatly hazard the patient's life. After salivation, we must again have recourse to purgation; and lastly to a sudorific diet-drink of lign. salfafras, guaiacum, &c.

by curing the distempers which occasion them; and secondarily by the above-mention'd cepha-

lics.

viti; which sometimes affects girls from ten years old to the eruption of the menses. It seems to be a continual, slight convulsion in the head, arms, hands, legs, &c. occasioning a thousand odd motions and gestures, especially in eating and drinking; but leaves the senses intire: nor are the contractions violent, or painful as in a legitimate convulsion.

impending, proper evacuations, among which reckon calomel purgatives, are to be premised; then proper chalybeates and hysterics, as Chalybs cum sulphure, castor. crocus, asa fætida, &c. exhibited. The cure, in other respects, is the same as of the epilepsy; if from repletion, by evacuations

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and cephalics; if from inanition, by cephalics alone.

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observe that from the birth to a quarter old, they are usually supposed to proceed from the diet, or the particular structure of the body; but from a quarter to three years old, commonly from dentition: when the teeth breaking thro' the periosteum, and gums, occasion exquisite pain, restlesses, and thence convulsions.

13. When the epilepfy or convulsions in infants, proceed from repletion, or, which is the same thing, a retention of what ought to be evacuated; from the time of their birth till they are a quarter old, proceed thus, in general; augmenting or diminishing this mean dose proportionably to the age.

Ry Pulv. subtilis. rhabarb. opt. 3 j. ol. anis. gut. ij. m. divid. in chartas vj. sumat unam omni, vel alternis noctibus, è cochleari lactis materni, pro re nata.

14. If the distemper be violent, apply a vesicatory to the neck; and at the same time,

Re Pulv. de guttet. 3 ij. spec. diamb. castor. rus. āa gr. iij. m. s. chart. iv. sumat unam quarta quaq; hora è pauco julapio sequenti.

R. Aq. ceras. n. rutæ āa z j. syr. pæon. comp. āa z s. auri mosaici z j. m. f. julap.

Re Spt. lavend. comp. tinct. croc. āa 3 B. m. dentur gut. x. ter quotidie, cum julapio.

15. Pulvis or ol. sem. anis. mixed with the child's meat, is found an useful thing against the ventris tormina, whether from the included air or diet; which sometimes, in these tender bodies, occasion convulsions.

The milk curdling or growing acid in the stomach, or intestines, will cause the same; in which case, supposing the child, a boy of two months old, give ipecacuanh. gr. viij. vel 3 s. if under

Difeases of the Head.

under two months, oxymel. scillit. 3ij. vel 3iij.

and afterwards,

R. Pulv. è chel. cancror. simp. cretæ albiss. co-ral. rub. āa 3 B. ol. n. m. gut. ij. m. f. chart. vj. sumat unam ter quotidie cum pauco julapio sequenti.

Ry Aq. cinnam. ten. ceras. níg. aa z ij. pæon. comp. z B. ocul. cancror. ppt. z j. sach. alb. q. s.

m. f. julapium.

16. If the child be plethoric, laxative glysters should be often injected; and a leech or two shou'd be now and then apply'd behind the ears, or an epispastic to the neck, once a month, if necessary. The same purpose is answered by an issue in the neck, or arm.

17. Convulsive disorders sometimes happen to infants from worms, against which nothing seems better suited than a due proportion'd dose of athiops min. every night for some time; and af-

terwards a few calomel purgatives.

And in convulsions from dentition, the like method is to be observed; increasing the doses pro-

portionably to the age.

18. Dentition, attended with a loofeness, is better than the contrary; tho' it sometimes occasions convulsions by inanition, and is often accompanied with a vomiting.

In this case, having first cleared the primæ viæ by gentle purgatives of rad. as syr. rhabarb. with a drop or two of ol. anis. to a

dose,

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Frequenter pitissat de decocto albo edulcorato.

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Applicatur emplast. stomach. mag. super alutam extens. & pauco oleo n. m. per expressionem illitum, abdomini toti.

Alfo,

R. Confect. fracastor. s.m. 3is. aq. cinnam. ten. 3 ij. epidem. syr. de mecon. āa 3 s. spt. lavend. comp. gut. xxx. f. mixtura, sumat cochleare unum post omnes dejectiones liquidas, agitato vase.

If vomiting prevent the effects of the mix-

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Re Sal. absynth. 3 B. solve in succ. limon. recent. 3 j. sumat cochleare parvulum subinde.

19. Costiveness in dentition, sometimes causes

convulsions by repletion. In this case,

R. Conserv. cynosbat. 3 j. syr. violar. rhabarb. āa 3 s. ol. amygdalar. dulc. 3 j. f. linctus, detur cochleare mediocre bis terve quotidie.

Or,

R. Syr. rosar. solut. flor. persicor. rhabarb. āa 3 s. ol. anisi gut. iiij. m. capiat cochleare parvulum sub-inde.

Alfo,

Re Decost. commun. clysteriz. ziij. elest. lenitiv. sal. cathart. amar. āa zis. ol. olivar. zs. syr. rosar. solut. zj. f. enema, hora commoda injiciend.

& pro rei exigentia iterandum.

20. Dentition raising a sever, and thereby causing convulsions by repletion, the above-mention'd evacuations are to be used occasionally; and afterwards, the testaceous powders with a proper julep: or if inanition be the cause, the same powders will be convenient.

20. If the convulsions happen to affect the

head remarkably,

Ry Ol. succin. 3j. spt. c. c. 3 fs. m. illinanturq; tempora & partes pone aures, durante paroxysmo.

When the gums appear inflamed, tumified, and white on the upper part, they must be immediately cut with a proper instrument, to make way for

the

the growing tooth, and so prevent the impending

danger.

Necklaces ought not to be rely'd on for making dentition easy. If they have any virtue this way, 'tis probably narcotic; and so rad. pæon. mar. & fem. byoscyam. or the stronger opiates, seem as

good as any thing for this purpose.

21. To this disease we may refer the Cramp; which is a convulsive, or involuntary contraction of a muscular part of the body; being either natural, as in convulsive constitutions, or accidental, from living in cold places, underground, &c.

It affects all parts indifferently, but the hams, feet, and toes, oftner than the arms and hands.

It seems to affect women more than men, but children less than either. It is very seldom mortal, tho' its returns are often quick, and continuance long; with great pain and distention of some vessels; as appears from the knots and ganglions it occasions.

If it be natural, observe the diet as in case of the epilepsy, or convulsions; but if accidental, no

particular one is necessary.

In the natural, exhibit internals as in convulfions. When accidental, remove the cause. In both may be used externally aq. bungar. or rather the following.

R. Spt. vin. campborat. lavend. comp. ol. amygd. d. āa 3 B. spir. sal. armon. 3 j. ol. succin. āa 3 j. m. f. linimentum; quocum pars affecta valide fricetur salida maru

cetur, calida manu.

Or,

R. Ung. dialth. ol. lumbricor. aa 3 st. ol. terebinth. 3 ij. camphor. 3 ij. spt. lavend. comp. 3 ij. ol. caryoph. gut. vj. m. in eundem finem.

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i. A Pally is a deprivation of the motion, or Definite the fense of feeling, in a part of the body; sometimes the former without the latter; sometimes the latter without the former; and sometimes both together; being always attended with a relaxation, flaccidity, and at length an atrophy of the part.

Happening to all the parts below the head, 'tis called a paraplegia; to one whole side, an hemiplegia; to a single part or limb, a particular palsy.

2. The first species, viz. a deprivation of mo-canses: tion, the sense of touch remaining entire, may proceed from any thing obstructing the free entrance of the blood and spirits into the muscles; from a too great humidity; from external cold, receiv'd by lying on the ground in winter weather, &c. and lastly, from external force, as falls, bruises, luxations, tumors, &c.

The second species, viz. a deprivation of the sense of touch, whilst the power of motion remains, may happen from a viscidity or grossness of the animal spirits, &c. unsitting them for their proper office; the this be not so great as quite to prevent their slowing thre the nerves into the muscles. The third species is a conjunction of the first and second.

3. As one or both sides of the head or sace bide are seized; so are the nerves of the brain affected: and as one or both sides of the sace and body; so the nerves of the brain and spina dors. If the head be untouched, then only the nerves of the medulla oblongata, and spina dorsi are affected.

4. It need not be mention'd that the com-prographicated species is the worst, and an universal more

more dangerous than a particular palfy. When it succeeds an apoplexy, 'tis rarely cured; often degenerating into that again. An atrophy in this case is bad. Happening in old age, it usually proves incurable. In winter 'tis hard to remove. A tremor in that species which is attended with loss of voluntary motion, seems to be a good symptom: and the more heat in the parts affected, the better. 'Tis easier cured in the extremities than in other parts. A sever coming upon a palfy is reckon'd a good sign; so also is a diarrhoea, if the case be recent.

Regim.

5. Let the diet be spoon-meat, made agreeable by wine and spice. A glass of wine may be sometimes allowed, either pure, or burnt with aromatics; especially in the complicated species. Chocolate and sago are proper. Mustard, where agreeable, can hardly be used too freely. Whatever renders the juices viscid is bad; but whatever invigorates the body, and affords a smooth and sluid chyle is good.

The following antiparalitic jelly, is a proper thing

to make part of the diet in this cafe. and another

Re Jusculi carnis vitulinæ to iiij. sub sinem coctionis adde fol. ling. cerv. puleg. violar. fragor.
meliss. bepatic. capil. vener. dent, leon, āa m. ij.
slor. calend. p. ij. uvar. passular. exacinat. uvar.
corintbiac. āa z ij. post colaturam adde lumbric.
terr. abscissis caudis & capitibus, & mediante stylo
ferreo apertor. sale confrictor. & vino malvatico
vel aqua pura lavator. no. 60. despuma, ebulliatq;
lento igne, ad gelatinæ consistentiam; colaturæ sumat z iiij. quotidie.

6. Purging glysters come first in the order of cure. If the case be universal and inveterate,

Re Decoct. com. clyster. z xij. in quo solve pil. ex duobus zij. & adde vin. emet. turbid. syr. de spina cervina āa z is. sal. cathart. amar. z j. pulv. jalap. z ij. f. enema bora commoda injiciend. pro re nata.

Gure.

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Then give an emetic once a week if the case demands it, and of the same kind, as in the apoplexy 9.

7. Next proceed to brisk purgatives, as in the

apoplexy 13. epilepsy 5, 6. and afterwards,

Re Athiop. mineral. 3 j. gum. guaiac. cinnab. antimon. āa 3 s. rad. serpent. virg. contrayerv. castor. āa 3 is. sal. volat. succin. c. c. volat. āa 3 j. conserv. slaved. aurant. 3 ij. ol. succin. sassafas āa gut. v. cum syr. è corticibus citri q. s. f. elect. capiat. quant. n. m. ter in die, superbibendo haustum vini absinthitis.

8. In universal palsies apply vesicatories freely.

In gross bodies let issues be made between the shoulders, or in the arms. Strong sternutatories here are also of service. See apoplexy 6.

Cupping upon the particular parts with scarri-

fication if requisite, or without it is useful.

In gross and moist constitutions, masticatories are proper to unload the salival glands. See apoplexy 18.

In this case likewise,

Ry Sem. finap. cont. zij. cinnam. cont. ziij. vin. alb. tbij. infunde frigide colaturæ adde spt. lavend. com. ziij. m. capiat. coch. iiij. ter in die.

A course of the German-Spaw water may be here beneficial. The cold bath, if the person be strong, and not too old, used twice or thrice a week for some time, in a moderate season, taking a sudorific after he comes out, is a good assistance here; and sometimes effects a cure, when other things have failed.

Cures are also said to have been perform'd by holding the paralytic parts in hot grains till they cool; the same is said of an ox's paunch. But perhaps it may be better, in particular palsies, to hold the parts affected over, or bath

them

them with a strong decoction of cephalic and aromatic herbs; a proper quantity of spt. vini being added to it; fo that the steam may be received for a good while together; after each time wrapping the parts up with warm flan-

9. Liniments are proper, being used warm, and well rubbed in along the spina dorfi, if the case be universal; or on the parts affected, if particular; covering them afterwards with warm flannel.

Re Ung. nervin. 3 ij. ol. terebinth. spt. vin. campb. aa 3 j. spt. sal. armon. 3 B. m. f. liniment.

R. Ol. hyper. lumb. terr. ag. hung. spt. lavend. c.

(al. volat. ol. āa p. a. m.

10. Plasters also, especially in universal palfies, are ferviceably apply'd along the spina

R. Gum. ammon. galban. pic. burgund. emp. de cymin. āa p. æ. extende super alutam, ad eum tinem.

11. Cephalic drops ought to be freely used thro?

the cure.

R Sal. vol. ol. 3 iij. spt. lavend. c. 3 ij. tinct. castor. 3 j. m. sumat gut. 50. frequenter, è quovis

vehiculo appropriato.

In particular palsies sem. sinapios bruised, moistened with spt. vini, & acet. vin. alb. aa apply'd as a cataplasm, and renewed once or twice a day, is a powerful medicine.

Vinum absintbites, or other bitter wines, are here serviceable. And the affinity between this and the former cephalic cases, makes several of the medicines mention'd in the apoplexy and epilepfy useful here.

Cort. & lig. guaiac. sassafras, & sem. sinap. infused in wine, or ale, for constant drink, make it

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as serviceable to humid constitutions, as vinum

viperinum to the hectical, in this distemper.

Observe here that cinnab. antimonij, though generally an excellent remedy in nervous cases, must be omitted, or sparingly used, in hectical constitutions; the vessels of such being commonly weak.

A falivation may be try'd after all.

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12. The palfy of the tongue is an accidental diminution, or intire deprivation of speech, from the same cause as a particular palfy. If the tongue alone be affected, the cure is soon perform'd, unless the patient has been paralytic before, or is now aged; in which case 'tis seldom cured. An apoplexy coming either before or after it is accounted bad.

Bleeding in the jugular is here excellent, if the strength will allow it; after which give an emetic. Blisters greatly assist; and so do warm aromatic bitters. Give also frequently spt. lavend. comp. 3 j. dropt on sugar, or crumbs of bread. These failing, use the evacuations and internal medicines already mention'd; and in particular, the massicatories in apoplexy 18. because these immediately affect the tongue.

13. Tremors seem to be a weakness, or irregular undulation of the nerves; and are either continual or intermittent; proceeding from a particular structure, being hereditary, or accidental, from errors in life; as hard drinking, prosufe venery, too free an use of opiates, working in some sorts of

mines, passions, &c.

Those which are either hereditary, or proceed from some particular structure, are not dangerous; though they usually continue till death. The accidental often prove mortal, by introducing apoplexies and palsies. Aged people are most subject to them. The cure here is altogether the

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fame as in the palfy; only omitting the weakening evacuations.

14. Of kin to the palfy seems to be that numbness or deadness of the limbs, vulgarly expressed
by saying the band, for example, or foot, is askeep;
which usually happens when the circulation of
the blood in a part is stopped or hindred. People
never have it whilst they are in motion. That
species of it which happens in emaciated persons,
or such as are constrained to lye long in one posture, often causes a mortification, some obscure
pain is felt, in common kind, till one attempts
to move; when that faculty seems to be entirely
lost; and a tingling with weakness succeeds;
so that if the legs are affected, people often fall
down, whilst they attempt to stand or walk.

Motion, or the recovery of a free circulation, is the cure. Frictions, with a flesh brush, or otherwise, in violent cases, may be of singular service.

If these fail, use the liniments in epilepfy 21.

The case in emaciated persons, may at first be treated with embrocations of spt. vini campbor. & aq. bung. but if the part be excoriated, apply thereto a plaster of deminium subnigrum.

VERTIGO.

Def.

1. A Vertigo is the appearance of a circular motion in the visible objects, attended with consternation, diminution of fight, and some-

times an inability to stand.

Cause.

2. The cause, in general, is perhaps whatever may distend, press, or contract the arteries; as sudden sear, surprize, ebriety, voracity, &c. whereby the regular influx and ressure of the animal spirits into the optic nerves and retina are prevented. Sometimes it may be occasioned by an acid, or other humor, lodged in the stomach, vellicating

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its nerves, and so communicating with the retina: and thus the hypochondriac and hysteric passion may cause it.

3. If it be symptomatical, recent, happening prog. but seldom; and the patient be young; the cure is easy: but if original, consirm'd, frequent, apoplectical or epileptical, happening in aged persons, with great dimness of sight, and inability to stand, the cure is difficult.

4. Let, the regimen be the same as in the Regim.

apoplexy and epilepfy.

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5. For the first step in the cure, bleed in the cure, jugular, or cup; then exhibit an emetic; next apply a vesicatory to the neck, or use perpetual blisters, or make issues, and order sternutatories, with most of the internal medicines prescribed in the apoplexy, except the purges, which ought here to be rather lenitive, and more sparingly exhibited, than strong and frequently repeated.

If the distemper proceeds from the hypochondriacal or hysteric affection, chalybeates take place;

and may here be order'd as in those cases.

HEAD-ACHE.

I. THE head-ache is a painful fensation in the Def. muscles, membranes, nerves, or other parts of the head.

2. The cause hereof is supposed to be what—Cause and ever too much distends the nervous or membra—Diag. nous parts; whether by rarifying the sluids them-selves, increasing their quantity, motion, or both.

3. The more superficial the pain the better; Prog. but the more acute and continual the worse. An eruginous vomiting in the time of the pain, with deasness and watching, portends madness. Being attended with noise in the ears, vertigo, deasness, and dulness of feeling in the hands, it

threatens an apoplexy or epilepsy. If violent in a woman with child, if attended with drowsiness, and it be of long continuance, 'tis accounted very bad.

Regim.

4. Let the diet be panada, gruel, tea, &c. Flesh should be avoided, especially if the pain be attended with pulsation.

Cure.

5. Bleed in the jugular, cup, or apply leeches to the temples and behind the ears. Tis proper, in the next place, to give an emetic of ipecacuanba, be the pain symptomatical or original. After which,

R. Aq. cerafor. n. cinnam. ten. āa z j. pæon. c. z s. spt. lavend. comp. z ij. sal. vol. oleof. gut. zo. tinet. castor. gut. xx. confect. alkerm. z is. syr. croc. z iij. laud. lond. gr. j. m. f. baustus, b. s. sumendus.

6. After this apply a vesicatory to the neck; and when it ceases to run, if the patient be of a gross habit, cut issues, setons, or use perpetual bli-

sters. Purgatives also are proper.

Ry Fol. sen. 3 iij. sem. fænic. d. cinnam. cont. aa 3 s. rad. rhabarb. agaric. incis. aa 3 ij. sal. tartar. 3 j. insunde in aq. cerasor. nigror. 3 v. colaturæ 3 iij. adde syr, de spina cerv. rosar. solut. aa 3 s. spt. lavend. comp. 3 j. m. f. potio mane sumenda, cum regimine.

Or.

R. Tinct. sacr. cum duplo specierum 3 iij. sal. vol. eleos. tinct. castor. āa gut. 30. m. sumat ut præcedens.

If pills please better,

Re Extract. rud. 3j. pil. fætid. stomach. cum gum. ăa 3 s. tart. vitriolat. Эij. sal. volat. succin. Эs. ol. n. m. gut. ij. f. pil. n°. xxi. pro tribus dosib. sumat unam semel vel bis in septimana pro re nata.

7. Diaphoretics likewise assist.

R. Pulv. lapid. contrayerv. 3 B. rad. serp. v. 9 ss. sal. vol. c. c. croc. āa gr. iv. theriac. andromach. 9 ij. syr. de mecon. q. s. f. bolus hora somni sumendus, cum haustu sequenti.

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Ry Aq. ceraf. n. theriacal. aa z iss. syr. croci z ss. sal. vol. oleof. z ss. m. f. haustus.

After the necessary evacuations, this will be of

fervice.

Re Lig. guaiac. sassafras aa ziiij. decoct. bord. cong. iij. coque diu, lento igne, vase clauso, & sub sinem coctionis adde rad, eryng. cond. zvj. sem. sænic. dulc. cinnam. caryoph. cont. aa zij. colaturam bibat pro potu ordinario sc. tbij. quotidie per quatuor vel sex bebdomadas.

8. If the diforder be accompanied with watching,

opiates must be used after proper evacuations.

Adde laud. liquid. sydenb. gut. xxx. plurefve, pro

re nata, haustui emulsion. sequent.

R. Sem. papaver. alb. 3 ij, pæon. amygd. dulc. excortic. aa 3 vj. contunde s. a. super-affundendo aq. ceras. nig. to ij. colaturæ adde aq. pæon. comp. 3 iij. spt. croc. 3 j. sacch. alb. q. s. m. bibat etiam baustulum ad libitum.

9. Plasters applied to the temples may be of

fome service.

R. Gum. mastich. pic. burgund. āa p. æ. extende super sericum nigrum, temporibus applicandum.

Some of the following plaster, spread on fine leather, may successfully be laid along the sutures, after the head has been close shaved, and well rubb'd with a little spt. lavend. comp.

Ry Emp. è cymin. z iij. campbor. z iss. mastich. tacamahac. labdan. āa z ss. n. m. caryoph. pip. long. flor. lavend. anthos āa z j. balsam. peruv. z iij. ol.

origan. gut. x. f. emplast. f. a.

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10. R. Aq. hungar. Spt. lavend. c. aa 3 j. vin.

campb. laud. liquid. tinct. croc. aa 3 ss. m.

A linen rag dipt in this mixture, and apply'd warm to the temples, may here have its use. 'Tis also proper to snuff up the nostrils a mixture of aq. hung. & ros. dam. aa. Take the following from Dr. Quincy.

Ry Sal.

Diseases of the Head.

R. Sal. vol. oleof. 3 ij. spt. lavend. comp. gut. xx. aq. rofar. vel flor. aurant. 3 ss. m. in eundem finem.

Several medicines prescribed in the apoplexy and

epilepsy are proper here.

ri. Tis an observation of moment, that inveterate head-aches are often owing to the lues venerea, or are the effect of its remains after the malignity is gone. Where there is ground for this suspicion, the case must be treated as symptomatical, with proper diet drinks, or other antivenerials, prescribed in the venereal disease.

As a last remedy, apply a vesicatory to the

whole scalp.

MADNESS.

Def. 1. MAdness is a delirium without a fever. By delirium, is meant a roving, disorderly

inconsistence of ideas.

There may be reckoned three species or degrees of it, viz. mirthful, melancholy, and raving; which variously compounded, and in their different degrees, together with anger and boldness, fear and sadness, make all the various phenomena in maniacs.

mena in maniacs

2. The cause, in general, is whatever distempers the brain, so as to affect the mind; as intenseness of thought, anxiety, watching, great danger, frights and frightful dreams, an unusual strong desire, or passion, profuse venery, a stoppage of the requisite evacuations; or, as 'tis commonly said, whatever renders the blood and spirits too volatile, causes the mirthful and raving, but what depresses them, the melancholy madness.

The foul feems here to have too great a share in the cause of it, to admit of a clearer account of it, than what a recovered patient can give; for upon the dissection of maniacs, nothing remarkable is

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found; unless perhaps an induration of the dura mater or meninges cerebri, which may prevent their usual contractions, and so occasion an irregular distribution of the spirits.

3. The figns are, unufual anger, boldness, fierce- Diag. ness, laughter, loquacity, taciturnity, thoughtfulness; the passions sometimes rising so high, or falling so low, as to occasion the patient to attempt his own life.

4. An hereditary madness is deem'd incurable. Prog-The winter favours the cure more than summer. The species attended with laughter is easier to cure than that accompanied with audacity, or taciturnity. Extraordinary, unforced evacuations, as sweat, an hamorrhage, a loossess, &c. are good signs.

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5. In bold maniacs a flender diet is the best; Reg. such as gruels, thin panada, barley broth, barley water, tea, &c. Nothing viscid, and but little flesh, or spirituous liquors, shou'd be allow'd.

6. In the mirthful and raving species, first bleed Cure. in the jugular, and afterwards once a month in the arm, during the cure, if the case requires and strength allows. After bleeding give a brisk emetic.

R. Vin. emet. 3x. aq. lact. alex. 3 j. syr. caryoph. 3iij. m.

Re Tart. emet. gr. vj. vel viij. conserv. rosar. rub. 3 ss. m. f. bol. vesperi sumend. more vulgari; & bis in 7 mana re postulante repetendus.

In females and tender constitutions, give ipecacuanha 3 ss. and repeat it once a week, or as there is occasion.

7. Then proceed to purgatives.

Re Fol. sen. ziij. rad. ellebor. nig. ziss. agar. rbabarb. āa zj. sem. senicul. dulc.zj. sal. tartar. zss. infunde in aq. cerasor. nig. q. s. colaturæ ziij. adde syr. de spina cervina zvj. spt. lavend. comp. zj. pulv.

pulv. jalapij 3 j. m. f. potio mane sumenda, & semel vel bis in septimana repetenda, pro rei exigentia.

Or,

R. Pil. ex duobus, coch. minor. āa 3 j. pulv. ellebor. nig. gr. xv. fal. volat. fuccin. gr. v. f. pil. dosis.

Or,

Re Rad. ellebor. nig. 3 j. jalap. turpeth. fol. sen. Za 3 ss. sal. tartar. 3 iss. caryoph. n. m. Za 3 ij. infunde calide in vin. alb. lisbon. to ij. per boras 48. colaturæ capiat cochlear. vj. omni mane pro re nata.

In case of great weakness, glysters may supply the place of purges, such as are order'd in apoplexy 12: and epilepsy 6. but let the ingredients be

proportionably lessened.

Epispastics are good; and if the distemper shou'd prove very obstinate, apply one to the whole scalp. Sternutatories, issues, perpetual blisters, and cupping, assist both here and in other nervous cases.

8. These drops are useful.

R. Spt. nitri d. 3 iij. spt. c. c. tinct. castor. aa 3 j. m. sumat gut. 40. ter in die.

Or.

R. Tinet. ellebor. n. zij. sal, volatil. oleos. spt. lavend. comp. āa z j. m. capiat codem modo.

So likewise are these powders, and emulsions.

Re Sal. nitri, pulv. ellebor. n. āa z ij. sal. volat. succin. gr. xij. f. chartæ xij. sumat unam bis in die cum baustu emulsion. pag. 25. descript.

Remember, universally, to shave the head, and

to encourage a free perspiration in that part.

The cold bath is advantageously used, once a day, if necessary, from May to August inclusive; not only to mitigate the influence of the summer solftice, but to forward the cure it self.

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Care.

9. To cure a melancholy madness requires a different process. This is defined a delirium without a fever, joined with fear and sadness.

The diet here should be moist and lubricating. Wine may be allow'd in moderation; and chearful conversation, a clear air, exercise, and especially riding, contribute to the cure, wherein, also, emetics, epispastics, cephalic drops, and sternutatories should be freely used; but phlebotomy and purgatives more sparingly.

10. Hereto must be added chalybeates.

Re Tinct. mart. myns. antimon. āa ziss. spt. c. c. tinct. asæ sætid. āazss. m. sumat gut. 40. ad libitum.

Re Pulv. peruv. ellebor. nig. chalyb. ppt. āa 3 iij. conferv. anthos, rutæ āa 3 ss. castor. opt. 3 iss. ol. succin. gut. vj. syr. croc. q. s. f. elect. sumat q. n. m. ter quotidie cum cochl. iiij. infus. alicujus stomachicæ.

This kind of madness is commonly no more than the affectio hypochondriaca aggravated; which ought to be regarded in the cure.

The cold bath is good in this species also.

PHRENITIS.

A Phrenitis is an inflammation of the brain, Def. and its membranes, occasioning a perpetual delirium, and a continual acute fever.

2. It is commonly the effect of inflammatory or Causes, malignant fevers, more especially in such as are subject to pleurisies, peripneumonia's, quincies, &c. tho' it sometimes comes from a suppression of natural evacuations, as the menses, &c.

3. The figns of this diforder are watching, rav-Dieg. ing, respiration one while short and thick, and sometimes small and weak, with a black, dry, rough, white, or yellow tongue; as also an irregular and uncertain pulse.

4. "Tis

Progno-

4 Tis often mortal; and more certainty fo, if tremors, gnashing of the teeth, &c. appear; or if grumous, or stuid blood distrils through the nostrils.

Cure.

but if the cause be a retention of the menses; those are first to be promoted, before the distemper will give way.

6. A phrenitis may turn to a fphacelation of the brain, which is a suppuration of its substance, or a

gangrene from an abfcess therein

This may also have for its cause an acute sever, wounds, contusions, &c. in the head; rarifaction of the blood, producing an inflammation of the vessels in the brain, stagnation, putrefaction, or a mortification; pain in the head, especially in the occiput, communicated to the spine; a loss of the senses; convulsive motions, &c.

An abfects from contusion is signified by the sinden falling down of the patient, a torpor, sadness, small sever, augmenting gradually, a vertigo, darkness of sight, vomiting, hamorrhage at the ears or nose, a paralysis in the sphinter ani, &c. from whence an involuntary emission of the excre-

ments, urine and the semen.

This case is always dangerous, and generally mortal.

A cooling diet shou'd be order'd, and all motion avoided.

If it proceeds from inflammation, bleed largely, unless weakness prevent; and inject purgative glysters every day. Use epispastics, thave the head, and embrocate it.

To this purpose,

Re Acet. acerrim. spt. vin. campb. lavend. comp. sal. volat. oleos. aq. bungar. aa f. embrocatio.

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Laxative ptisans, &c. are here proper: and bleeding should be repeated pro re nata. If these succeed not, or there be a suspicion of concretions, or stones formed in the brain, &c. recourse must be had to the trepan.

CATARRH.

r. A Catarrh is a more than ordinary flux of Def. ferum, from the glands about the head,

throat, or jaws.

If the like flux proceed from the afpera arteria, 'tis called bronchus; if from the lungs, a pulmonic, or pectoral catarrh; if from the nole,

coryza.

2. This may arise from whatever augments Couse and serosity, by rendring the blood and juices too structing transpiration, or the other natural excretions, particularly that of the urine, and so accumulating too much serum; or by hindering digestion, and thence occasioning a watery chyle, which becoming blood of the same loose texture, its sluid parts run off more easily, especially where the glands are most numerous.

3. If the discharge be by the nostrils, the cure Prog. is easy; if by the jaws, harder and more dangerous; if it falls upon the lungs, still more dangerous, and may cause a consumption.

4. Let the diet be milk, barley-broth, rice-milk, Reg. and whatever affords a confiftent smooth balfamic

chyle.

5. If the patient be afthmatic, or plethoric, first Gare. bleed, then give an emetic; and if necessary, repeat

it, and afterwards purge.

R. Fol. sen. ziij. rad. rhabarb. ziss. sem. sænicul. dulc. cont. zj. sal. tart. gr. xv. infunde in aq. sont. q. s. in colaturæ ziij. solve gum. arab. zij. & adde svr.

(B)

syr. de spina cervina. rosar. sol. āa z ss. spt. lavend comp. zj. f. potio.

Re Pil. ruf. extract. rud. aa 3 j. ol. n. m. cinnam. aa gut j. f. pilulæ, mane sumendæ & pro re nata repetendæ. At night after each cathartic,

R. Theriac. androm. 3 ss. spec. diatrag. frigid. gum. arabic. āa 3 j. flor. benzoin. pulv. croc. āa gr. v. syr. de althæa q. s. f. bolus b. s. sumendus cum haustu sequenti.

R. Aq. cinnam. ten. 3 ij. limac. mag. 3 vj. fyr. balfam. 3 ss. spir. lavend. comp. 3 j. pulv. gum. tragacanth. 3 j. laud. liquid. gut. xv. m. f. baustus.

6. Vesicatories, issues, cupping, perpetual blisters, and sternutatories, come next in order; as the symptoms indicate. Smoaking of tobacco in humid constitutions does good; but the following cephalic ingredients are preferable to it; and may be used in the apoplexy, epilepsy, head-ache, &c. because they are not at all narcotic.

Re Fol. tustilag. beton. instar tabaci scisor. aa z ss. flor. lavend. rosar. rubrar. anthos, majoran. aa z ij. calend. z ss. lig. aloes, santal. citrin. succin. contus. aa z j. sem. cardamom. min. cont. 3 ij. f. ingredien-

tia prout nicotiana vulgaris usurpanda.

7. Diaphoretics joyned with diuretics, are to

be interposed between the purgatives.

R. Pil. matth. gr. v. pulv. croc. sal. vol. succin. c. c. āa gr. v. syr. balsam. q. s. f. pilulæ h. s. sumendæ cum haustu sequent.

Re Aq. petroselin. fænicul. theriacal. aa 3 j. syr. de

alth. 3 ss. spt. nitri d. gut. 60. m.

8. In case of restlesness, uneasiness, violent coughing, or great defluxions, provided the patient be neither hectic nor asthmatic.

R. Pil. de cynoglos. de styras. āa gr. iiij. f. pilulæ duæ h. s. sumend. & pro re nata repetendæ. pui

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R. Pil. russi 3 j. matthæi gr. viij. flor. benzoin. pulv. croc: aa gr. iiij. f. pil. n°. v. pro dosi.

R. Mithridat. 3 ij. philon. roman. 3 ss. spec. diamb. gr. x. syr. de meconio q. s. f. bolus b. s. sumend.

Re Pul. gum. arab. 3 j. tragacanth. 3 s. balfam. tolut. gum. guaiac. āa gr. laud. lond. gr. j. syr. balfam. q. s. f. bolus cum cochl. vj. solution. sequent. sumendus.

R. Succ. glycyrrhiz. 3 B. solve in aq. hyssop. 3 viij. colaturæ adde tinet. croc. spt. lavend. c. ād

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Re Latt. Sulphur. Dij. vel flor. Sulphur. 3 is. Sumat omni nocte h. s. ad sex vel 8. vices, è pauca solutione præcedente.

Re Spt. lavend. comp. tinet. croc. aa z j. laud. liquid. z ij. m. vapiat gut. xx. e cyatho vini canarin:

ter 4rve in septimana.

9. If it be requisite to incrassate the juices, and check the slux, the following may be used between the evacuation days, or after, even in hectical, or asthmatical constitutions.

Re Conserv. rosar. rub. z j. pulv. terr. japon. coral. rub. gum. arab. āa z ij. specier. diatrag. frigid. gum. tragacanth. āa z iß. syr. de althæa q. s. f. electuarium; capiat q. n. m. major. ter in die; superbibendo haust. apozem. sequent.

Re Rad. alth. incis. 3 vj. cinnam. mac. n. m. ād 3 B. panis frustulum, coque in decocti bord. to iij. colaturæ to ij. adde vin. alb. to B. syr. balsam.

3 iß. m.

Re Conserv. cynosbat. 3 ij. syr. balsam. ol. amygd. dul. āa 3 j. spermat. ceti 3 ij. pulv. rad. alth. 3 s. cum syr. pectoral. f. elect. ut præcedens sumend.

10. If the form of troches be agreeable,

R. Pulv. enulæ, gum. arab. lact. sulph. aa 3 B. terr. japon. oliban. corall. rub. aa 3 ij. rad. alth.

sper-

spermat. ceti, specier. diatrag. frigid. aa 3 is. balsam. tolut. pulv. croc. n. m. cinnam, fem. cardamom. min. āa 3 B. ol. anifi gut. xv. spt. lavend. comp. 3 B. facch. rofat. 3 v. mucilag. gum. tragacanth. aq. rofar. damas. factæ g. s. ut fiant s. a. trochisci, in ore semper gestandi.

Lubricating mucilages are good here; and fo are masticatories in mout and corpulent constitu-

tions.

OPTHALMIA.

By Succ. physyrrhin. 7 B. folio in at lights.

A N external opthalmia is a stagnation of the blood in the capillaries of the albugineous coat of the eyes, attended with inflammation, heat,

pain and fwelling.

This is sometimes complicated with an internal opthalmia, or the feeming appearance of atoms, flies, threads, &c. in the air, without any visible inflammation or tumor; which when inveterate is the gutta serena, or amaurosis.

Diag.

Def.

Cause and - 2. The internal causes are the same as of other inflammations. The external may be any thing forced against, or coming into the eyes, irritating or compressing the fibres of the tunica albuginea.

Prognostics. 3. If an internal opthalmia continue long, it fpoils, by degrees, the retina, and often degenerates into a gutta serena. If the cornea, the internal and external palpebræ be inflam'd; if there be a great flux from the lachrymal glands; if one eye appears to affect the other; if the inflammation and tumor spread over the face; if the humors are pungent or corrofive, and the case hereditary, account it bad; but if the inflammation be only external; the patient not plethoric, or worn out by other diftempers; the case symptomatical, happening in the spring, and

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and the air be clear and warm, 'tis easily cured.

4. Liquids are here preferable to folids, and Regimboiled meats to roast. All acrid, salt and spiced meats, much milk, or any thing viscid, are bad; so is wine to the plethoric. Moderate exercise, a clear air, and covering the eyes with green silk, are useful.

5. First bleed, and repeat it in proportion to Cure. the inflammation, the patient's habit of body, and way of living; and do it the oftner if the case be internal.

Emetics are generally accounted improper in all opthalmic cases, unless the measles or small-pox be approaching.

6. The cure relies chiefly on the due repetition of purgatives, especially if there be a viscidity of the blood or juices. Begin with lenients.

Re Fol. sen. 3 iij. rad. rhabarb. incis. sem. sænic. dulc. āa 3 j. sal. tartar. 3 j. infunde in aq. sænicul. q.* s. colaturæ 3 iij. adde syr. de spina cervina, ros. solut. āa 3 s. m. f. potio, mane sumenda, cum regimine.

If after a second or third repetition of this, the distemper continue or increase,

R. Calomel. 3 j. conserv. rosar. q. s. f. bolus bora

somni sumendus: mane sequenti,

R. Pulv. warvicens. sanct. resin. jalap. āa gr. x. cremor. tart. gr. xv. ol. fænicul. gut. j. m. f. pulvis e pauco decocto avenaceo sumendus.

Re Æthiop. mineral. I ij. calomel. Is. conf. rofar. Ij. cum syr. violar. q. f. f. bolus qualibet nocte b. f. sumend. mane sequenti tertiam quamq; sumptionem capiat vel potionem ut supra, vel sequentes pilulas. 8

Diseases of the Eyes.

R. Extract. rud. \ni j. sal. tart. \ni ß. resin. jalap. gr. viij. sal. volat. succin. gr. v. syr. de spina cervina q. s. f. pilularum doss, post duos dies, si sit opus, omissio interim bolo præcedente, repetenda.

7. Let this or the like course be continued, according to the indications; and if it happens to be without success, call it opthalmia strumosa, and treat it as a strumous case, either by frequently giving strong mercurial cathartics, mercurius dulcis simply, or the use of mercurial frictions in proper quantities; preventing a salivation by interposing drastic purges; or observing due distances between the doses; or, shou'd the case require it, letting the salivation rise proportionably. If the mercurius dulcis be apt to take downwards, mix it with purgatives.

R. Pulv. sanct. rad. jalap. aa gr. xxv. mercur. dulc. gr. xv. ol. cinnam. gut. j. syr. de spina cervina q. s. f. bolus, bis in septimana vel pro re nata sumendus.

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8. Vesicatories may be apply'd either before or after, or in the intervals of purgation; and should be kept running as long as possible. To make a blister perpetual, spread leather, the breadth of a crown-piece for adults, with strong empl. epispasticum, and when it has lain on thirty six hours, remove it, and take off the raised cuticula, applying a linen rag, of an equal magnitude, spread thin with this unguent.

R. Ung. basilic. 3 S. apostolor. 3 ij. cantharid.

subtilis. pulv. 3 B. m. f. unguentum.

Keep this close on by a sticking plaster, and dress it once a day. Should it begin to skin or dry, put on a fresh epispastic. This will rarely fail of success, if it be continued a month or six weeks.

Issues and setons supply the place of perpetual blisters; and if the patient be weak, cupping ought

ought to be used instead of common bleeding. Sternutatories must not be forgot.

Plasters also of pix burgund, and mastic, may be of some service, apply'd to the neck and temples.

The optbalmia proving very obstinate, apply a

vesicatory to the whole scalp.

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tual ping ught 9. Thro' the course of the cure, between evacuations, we are to call in externals; and first we may venture to use collyria, to abate the instammation, and check the humor, after purging and blistering, by instilling a few drops into the eyes, and afterwards covering them over with a pledget dipt therein.

R. Aq. rosar. zij. vin. emet. zij. troch. alb. rhas. 3 s. m.

Or,

Re Aq. plantag. fænic. dulc. āa z j. lap. tutiæ, calaminar. āa z \(\mathbb{G}\). camphor. in ovi albumine folut. facch. faturn. āa \(\mathbb{G}\). m.

R. Aq. sperm. ran. euphrag. mucilag. levis sem. psyllij & cydonior. āa z j. troch. alb. rhas. z ß. opij

puris. gr. vj. m.

The following are detergent and repellent, and therefore proper also when the fight is impaired.

R. Aq. calc. vin. alb. āa z iss. vitriol. alb. facch. alb. āa z ss. alumin. rup. pulv. sarcocollæ, sacch. sa-

turn. lap. calaminar. āa gr. x. m.

Ry Spt. vin. gallic. 3 ij. campbor. 3 j. m.

This last, after blisters and collyriums had been try'd in vain, perform'd a remarkable cure in a weakness and diminution of the sight of both eyes, after a month's indisposition, occasioned by the grazing of a hat in one of them.

D

In opthalmic defluxions, and fometimes in fuffufions just begun, the common people use the following with success.

By Vitriol. alb. 3iij. solve in aq. font. 15 j. f.

collyrium.

10. In case of great pain, inflammation, and a sharp humor, or blackness in or about the eyes,

occasioned by blows or bruises,

Re Pulticul. mic. pan. alb. in lact. vaccin. fact. 3 iiij. pulp. pomor. putrid. rad. sigil. solomon. contus. aa 3 ij. album ovor. conquasat. no. ij. croc. pulv. 3 ij. camphor. (pauco butyro maiali solut.) alum. rup. āa 3 ij. m. s. cataplasma cujus subcalentis q. s. panno linteo inclusa oculis b. s. alligetur, per totam noctem gestanda. To each may be added conserv. ros. rub. 3 ss.

The vulgar use this for the same purpose.

R. Conf. rof. rub. figil. folomon. cont. balf. lucatel.

ăa 3 j. m.

1 r. The following ointment is excellent in inflammations and flight fuffusions; about a grain being put into the corner of each eye, every night going to bed, and a little rub'd over the palpebræ; supposing the use of collyriums in the daytime.

Re Butyr. non salit. 3 iiij. lap. calaminar. tutiæ ppt. troch. alb. rhas. āa 3 iij. vitriol. alb. subtilissime trit. 3 ij. sacch. saturn. 3 j. camphor. (pauco oleo amygd. dulc. solut.) 3 ij. ærugin. æris trit. 3 j. f. unguentum secundum artem.

12. Several preparations may be made with millepedes, which are excellent in obstinate opthal-

mic cases, e.g.

Re Milleped. vivent. 3 iij. contunde leniter în mortar. cum sacch. alb. 3 j. sensim affundendo aq. fanicul. petroselin. aneth. aa the se. colatura adde aq. raphan. comp. 3 iiij. tinct. croc. 3 j. spt. lavend. comp. 3 se. m. bibat cyathum ter quaterve in die.

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Re Rad. chin. tign. guaiac. cort. sassas a z vj. coque in cerevis. nov. non sermentat. cong. vj. ad cong. v. in colaturam immitte sequentia ingred. sacculo inclusa. viz. santal. citrin. ziss. herb. salv. euphrag. aa m. iiij. rut. m. j. sem. fænic. dulc, cont. z iv. milleped. vivent. cont. per mensuram æstimat. to iss. passul. solis. incis. to ss. stent simul per dies z vel 4, & deinde bibat æger to ss. ter quaterve quotidie per 4 vel vj. hebdomadas.

EPIPHORA.

A N epiphora is a kind of catarrh or flux of Def.

A blood, distilling, like tears, from the angles of the eyes, and tunica adnata.

in the canthus, which may happen from the causes

mention'd in opthalmia.

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Whereto it is also similar in diagnostics and Diag. prognostics, and requires a like regimen with Regimen. that.

3. For the cure, bleed, or cup, and purge, omit-Cure. ting the mercury; blifter, cut issues, setons, use plasters, collyriums, unquents, &c. as in the optibalmia, 9, 10, 11.

The externals here must be balsamic, detergent, and astringent, to correct the acrimony, mitigate the pain, cleanse the parts, and recover the tone of

the relaxed vessels.

Re Tinct. fort. rof. rub. mucilag. sem. psyllij in aq. plantag. fact. āa ziss. vin. emet. zvj. troch. alb. rbas. sine opio zij. sarcocollæ, sacch. saturn. camphor. in albumine ovi solut. sang. dracon. āa Iss. m. utatur pro collyrio.

To this may be added, vin. rubr. decoct. cort. granat. flor. balauft. rad. & fol. alth. pulv. vitriol.

alb. lap. bæmatit. &c.

Cure.

4. Where childrens eyes are apt to be glew'd up by a coagulation of rheum from the glands, Riverius recommends the application of fine, teased, well dry'd cotton, in form of a pledget, to the eyes over night, to be removed next morning; which may be of use in the present case also, tho' perhaps spunge wou'd be more proper.

Lendonsedat ALBUGO & PTERYGIUM.

that apper to is ter appears of the

Lbugo is a fleshy membrane arising from Def. the greater cantbus of the eye, and spreading over the tunica adnata, or albuginea.

If it covers the cornea, 'tis called pterygium, and either impairs, or quite eclipses vision. And here, according as the patient is plethoric, or

icteric, the objects appear red, or yellow.

2. The veffels in the great canthus, or tunica adnata, being exulcerated or distended, the fluids Diag. transude, extend themselves, and stagnating by degrees, or forcing out the vessels with them, from these excrescences.

3. If these excrescences be thin and white, con-Prog. sequent upon an opthalmia, and be taken in time, whilst the patient is of a good constitution, the cure may prove easy; but if they cover the pupilla, be thick, hard, black, cancerous, or proceed from a cicatrix, the cure is difficult.

4. Let the regimen be the same as in an opthal-Regim and mia; and if the case be favourable, proceed with externals, as hereafter in a suffusion: but if obstinate, it requires the manual operation. The internals may be altogether the same here as in the opthalmia, and gutta serena. The externals also in the opthalmia are proper in this case, if the quantity of the deterfive and caustic ingredients be icreased, 9, 10, 11.

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SUFFUSION and CATARACT.

I. A Suffusion is a thick foulness, or excrescence Def. of the tunica cornea, adnata, or aqueous humor; which when confirm'd makes the cataract.

These disorders may be caused by contusions, Causes. foulness, &c. coming from without; and from within, by whatever increases, or condenses the coats and humors, or lodges corpuscles there, as

viscid diet, &c.

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3. In beginning suffusions, various little bodies, Diag. as flies, threads, motes, &c. feem to dance before the eyes. The pupilla fometimes looks fo clear and natural, tho' the fight be impaired, that 'tis apt to be taken for a gutta serena; but a suffusion feldom affects both eyes, or if both, not together, or in the same manner: and here the membrane being fine and transparent, even where 'tis thickest, does not greatly obstruct the rays of light, and fo occasions not a total darkness, as in the gutta serena; but a dimness only. A suffusion impedes, but a cataract, by degrees, almost, or totally eclipses vision; sometimes extending to the pupilla, sometimes over, or between the cornea and adnata; being fixt or moveable, thick or thin, true or spurious, &c.

Old people and children are not to be couch-prognostics ed; in the former, the cataract is too much hardned and secured; in the latter, not ripe: but in the middle age, 'tis fit for the operation, which should be perform'd in the spring. Its ripeness is known by not changing its figure upon pressure; so that it must be let alone till its parts give no way at all, but in general mo-

tion, the sole will report of the condi

If

If recent, transparent, soft, and some sight remains, 'tis curable in young persons; if of long standing, caused by a phrenzy, or other cephalic or nervous cases, uncertain. A cataract is only cured by manual operation; and here, if upon closing the unaffected eye, the pupilla of the other dilate, and a glimmering of light be perceived, the operation may succeed. Black, green, or yellow cataracts, excluding all light, are deem'd incurable by medicine, and commonly by chirurgery. If the parts preserve their natural magnitude, the operation may prove successful.

Regimen.

The regimen shou'd be the same as in the op-

Curr.

4. In slight suffusions use evacuations and internals, as in the opthalmia and gutta serena; but without repeating phlebotomy, unless the patient be plethoric. For externals,

Re Sacch. cand. alb. fal. armoniac. crud. aa 3B. m.

being fine and trampa, TO, even where

Re Sacch, cand. alb. vitriol. alb. aa 3 j. campbor. pulv. 3 B. m.

Ry Sacch. cand. alb. alum. rup. subtilis. pulv. āa Dj. virid. æris gr. y. m.

Or,

R. Lap. tutiæ 3 B. sacch. saturn. camphor. aa 3 j. mercur. sublimat, corrosiv. subtiliss. trit. 3 B. m.

Ry Pulv. aloes sarcocollæ, lapid. calaminar. āa Əj. vitriol. roman. gr. xv. f. pulv. cujus parum infletur, ope calami, in oculum affectum, semel vel bis in die.

Corrosive sublimate per se, may be very serviceable, provided it could be kept only upon the parts designed; and some kind of persorated pledget might be contrived for the like purpose, when the preceding powders are used, to prevent excoriation of the adjacent parts. Without such a contrivance, there is less danger in the follow-

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ing liquids, which may conveniently be used to the very parts defigned; the eye being kept open

and fixt by a speculum oculi.

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5. R. Rad. alth. gum. arab. aa 3 j. coque in ag. rof. rub. q. f. colaturæ 3 ij. adde vin. emet. 3 j. camphor. 3 ij. in tinet. myrrb. 3 iij. folut. vitriol. alb. fal. armon. crud. aa zij. mercur. sublimat. corrosiv. faccb. saturn. aa 3 j. m. f. collyrium.

If the balfamics feem to hinder the effect,

R. Ag. calc. 3 j. mercur. fublimat. corrof. 3 j. fal. armoniac. crud. sacch. saturn. virid. æris aa 9 j. m.

Only a small quantity of these is to be used at once, by dipping a fine linen rag in them, and therewith touching the part; managing the eye in the foresaid manner. Tis more expeditious to touch the part frequently with vitriol. roman. or even with the causticum lunare.

GUTTA SERENA.

I. HE gutta serena is a deprivation of fight; Def. . the eyes remaining fair and feemingly unaffected.

2. The blood-veffels diftended and preffing upon Caufes. the optic nerves may cause it, by preventing their communication with the brain; there being usually some defect found in these nerves upon dissection; and chiefly an atrophia: the blood also being too viscid or impure may cause it; since it has been often observed to happen where ulcers have been cured too foon.

3. A true gutta ferena usually affects both eyes; Diag. equally diminishing, or quite eclipsing the sight of both.

4. If vision be greatly impeded without any signs Proz. of an external opthalmia, and floating corpuscles appear, a gutta serena is threatned; if the darkness be total, the constitution bad, and the patient

aged ;

By Mil-

Regim.

Curr.

aged; if the disorder follows the palfy, or the perfon incline to one, 'tis generally esteem'd incurable. The reverse give hopes of a cure by a long continuance of evacuations and proper internals; for

externals can scarce do any service.

5. Let the diet be attenuating, and all viscid nutriment, as pork, goose, fish, cheese, &c. avoided. Let the bread be mixed with sennel-seed. Let turnips be indulged, and pigeons, chickens, broths, and wine medicated with sage, eye-bright, rosemary, sennel-seeds, &c. allow'd in moderation.

6. Use in order all the evacuations mention'd in the opthalmia, 6, 7, 8. and calomel in purgatives; tho' perhaps it is here better when given without them.

Re Calomel. 3 S. vel gr. xv. conserv. anthof. q. f. f. bolus b. f. qualibet notes sumendus; mane sequenti stam vel 6 tam assumptionem bibat potionem purg. communem.

Let this process be continued for six weeks if

necessary.

If the calomel takes downwards, mix with it cofect. fracastor. s. m. 3 j. vel laud. liquid. gut. xv. But if it still causes a diarrhœa with gripings, omit it till they cease, or are carried off by purging.

7. After evacuations, or on intermediate days,

R. Vin. alb. aq. fænicul. āa z i B. sacch. alb. millep. viv. āa z ij. n. m. z j. contunde simul & fiat expressio, omni mane per tres menses sumenda.

R. Pulv. milleped. 3 j. sem. fænicul. dulc. 3 ij. n. m. sal. volat. succin. castor. aa 3 j. sacch. alb. 3 s. f. pulv. chart. xvj. sumat unam bis in die.

Ry Æthiop. mineral. 3 j. sal. volat. succin. camphor. aa gr. iv. f. pulv. bis in die sumend. cum cochl. v. express. sequent. alb.
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R. Milleped. viv. 3 vj sacch. alb. 3 ij. croci n. m. āa 3 ij. contunde simul, paulatim affundendo vin. alb. th ij. aq. fænicul. th j. stent per dies 4, deinde stat expressio.

All this failing, the best thing is a salivation; and after that, a sudorific course of the woods.

ANCHYLOPS, ÆGYLOPS, & FISTULA LACHRYMALIS

A Nobylops is a tumor between the great can-Def. and thus of the eye, and the root of the nose; Diagnowhich when it breaks, is called agylops; and this growing ulcerous, and letting out the tears involuntarily, is term'd fiftula lachrymalis.

2. These may proceed from the sluids offending Canse. either by their quantity or quality; or from a corrosive humor, corroding and ulcerating the adjacent parts. It may also happen from external in-

juries, as blows, &c.

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inflammation, and then refembles a phlegmon; but when not, it approaches nearer to those called a theromata, steatomata and melicerides. When the tumor is broke, and the tears flow involuntarily, whilst the os lachrymale is not carious, 'tis an agylops. But when the ulcer is of long standing, deep, setid, and the os lachrymale becomes carious, 'tis a fistula.

4. An agylops proves hard to cure, often turn-Proging cancerous, and the tumor into a finuous ulcer; which is the more dangerous, the more it tends thro' the nares; because the bones there are very

apt to foul.

A fiftula lachrymalis continuing long, always turns the os unguis carious; and is the more dangerous for happening in a bad habit, and being long standing, sinuous, or large; especially if the

os unguis and nares are carious, the matter fanious and fetid, the pain pungent, the vessels tense, and the skin hard or livid. If the bones are foul, the case requires a chirurgical operation; but when the fistula is recent, and the orifice shallow, tho the serosities escape involuntarily, it may be cured without it. Understand the same of the agylops and anchylops.

Regim.

5. A cooling slender diet is best, with gentle exercise.

Care

6. For all the three cases, bleed in the jugular, unless great weakness forbid; at least cup, or apply leeches, epispastics, or make perpetual blisters, or cut issues, give lenient purges as in the opthalmia, 6. and also cathartic glysters. In the mean time apply mastic-plasters to the temples; and if there be any inflammation about the eyes, cooling collyriums; as in opthalmia, 9.

7. When the anchylops turns to an agylops, and proves a foul ulcer, let it be deterged. See suffufion and cataract, 4, 5. To restore the tensity and

springiness, use the collyrium in epiphora, 3.

8. In case of great pain along with the inflammation, apply the cataplasm, opthalmia, 10. If the adjacent parts are livid, bathe them with spt.

vin. campborat.

9. If the anchylops breaks not, some advise an actual cautery; but a lancet is as successful and less painful. After 'tis opened, and the blood and pus discharged, try if the os lachrymale be carious; if it be, the operation is necessary, and the bone must be exsoliated with euphorbium insused in spirit of wine.

10. If the laminæ of the nose should also be carious, use injections made of rad. gentian. aristol. rotund. myrrh. euphorb. camphor. spt. vin. &c.

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R. Liniment. arcæi z B. præcipit. rub. 3 j. pulv.

myrrb. balfam. peruv. aa 3 B. m. a a a

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Sometimes the lachrymal bag is ulcerated, and upon daily pressing the nose, pus is forced out; by which means the operation may be deferr'd, and sometimes prevented.

-ind RHYAS and ENCANTHIS.

R Hyas is a confiderable diminution, or intire Def. and loss of the caruncle of the great canthus: Diag. but when the said caruncle grows too large or high, itis term'd encanthis.

ing the caruncle, or cathartics too freely used in

the cure of the fifula lachrymalis.

The latter from the caruncle relaxing and becoming spongy, or superfluous sless growing up in the cure of the ulcer in the fiftula lacbrymalis.

3. An encanthis is more easily cured than a rhy- Prog. as; as it is easier to take away what is superfluous,

than supply what is wanting.

4. A Rhyas is cured by incarnatives. Drop Care. upon the part a little balf. peruv. and liniment. arcai aa warm'd. Then,

R. Myrrh. aloes āa 3 is. flor. rofar. rubrar. pug. j.

soque in vin. rub. ziiij. ut sint colatura zij.

Wet a pledgit with this, and apply it over all

the eye.

or præcip. rub. or both together; it might also be touched with vitriol. roman. twice or thrice a day; or if obstinate, even with lapis infernal. or the lunar. caustic. unguent. ægypt. & apostolor. are here likewise proper. Lastly, if the case require it, use an actual cautery, or take the excrescence off by incision.

DISORDERS of the VITRIOUS HUMOR

Sometimes the factory and been fauthern

Def.

THE vitrious humor is sometimes so vitiated, as to hinder, or utterly abolish the

fight.

2. This may proceed from some indisposition of the sluids in general, or of this humor in particular, as by a blow, or the like; upon which a change of its situation, its solution, or coagulation may ensue.

Diag.

3. No visible effect being here observable, the diagnostics are uncertain, any farther than we can reason from antecedent causes; on which account this case is often mistook for a gutta series.

be internal; but if the cause be external, outward applications are most proper,

Regim,

Cure.

Let the regimen be the same as in opthalmia, 4.

5. If the disorder proceed from an internal cause, treat it as the gutta serena; if from an external one, after due evacuations, use local applications, as in opthalmia, 9, 10, 11.

GLAUCOMA, The same of the

Def.

1. WHEN the crystalline humor is so affected as to be turn'd green, the disorder is call'd Glaucoma.

Caufes.

2. This humor is fometimes thus alter'd, vitiated, or condensed, but most frequently in old age, by immoderate reading, or poring upon fine work. 'Tis known from hence, that all objects are by it made to appear like vapours or clouds.

Diag.

3. It differs from a suffusion in this, that the whiteness in a suffusion appears in the pupilla, very

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prolaid eyeraly mu very near the cornea; but shews deeper in the

4. 'Tis reckon'd incurable in old age, and diffi- Prog. cult of cure, be the cause what it will: externals

proving of little fervice.

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5. The folution of brandy and camphire in op- care, thalmia, 9. seems best fitted for it. Internals here may be the same as in the gutta serena, p. 44, 45.

there sumters one a careplater of

object be placed very near the eye, we call the affection myopia.

2. This may proceed from the pupilla being cause too much contracted, or the figure of the eye not fuffering the rays of light to fall in a focus on

the retina, unless the object be very nigh.

3. The disorder, if natural, is esteem'd incurable care, by medicines, tho' it may easily be remedied by concave glasses; but if it proceed from a weakness of the parts, medicine may essect the cure by issues, blisters, purges, and such remedies as are prescribed in opthalmia, p. 35, 39.

STRABISMUS.

1. WHEN the ball of the eye inclines more bef. to one fide, than to the other, so as that the rays of light fall obliquely upon the retina; the affection is call'd ftrabifmus, or squinting.

2. This may be catching in children; or canfe; proceed from the posture in which they were laid, not suffering the light to come at their eyes in any other direction. Convulsions or paralytic fits may also cause it, by distorting the muscles of the eyes.

3. If

Prog.

(B)

3. If it proceeds from habit, 'tis not dangerous, tho' hard to cure; if from the palfy, convulfion, or sharp humors vellicating and contracting the muscles, as difficult and more dangerous.

4. To prevent it, place the cradle of the Cure. child, in a due position with regard to the light, Perforated pieces of filk, or the like, nicely apply'd for the patient to look through, may cure it.

> 5. If from sharp humors, use a cataplasm of pan. alb. lact. vitel. ovi & croc. and purge. If from the palfy, use anti-paralytics, internal and external, especially fomentations. See palfy, p. 19, 20.

> All this is to be understood of children; for in adults, the fibres are usually so rigid, and habituated to the distortion, as scarce to admit

of a cure.

MYDRIASIS.

OO great a dilatation of the pupilla, is called mydriasis.

2. This may proceed from external injuries, Caufe. as blows, &c. or an internal cause, as a sharp humor, causing a rupture or dilatation of the uvea; or from convulsions, which have this effeet both in children and adults; as appears remarkably in the paroxysms. 'Tis also sometimes hereditary.

> 3. If recent, it may be cured, tho' with difficulty, in youth. But in old age, and when hereditary, tis pronounced incurable.

4. If the cause be convulsions, regard must be

If from a hectic habit, use the diet prescrib'd for a consumption, and bathe the eyes with warm milk and water; or drop breast-milk into If from a sharp humor falling on the

eyes,

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Prog.

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eyes, use the remedies prescribed for a catarrh. If the humor settle there, treat it as a suffusion, p. 42, 43.

5. If from flatulencies; after universal evacuations, foment the eyes with a decoction of fl. ros. rub. chamæmel. herb. fænic. rutæ, &c. If from contusion, attended with inflammation, treat it as

an opthalmia, p.

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6. If there be no inflammation, apply a cataplasm of flor. balaust. rosar. rubr. cort. granat. farin. fabar. sigil. solom. croc. &c. And whether hereditary, natural or adventitious, after universal evacuations, and removal of such symptoms as depend not on the relaxation of the uvea, use the following.

Re Specier. pro confect. fracastor. pulv. aloes, flor. balaust. rosar. rubr. cort. granat. alum. ust. āa 3B. lap. tutiæ 3 j. sacch. cand. alb. 3 ij. croci 3B. vin. alb. 3 vj. aq. rosar. rub. 3 ij. f. infusio s. a colaturæ adde vin. emet. 3 j. ut sit collyrium, de quo distilla

in oculum frequenter. To bearing

7. From the straitness also, or constriction of the pupilla, arises a diminution of fight; which may depend upon a cause hereditary, external, or internal. Internal, when 'tis confequent upon fome disease of the body; external, when from fome accident, as too much light received into the eyes, or extravalation of the aqueous humor. hereditary, or in the first formation, it appears from the date. If the cause be internal, as from a decayed constitution, general paralytic, or convulfive motions, it is usually seen in both eyes. If it came by accident, as from contusions or the like, it is generally determined to that eye which received the hurt. When from an extravalation of the aqueous humor, 'tis adjudged incurable; except in infancy, when that humor is foon recruited. If hereditary, 'tis supposed incurable, tho' attended with but a small diminution of fight.

E 2

8. When

Def.

Caufe.

Diag.

Prog.

Reg.

Cure.

B

Diseases of the Eyes.

8. When it depends on an external or internal indisposition, regard must be had to the cause. The cure is to be expected from the use of mucilaginous medicines, collyriums, cataplasms ex mica panis, &c. often apply'd, together with proper internals.

Ry Mucilag. liquid. sem. psyl. cum aq. rosar. extract. zij. croci zij. infunde & f. colatura collyrium.

See Opthalmia, p. 37, 38.

HYPOPYON.

1. A Collection of pus under the cornea, is called hypopyon.

z. This proceeds from a cause external or internal, as from contusions, straining the voice, &c. so as to occasion a rupture of the vessels in the uvea; or from a corrosive sharp blood or humors, fretting

or corroding the vessels.

3. If the matter spread over the pupilla, the sight is diminished. In the motion of the eye, the pus moves with it. Sometimes a redness and pulsation in the eye precedes it.

4. Tis very difficult to cure, whether in its collection, when collected, or when it brings on

an ulcer.

yould discuss it. But when 'tis ulcerated, or defign'd for suppuration, a greater liberty in diet may be indulged.

6. In the beginning of the disorder, and to pre-

vent suppuration,

Ry Aq. plantag. 3 j. vin. alb. 3 B. tinct. myrrh. 3 j. campbor. 3 j. opij. gr. v. f. collyrium.

Cataplasms also are proper, ex rad. sigil. solom.

album. ovi, &c.

7. If this will not prevent suppuration, cease evacuations, and forward it.

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R. Mic. pan. alb. 3 ij. coque in decott. fol. malv. ad confistentiam cataplasmatis, & adde pulv. rad. alth. sem. lin. fænugr. aa 3 ij. croci 3 B. olei lilior. alb. 3 B. f. cataplasm. bis in die admovendum oculo.

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8. R. Aq. flor. chamæmel. mucilag. sem. psylij, decott. pettoral. vin. canarin. aa 3 ij. pulv. croci 3 j.

f. collyrium, sæpius utendum.

9. If the matter seems ripe, yet breaks not out, let the operation be performed. After which use the fame or the like cataplasm and collyrium; only adding thereto the yolk of an egg; and continue them for a few days, to mitigate the pain, and promote a discharge of laudable matter; but not much longer for fear of too great digestion, or a flux of humors, which would render the cure difficult. Now, therefore, use evacuations and detergents. The unguent in Opthalmia 11. is good here.

R. Vin. alb. aq. rofar. rub. aa 3 j. tinct. myrrb.

3 B. m. f. collyrium.

10. Some pulv. myrrh. may also be added to the unguent. When the ulcer is well deterged and incarned, cicatrize it by adding lap. tutiæ to the collyrium.

Re Axung. porcin. 3 j. lap. tutiæ, calamin. āa 3 is. pulv. subtil. myrrb. 3 B. f. unguentum.

R. Flor. rosar. cort. granator. aa 3 j. coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ 3 iij. adde vin. rub. 3 j. lap. tutiæ, calamin. troch. alb. rhaf. āa 3 is. f. collyrium.

11. If the ulcer still continues obstinate, or grows cancerous, a calomel course, or a gentle salivation, may be tryed.

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PHLYCTENE.

of. I.SMALL bladders generated in the cornea or tunica adnata, and filled with water, are called phlyotænæ.

Canse and 2. These may proceed from some excoriating bing. humor in the serous parts of the blood, or any external cause extravalating the same. The pustules on the adnata are red; those on the cornea blackish, if on the surface; but whiter if they lie deeper in the cornea.

3. Those in the cornea are less dangerous than in the adnata; and those on the surface less dangerous than those that are deeper.

4. The cure is entirely the same with that of the last mentioned case, the bypopyon.

ULCERS in the CORNEA and ADNATA.

1. U Leers in the cornea and adnata may proceed from a degeneration of any of the former cases; and are easy or difficult of cure, according to their nature, and the constitution of the patient.

2. If the ulcer be in the cornea, it appears white in the black of the eye; and is harder to cure than in the adnata, where it is reddiff.

3. The cure is the same as of the bypopyon, when formed into an ulcer. Observe only that the detergent and irritating medicines should be mixed with balfamics.

RUPTURE of the CORNEA.

1. A Solution of continuity happening in the cornea, lets the aqueous humor upon the uvea.

2. This

2. This may be occasioned by an ulcer or wound in the membrane, or a flux of humors which diftends and breaks it.

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3. 'Tis generally reckon'd incurable. But when recent, apply, after universal evacuations, balfamic deficcatives, render'd a little detersive, as Epiphora 3.

FALLING out of the UVEA.

of the falling out of the uvea, as to magnitude and inveteracy.

2. The cure is difficult in them all. If aftringents succeed not, recourse must be had to the chirurgical operation.

HORDEOLUM and GRANDO.

I. Hordeolum and grando are small tubercles coming on the eye-lids, and resembling, the former a barley-corn, and the latter a hail-stone.

2. These often discuss, or suppurate and heal of themselves; but if they move slowly, apply to them diachyl. cum gum. or a cataplasm de mic. pan. alb. &c. or if they will not suppurate, a little emp. or ung. mercuriale may discuss them.

COALITION of the EYE-LIDS.

1. THE Eye-lids fometimes grow together in opthalmia's; and 'tis otherwise no uncommon thing in young children.

2. For the latter, nurses use a mixture of butter and beer, or warm milk, &c. But if the coalition be strong, or natural, the lids must be separated by incision; and after the E 4 opera-

operation, use a desiccative collyrium, as p. 37. with a pledget.

DIMINUTION and loss of SMELLING.

Inimitation or loss of smelling, is either natural or adventitious; as from ulcers in the nares, corrosion of the membrana pituitaria, a coryza, ozæna, sarcoma, polypus, &c. or the stoppage of some evacuation, taking cold, &c.

2. If natural, 'tis deem'd incurable; and if of long continuance, inveterate; and from an original cause, much worse than if recent and

fecondary.

3. If the taking cold, coryza's, or the like, be the cause, regard must be had to them in order to the cure. If original, and of long standing, general evacuations, blisters, issues, &c. being premised occasionally, give such medicines as stimulate the nerves, viz. sem. sinap. rad. raphan. rust. &c. insused in wine. sal. vol. c. c. succin. camphor. castor. and let sal. volat. oleos. &c. be smelt to; or the same diluted with water, be snuffed up the nostrils. Throw camphire on live coals, and let the sume be received by the nose. If the affection remains obstinate, use strong sternutatories, as p. 3. and lastly, apply a vesicatory to the head.

CORYZA.

Def.

1. Coryza is a species of a catarrh, proceeding from a too great separation made by the glands in the foramina frontis, and those of the nares.

Caufe,

2. It may be caused by hard drinking, long

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remaining in the sun-shine, catching cold in the head, &c.

3. Antecedent hereto, is a great stoppage in Diag. those glands; occasioning pain in the head, and a frequent fruitless endeavour to free it by blowing the nose. This sometimes causes an exceriation; the humor proving so sharp as to abrade the mucus which lines the nares, especially if the flowing humor be thin.

4. If it be recent, small, and from an external Prog. cause, the cure is easy; but if of long standing, and attended with excoriation and ulcers, its

difficult. on town ment more ad blids and it mil

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frontis, may be removed by proper sternutatories, which should be discontinued as the running increases.

6. In the coryza use the same revulsions, viz. bleeding and epispastics, purgatives and other internals, as in case of a catarrh. If the nares are excoriated, inject warm ol. amygd. d. or pomatum

into them with a fyringe, occasionally.

7. A distemper analogous to this, frequently happens in young children, vulgarly called the snuffles, and proceeding from a collection and stagnation, or siziness of the serum; or a quantity of a mucous or pituitous matter in the foramina frontis.

8. In this case a watery humor commonly distils from the nosttils; causing a difficulty, or obstruction in the pronunciation, when the child

fpeaks.

9. The cure is usually effected by keeping the patient's head warm; and using proper unguents. For which purpose, some make choice of a mixture of old tallow and brandy; which they rub plentifully upon the vertex, forehead, and temples. The following is more to be depended upon.

Ry Ung.

R. Ung. dialth. (vel ol. amygd. d.) z j. fpf. vin. campborat. z S. fpt. lavend. c. fal. vol. oleof. za z jß m. f. liniment.

purge may be exhibited and repeated occasionally.

A mild fternutatory might also be used.

opbil. cort. limon. aa 3 B. m. f. pulvis, cujus parum

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may be applied to the neck; or two behind the ears. An issue might prove still more serviceable. But if the child be more than two months old, rwould be proper to give a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha.

cold, oleaginous and balfamic medicines may prove ferviceable. Proper fomentations also, made of warm aromatics, are sometimes successful.

Re Herb. majoran. flor. chamæmel. aa m. B. bac. junip. laur. aa zij. coque in aq. fontan. q. f. colaturæ th j. add. spt. vin. camphorat. z j. f. fotus bis velter in die parti affectæ cum pannis laneis calide admovendus.

Or the steam of this liquor might conveniently be received on the part wherein the stoppage appears, being directed thereto by means of a funnel.

vinonimos romun Sneezing.

1. S Neezing may be caused by irritation of the fibrilæ of the nares, either from some sharp humor, cold air, pungent particles, acrid exter-

nals, or tears flowing thro' the nares.

2. 'Tis never mortal, or even dangerous, unless in bæmorrhages, pleurisies, peripneumonia's, or the like. In hysterical constitutions, and in case of hard labour, 'tis esteemed good; or when expectoration is required. When it cannot be cured

that:

cured by art, 'tis dangerous. When it proceeds from a flux of tears thro' the nares, 'tis stopped by pressing, or constringing the lachrymal glands.

3. If the cause be internal, proceed as in the

coryza. Inject ol. amygd. d. or warm milk.

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Or, R. Ol. amygd. d. latt. vaccin. aa 3 15. opij 3 j. m. f. injectio. Afterwards for a dycoline,

Elemini creates, while out ail take f coverby in aloes & S.A.M.A.Z O. b. house at S & new

the made is well deschool the immine Zæna is an ulcer in one or both nostrils, Def. wherein the humor is very acrid or corrofive, fetid, fanious, and oftentimes mixed with a bloody mucus.

2. It sometimes proceeds from neglected or Cause and ill-managed ulcers, wounds, or contusions in the Diag. nostrils; especially in scorbutic, scrophulous or venereal habits; in which cases, they often grow 'Tis usually painful, and a black cancerous. crust, with a bloody mucus, sometimes follows upon blowing the nose; both which, when too long detained, may not only hinder respiration thro' the nares, but prove the cause of a polypus.

3. The ulcer often spreads and eats thro' the Prog. alæ; at other times preys on the septum nasi, cartilage, and os palati; especially in venereal cases. If the ulcer be recent, and not painful, the humor of a good confiftence, and not acrimonious, the crust fost, and easy to be excluded, there is room to hope favourably; but if cancerous, and happening in bad constitutions, as particularly if the cale be scrophulous or venereal, 'tis likely to prove obitinatero gooliidaoio ni

To remedy the acrimony of the humor; Cure. after proper evacuations, as purging, issues, &c.

Re Ol. amygd. dulc. 3 j. ol. castor, 3 j. m.

If the pain be great, add campbor. croc. aa 3 j. opij 3 is. ut fiat injectio. If the ulcer be fetid, and you you suspect it of a bad species; or if it be cance-

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rous, scrophulous or venereal, salivate.

5. After the use of the injection, to hasten the exclusion of the crust, a gentle sternutatory is proper.

R. Flor. anthos. lavend. aa 3 ij. cort. limon. siccat.

9 j. tabac. virg. gr. x. f. sternutatorium.

Afterwards for a digestive,

R. Linim. arcæi 3 j. vitel. ovi 3 ij. pulv. subtil. myrrb 3 j. aloes 3 s. præcip. rub. lævigat. 3 j. m.

When the matter is well digested, the running abated, and the pain, fætor, &c. almost gone; cicatrize it with lotions, as in a polypus. Before each dressing, some warm milk may be snussed up the nostrils; and after the cure, exhibit a few mercurial purgatives. If it turns to a polypus, treat it as follows.

POLYPUS and SARCOMA.

nontries concentry

both the nostrils, adhering by many roots to their internal cavity, and being of different colours; sometimes hanging pendulous, and hindering respiration and speech; at others, descending to the uvula.

If such a kind of excrescence have no roots, or but one continued root, 'tis called sarcoma. So that this may be considered as a beginning polypus;

and often degenerates into one.

pituitous, foft, or cartilaginous; painful, scirrhous, or cancerous; their colour white, red, or livid. They often grow up, in scrophulous or cancerous constitutions, along with venereal cases, ulcers, ozæna's, &c.

3. A polypus is harder to cure than a farcoma; tho' one that is foft, white, or red, full grown, and having but few roots, is more easily cured after

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after the operation; but if cancerous or scirrhous, and the colour be livid; if it hath several roots, be hard and fixed in the upper part, of long standing, painful, descend towards the larynx, &c. the cure is hard, and the operation commonly either dangerous or inessectual; catheretics, in these cases, agreeing much better than that.

4. The regimen here should be the same as in Regim. case of cancers.

5. General evacuations must begin the cure, care. viz. bleeding, cupping, purging, issues, epispa-stics, &c.

Observe that the cure be adapted to the cause, whether scrophulous, cancerous, venereal, &c. in each of which cases see proper internals in the respective distempers.

6. For a beginning farcoma, befinear the internal passage with ol. amygd. or pomatum; and exhibit a strong sternutatory in order to exclude it. But this must not be attempted if the patient is apt to bleed at the nose, be sanguin, or the farcoma appears to proceed from a rupture of any blood-vessels. Emollient somentations may, however, by syringed up.

R. Fol. alth. malv. \(\tilde{a} a m. \) S. \(\tilde{s} em. \) lin. \(\tilde{s} enugr. \) flor. \(\tilde{c} hamæmel. \) \(\tilde{a} a \) pug. \(1. \) coque in \(latt. \) vac. \(q. \) \(f. \) colaturæ, \(adde \) tintt. \(myrrb. \) \(\frac{3}{3} \) j. \(campb. \) 3 j.

Afterwards ol. amygd. dulc. may be used in the same manner for a continuance.

7. If it does not give way to these means, pull it gently away, piece-meal, with a pair of forceps, at several distant times; constringing the pores as there is occasion; and preventing a fresh generation, by proper desiccative powders and lotions; such as will be set down hereafter.

8. But if on account of pain, scirrhosity, or the like, forceps cannot be used, and the method above

above mention'd fails, treat it like a beginning

polypus as follows. I de moles

9. First observe, that though a beginning polypus will often give way to fuch medicines as consume other carnosities; yet the internal membrane of the nares being of exquisite sense, when deprived of its mucus, all possible care must be taken to preserve that mucus, or supply its place by emollients; fuch as ol. amygd. dulc. emollient decoctions, &c. Observe, secondly, that the strong catheretics and caustics used here, often affect the found part of the nares; and are also apt, when separately used, to corrode the vessels, and cause an bamorrhage; and should therefore be joined with aftringents. Thirdly, dry powders are here with more difficulty and uncertainty apply'd to the polypus, than when mixed with liniments, oils, &c. tho' an instrument might be contrived to apply medicines to the polypus only; without endangering the adjacent parts; which would be of more immediate service.

ringed up the nofe, but should be cautiously apply'd with a probe; they being first imbibed by lint. The use of these medicines must be continued, till the success shews there is no farther occasion for them. If the powders lodge and clog too much, syringe them off with warm milk, or the like.

11. Here follow the forms in use.

R. Flor. rofar. rub. pulv. sabin. āa 3 is. balaust. 3 s. vitriol. alb. 3 j. m.

Or,

Re Cort. granator. rad. tormentil. bistort. flor. rofar. rub. āa 3 B. sal. armoniac. crud. alum. rup. merc. dulc. litharg. auri, āa 3 j. m.

The following are somewhat stronger.

R. Pulv. rosar. rub. 3j. vitriol. alb. 3 s. m.

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Or.

Balauft. cort. granat. alum. rup. äa 3 j. sabin. 3 . ærug. æris, vitriol. roman. præcipit. lævigat. vel mercur. dulc. aa gr. v. m.

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R. Alumin. rup. vitriol. alb. pulv. flor. balauft. rofar, rub. āa 3 B. præcip. rub. lævigat. 3 j. m.

R. Flor. rosar. rubrar. 3 j. præcip. rub. 3 j. pulv. sabin. 3 ij. vitriol. roman. sal. armoniac. crud. 4a 3 ss. litbarg. aur. 3 ss. m.

12. If none of these succeed, nor greatly affect the adjacent parts; for a stronger eschorotic, to be

more cautiously used,

R. Pulv. fabin. alum. rup. uft. aa 3 j. vitriol. alb.

præcip. rub. āa 3 j. m. f. pulv.

Of this, blow upon the part once or twice a day, or apply it with a proper instrument; besmearing the adjacent parts between whiles, with ol. amygd. dulc. mucilag. sem. lin. &c. or to apply them more conveniently, add to the last mention'd powders mel opt. vel mel rosat. q.s.

Re Pulv. sabin. litharg. auri, bol. armen. 5a3 j. vitriol. alb. præcip. rub. 5a3 j. alum. ust. 3 ij. mel. opt. 3 ss. m.

Make these stronger, as occasion shall require, with alum. ust. sal. armon. ærugo, vitriol. roman. præcip. rub. &c.

13. The following is a very fafe and effectual

R Mercur. dulc. mel. opt. aa m.

A stronger.

R. Ung. ægyptiac. 3 ij. præcip. rub. vitriol. alb. alum. ust. aa 3 ij. m.

14. A mild liquid form to be used twice or thrice a day.

R. Vin. rub. to so. cort. granator. flor. balauft. rosar. rub. sabin. āa zij. coque in aq. font. q. s. in colaturæ ziij. 3 iiij. solve vitriol. roman. & alb. alum. ust. sal, armon. crud. aa z j. m.

Make it stronger occasionally with ung. ægyptiac.

fpt. vitriol. &c.

15. A stronger,

Ry Aq. calc. tinct. terr. japon. āa z ss. mercur. corrosiv. sal. armon. vitriol. alb. āa gr. xv. campbor. 3 j. tinct. myrrb. spt. vitriol. laud. liquid. āa z j. m.

16. If the pain be small, the polypus not arrived at its height, or become fit for the operation, and no very dangerous fymptoms are likely to enfue, the strongest escharotics may be immediately used to the polypus, by means of a proper instrument. For example, fpt. vel ol. vitriol. butyr. autimon. alum. uft. præcipit rub. lap. infernal. caustic. lunare, &c. which will hardly fail of success. But if the polypus should increase, or have been of long standing, be about its height, and feem fit for extirpation; or if the patient appears in danger of suffocation, direct recourse must be had to the operation, unless the polypus be painful, scirrhous, ulcerous, or cancerous, in which cases caustic medicines are more successful than the operation, unless the most imminent danger make it necessary. In venereal cases also, caustics seem to be preferable.

17. The operation is performed in two different ways, viz. by ligature, or by a tenacula made for the purpose. When the roots of the polypus reach not to the upper part of the nares, use the ligature. The most frequent method made choice of, is, that of extraction, with the tenacula, by drawing it gently away in twisting the instrument. When they are very large, and hinder respiration and deglutition, they must be extracted, by the mouth, with a crooked tenacula. After the operation, syringe up some warm red wine; and in case of an hamorrhage, use

a restringent powder, or a desiccative lotion.

18. Any remains of the roots, after extraction, may be confumed by the above mention'd powders;

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powders; or else dress them with the following, twice a-day.

Ry Terebinth. venet. liniment. arcæi āa z j. pulv. myrrh. aloes, camphor. vitriol. alb. āa z ß. m. cum vitello dimidio unius ovi.

Some use the actual cautery, with a cannula, after the operation, to extirpate the roots, others spt. vitriol. & mel. rosat. or ag. calcis.

19. In obstinate or dangerous polypus's, or when they are cancerous, setid, venereal or scrophulous, a salivation will forward the cure; proper emollients being used to the part in the mean time.

When the roots are quite destroyed, to prevent

their growing again,

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R. Pulv. flor. rosar. rub. balaust. cort. granator. bol. armen. rad. torment. bistort. āa p. æ. f. pulvis bis in die, ope pennæ, in nares instandus.

And in two or three hours after, syringe up some tinet. rosar. rub. to take away the clods, &c. that may stuff the passage. Or instead of the powder,

R. Cort. granator. rad. bistort. torment. cort. peruveterræ japon. āa zij. coque ter & colaturæ denique zij. add. flor. rosar. rub. balaust. āa ziß. coque iterum ad libram semis; & adde vin. rub. tb ß. utatur sub calide bis in die.

And continue this for some weeks after the cure

appears to be finished.

20. To conftringe the vessels, and prevent any ouzing which might grow into a polypus again, proper evacuations should be continued for some time, together with a due observance of the non-naturals.

Noli me Tangere.

1. Noti me tangere, is an external ulcer in the alæ of the nose; proceeding often from a venereal cause, tho' it is sometimes the effects of a scrophulous constitution.

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Diseases of the Tongue.

2. This does not always confine it felf to the alæ, but will also corrode the very substance of the nose.

3. The cure is difficult; the venereal species proving more easy to be subdued, than that from a bad habit of body.

4. Let the regimen be the same as in a cancer, or

scrophulous constitution.

5. If it be venereal, proceed with internals, as in the *lues venerea*; and use for the dressing, once a day, with diachylon plaster, somewhat like the following.

R. Liniment. arcæi ung. nicotian. āa z iij. præcipit. rub. subtilissime trit. I ij. vel z j. pulv. myrrb.

3 j. m.

Wash it also now and then with tinst. myrrh. & aloes. A salivation in obstinate cases is adviseable: and if the ulcer runs, dress it only with dry calomel.

Inflammation, Dryness, and Whiteness of the Tongue.

1. I Nflammation, dryness, and whiteness in the tongue, often proceed from fevers, or hard drinking, an evaporation, diminution, or condensation of the faliva, affecting the patient's speech, and vitiating his tast.

2. In fevers 'tis accounted a bad fign, but gives

no certain indication of life or death.

3. Let the diet be moistening and cooling, as is order'd in fevers.

4. In order to the cure,

Re Bol. armen. 3ij. syr. de moris 3 j. spt. vitriol.

Э ij. т.

Let this be rubbed on the tongue, with a rag rolled round a stick; and wash it off with the sollowing; or use this alone.

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R. Aq. plantag. 3 ij. aceti vin. alb. mel. rosat. aa 3 j. spt. nitri dulc. 3 j. spt. vitriol. gut. xv. m.

5. Lemon and sugar, tamarinds, &c. will sometimes take effect. Mucilages of sem. cydonior, & gum. tragacanth. also fresh butter, and ol. amyed.

dulc. are good.

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6. Inflammation of the tongue, usually attends inflammatory distempers, or follows upon hard drinking, in sanguin constitutions, in which cases bleeding (if not otherwise contra-indicated) is proper; especially in the vena sublingualis; as also lenient purgatives, vesicatories, and cooling emulsions, or ptisans.

TUMOR of the TONGUE.

r. THE tongue may have its magnitude increased, either naturally or symptomatically; that is, a child may come into the world with a tongue too large; or a tumor of it may be the consequence of a sever, the small-pox, a salivation, &c.

2. The natural has no cure known; and the fym-

ptomatical requires nothing but gargles.

R. Tinet. rofar. rub. vin. rub. āa 3 iij. tinet. myrrb.

3 il. fyr. de moris 3 j. fpt. nitri dulc. 3 ij. m.

3. After falivation the ulcers remain long, and fometimes portions of the tongue are quite lost; and fometimes too, this swelling has been so great,

as to suffocate the patient.

4. Original tumors of the tongue are apt to grow scirrhous or cancerous, and prove mortal. In salivation, the teeth should be kept asunder, and frequent gargles be used, such as that just now prescribed. When the tumor is scirrhous or cancerous, premise general evacuations, and apply pulv. myrrhæ, ung. ægyptiac. mel. rosat. aq. hord. &c. If the cancer spread, 'tis best to cut it out.

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ULCERS

ULCERS in the TONGUE.

1. Leers in the tongue sometimes happen in children and great drinkers.

2. Let them be touched with the following mix-

ture.

By Mel. rofat. 3 B. ol. vitriol. q. f.

When they are venereal, regard must be had to the original distemper.

RANULA SUB LINGUA.

Ranula sub lingua, which means the same thing we express by saying the tongue is tied, is a visible tumor under the tongue, which, like a ligament, hinders a child from sucking or

speaking.

- 2. This is caused by a short franum, not permitting the tongue to perform its proper motions; at other times, the rarely, there is a strong concretion in that part. Sometimes it is pedematous, at others melicerous, scirrhous, black, livid; in which cases the operation is dangerous; and it grows to the magnitude of a bean or chestnut.
- 3. If a short vinculum be the cause, cut it assunder immediately with a scalper, which is easily done except it be dense and hard. Afterwards touch the part gently with mel. rosat. Estinct. myrrh. if necessary. Be very careful of cutting the arteries, nerves, or salival glands, in the operation.

4. If an hæmorrhage should happen, apply to the part a dossil dipt in bol. armen. vitriol. alb. āa.

5. If there be a collection of matter, let it out by the lancet, when ripe; and dress with pledgets dipt in mel rosat. & tinet. myrrh. twice or thrice a day.

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6. If the ulcer be foul, add a little ung. ægyptiac. After it is deterged, fince the flesh is apt to

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R. Cort. granator. flor. rofar. rubr. balauftior. aa 3 j. coque in vin. rub. q. f. colaturæ 3 x. adde fyr. de moris zij. f. gargarisma quocum os colluatur sæpius in die. Alum dissolved in water might answer the same end.

The Tast impaired or loft.

1. THE tast may be impaired or lost, either from distempers of the blood, as fevers, &c. or ulcers in the tongue and mouth, which destroy

the sensation of the nervous papillæ.

- 2. A sweetish tast in the mouth, and a red tongue, 'tis said, commonly happen to the sanguin. A yellow tongue, and a bitter tast, to the choleric. Sweetish tast and white tongue, in the Acid talt and brown tongue, in the melancholic. These affections are nothing dangerous, when unattended with other diforders; but in fevers, &c. 'tis no good sign to have the tast vitiated.
- 3. When fymptomatical, the cure depends on the original distemper. If it be natural, use decoet. bord. tinet. rofar. acetum vini alb. succ. limon. tamarinds, and sharp masticatories; which may be held in the mouth at pleasure.

PRETERNATURAL THIRST.

1. THAT uneafy fensation, which is known by the name of thirst, may be præternaturally augmented, either originally or symptomatically, that is, be caused either thro' neglect or want of drinking, whereby the saliva is vitiated or render'd defective: or it may prove the consequence of fcvers, hectics, &c.

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2. In these cases, the tongue appears dry and white, or black, and all the parts serving for deglutition feel stiff and uneasy. If the affection continues long, heat and uneasiness are felt about the scrobiculum cordis.

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3. Being the consequence of a sever, dropsy, &c. its cure depends on that of the distem-

per.

4. If occasioned by great heat, &c. let proper liquids be drank warm; if by fevers, &c. the pri-

mary disorder must be regarded.

5. If there be danger of a hectic or consumption, let the case be symptomatical or independant, first bleed, then give cooling mucilages.

Or,

R. Aq. lact. alex. ceraf. nig. cinnam. ten. vin. alb.

Usbonens. āa z iij. syr. limon. de rubo idæo āa z B. m.

f. julapium, de quo bibat cyathum ad libitum.

R Spt. nitr. dulc. 3 B. capiat gut. xxx. subinde, cum baustu, julap. supra præscript. vel emulsion.

fequent.

Re Amygd. d. excortic. 3 ij. sem. 4. frigid. major. aa 3 ij. contunde, super-affundendo paulatim seri lactis vel decoct. bord. to ij. colaturæ, adde syr. de alth. limon. aa 3 ss.

6. Give also fal. prunel. spt. vitriol. &c. in proper doses, now and then. Tamarinds likewise, where they gripe not, are serviceable as palliatives.

Erosion, Blackness, and Discolouration of the Teeth.

ERosson, blackness, or discolouration of the teeth, may proceed from a general caries, a scorbutic habit, the eating or drinking of things too hot or too cold, unwashed raisins,

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and the like, a general neglect of cleaning them, the too liberal use of mercury, whether by way of sucus, wash, or any other external or internal application thereof. The thing in it self is attended with little danger; though it frequently subjects the person to the tooth-ache upon any considerable change of weather, or the catching of cold.

2. If the patient be scorbutic, let him observe the same regimen as is ordered in the scurvy; and also proceed in the cure after the same manner as in that distemper.

3. Tis a common thing to use as a dentifrice, the powder of a crust of burnt bread, brick-dust, tobacco-ashes, &c. but the following are more serviceable, and better adapted to cleanse, preserve, and whiten the teeth.

R. C. c. c. 3 B. myrrb. 3 ij. f. dentifricum.

R. Tart. vitriol. cremor. tart. āa zij. bol. arm. ziij. mosch. gr. j. m.

Re Bol. armen. c. c. c. fal nitri, fal kali āa zij. coral. rubr. myrrb. āa ziß. alum. uft. zj. ol. origan. gut. vj. m. f. pulv.

4. The scurvy often loosens the teeth, or causes them to fall out; as does also a sharp humor lodged in the alveoli, and corroding the gums.

on the least touch; the teeth smell ill; and the texture of the gums is spongy. The gums too will grow irregularly, and sometimes sink away from, or rise too high upon the teeth, leaving some of them almost bare, and covering others too much in an unsightly manner. This affection is not so dangerous as troublesome; the the food being in this case chew'd

with pain, occasions it to be ground the less, from

whence indigestion may arise.

6. Let the regimen be the same as in the scurvy, if the disorder be general; but if only flight and partial, no particular diet is necessary to be observ'd.

7. Bleed, if the patient be fanguin; or apply leeches to the gums, if the complaint be particular. If the patient be in the flower of his age, or lives high, give a few mercurial purges;

afterwards,

R. Pulv. flor. rofar. rub. bol. armen, fang. dracon. terr, japon. āa 3 ij. alum. uft. myrrb. coral. rub. flor. balauft. mastich. aa 3 j. gum. sanderac. cret. alb. aa 3 is. ol. rbod. gut. x. mel. rosat. q. s. f. dentifricium, semel quotidie usurpandum; deinde os colluat cum sequenti sub calide.

Re Aq. rosar. rub. plantag. aa 3 iij. spt. vitriol.

3 j. fyr. de rof. ficc. 3 j. m.

R. Tinet. rofar. rub, to B. fyr. de moris 3 j. m.

By Tinet, rof. to j. cort. granat. flor. balauft. rad. bistort. gallar. immatur. āa 3 j. salv. rub. m. B. myrrh. terr. japon. aa 3 ifs. alum. uft. sal. prunel. cremor. tartar. caryoph. camphor. aa 3 ij. coque & ad to B. colatur. adde vin. rub. spt. cochl. s. simp. aa 3 ij. m. This may be daily used to both teeth and gums, with a sponge brush.

8. R. Mel. ægypt. rosat. aq. flor. samb. aa zij.

Ry Aq. rofar. rub. syr. de rosis sic. mel. rosat. aa 3 j. tinct. myrrb. fpt. cochl. f. aa 3 fs. mel. ægypt. 31). ol. vitriol. gut. xx.

2. The following mouth-water is good also in ulcers and cancers of the mouth, when used as a

gargle.

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Ref Fol. salv. com. m. j. coque in aq. font. the ss. ad colaturæ ziiij. adde aceti vin. alb. ziiij. alum. rup. zvj. mel. zij. iterum coque & despuma.

Тоотн-Асне.

1. THE tooth-ache commonly proceeds from a Def. caries beginning in one tooth, which, unless a stop be put thereto, usually destroys the nerve in the same; and so the pain ceases.

2. The cause of this may be whatever corrodes Cause, the nerves in the teeth, or makes the teeth setid or carious. Sometimes no particular tooth is affected, but a whole side of the upper or lower jaw, upon catching cold; which does not lead us

to suspect 'em all carious.

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3. When violent, or of long continuance, it makes Prog. the patient feverish, and may prove dangerous: happening in a salivation, or from the use of mercurials, 'tis usually violent. Swelling in the cheek or gums, foreshews the pain abating. 'Tis reckon'd worse in winter than in summer, and worst in scorbutic habits. Whilst the pain is present, a slender diet is the best.

4. If the patient be scorbutic, let the regimen be Regim.

the same as in the scurvy.

head be much disordered, bleed; and if that relieves not, apply a blister to the neck, or behind the ears; or instead of the latter, a burgundy-pitch plaster. Opiates given internally, are excellent here. In case of pain in the head, sace, &c. from the tooth-ache, the following mixture is serviceable; a few drops of it being let fall warm into the ears now and then.

6. R. Ol. amygd. dulc. 3 vj. laud. liquid. 3 j. ol. castor. gut. 40. campb. 3 s. ol. succin. gut. xv. caryoph. gut. viij. m.

Diseases of the Teeth.

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When the tooth is hollow, a drop or two of ol. caryoph. origan. vel piper. received in cotton, and put into the cavity, will sometimes ease the pain. These act as a caustic, and in time deprive the nerve of sensation; but are apt to draw a flux of humors to the part, and create swellings in the cheek or gums, especially in moist habits. Some even venture to use ol. vitriol. &c. or an actual cautery, which exfoliates and stops the caries, destroys the nerve sooner, and sometimes the tooth it self. Tis safer to apply the following, in the same manner.

7. R. Opij, camphor. āa gr. vj. m. pro pilulis vj.

R. Opij gr.v. myrrh. mastich. camphor. āa Э ss. m. Or.

R. Pil. matth. de styrac. camphor. āa gr. x.m.

R Tinet. myrrb. laud. liquid. aa m.

R. Spt. vin. campborat. tinet. myrrb. aa 3 ij. opij gr. v. f. solutio.

These put into the tooth, either alone, or with

lint, often give immediate relief.

Or,

8. R. Tineturæ myrrh. spt. cochl. s. aa 3 ij. cam-

phor. 3 ss. opij 3 j. m.

A strong lixivium of vine-ashes is much commended for the same purpose. Some also apply plasters to the neck, and behind the ears, after this manner.

Re Piper. nig. 3 ss. mastich. 3 ij. resin. slav. pic. burgund. āa 3 j. sem. sinapios 3 ij. euphorb. 3 ss. te-

rebinth. venet. q. f. m.

9. If the pain still continue, purge; and if that fails, draw out the tooth, lest it foul the jaw, and bring on bad consequences. This becomes necessary also, when, though the pain and caries are abated,

abated, yet the hollowness is enlarged; the pain renewing with the admission of fresh air. But if this cannot be allowed of, let the cavity be stopt up with wax, mastic, lint, or lead.

Radix pyreth. sem. cardam, maj. and other hot things, are frequently used for the tooth-ache, but they commonly stimulate and inflame so much as

to render them unsafe.

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10. Opiates given internally, are excellent in this case.

R. Aq. cinnam. ten. 3 j. syr. caryoph. 3 ij. opij a

gr. ss. ad gr. j. m. pro bauftu.

Ry Aq. ceras. nig. 3 ij. theriacal. syr. de meconio aa 3 ss. laud. liquid. a gut. xv. ad gut. xxx. s. hau-stus, semel in die sumend. vel sæpius, sæviente dolore.

Ry Pic. burgund. mastich. aa, extende super seri-

cum nigrum, temporibus applicandum.

11. When the pain spreads over the whole jaw, brandy held in the mouth will often remove it. In this case likewise an opiate may The mixture with cambe given over night. phor. 6. will here be good also, but now the opium may be omitted. The symptoms that arise in this case are (1.) A pain in the head; for which, if it be obitinate, prescribe bleeding, blistering, purging, plasters to the temples, opiates, &c. (2.) Pain in the ears, which treat as in the beginning of the cure 5. (3.) Pain and swelling of the gums; for which apply leeches, or hot flices of toasted figs to the part; and open the tumor with a lancet if it ripen; which may be known by the diminution of the pain and throbbing, the fluctuation of the matter when felt with the fingers, and the increase of the swelling. The suppuration of these gum-boils, as they are vulgarly called, is to be encouraged, because they are commonly critical. (4.) Swelling and pain of the

cheek, which is also critical, as happening when the acute violent pain is gone off. Ol. lilior. rosar. & ung. de alth. are proper to take down this swelling; or rather,

R Ol. chamamel. 3 j. ol. tereb. 3 ij. m.

Or,

R. Ung. dialth. 3vj. spt. lavend. comp, vin. camph, aa 3 is.

Re Ol. lumbricor. 3 is. succin. 3 is. spt. sal. armon. laud. liquid. aa 3 j. spt. lavend. comp. (cum 3 j.

campb.) 3 ij. m.

If it yield not to these, use blisters, and purges; and if the patient be sanguin, bleed. Linen cloths apply'd hot to the part, and frequently renew'd, are good. In case of restlesness give an opiate.

The vulgar use with success, stamp'd camomile

fryed with hogs lard.

12. If notwithstanding all this, the tumor should tend to suppuration, defift from evacuations, and

let suppuratives be directly applied.

Re Rad. lilior. alb. bryon. recent. 3 iiij. cap. sub ciner. coct. 3 js. sicuum ping. coct. n°. viij. medul. pan. alb. th ss. sem. lini pulv. 3 js. farin. tritic. sem. semugr. āa3 j. ung. dialth. 3 ij. basilic. 3 j. vitel. ovor. n°. ij. croc. pulv. 3 j. m. f. cataplasm. bis in die applicandum.

Or,

Re Rad. lilior. albor. bryon. recent, \(\bar{a} \) \(\bar{z} \) ij. mic. pan. to so. sem. lini, fanugr. pulv. \(\bar{a} \) \(\bar{z} \) i. croc. 3s. lac. vaccin. q. s. f. cataplasma, cui adde ol. rosar. \(\bar{z} \) ij.

13. When the tumor is fully ripe, open it directly, by lancet or caustic; because a collection of matter lying long, is apt to corrode the vessels and glands in general. If the tumor be large, and it possesses any glandulous part, a caustic is preserable to the lancet. When the

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discharge lessens, and the patient begins to recover, purge him twice or thrice; as also if the running should be immoderate, and the matter discharged of a bad quality.

Observe here that mercurial purges usually increase the symptoms in the tooth-ache; or when

there is a collection of matter.

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Deafness, Thickness of Hearing, and Pain in the Ears.

1. Ometimes the auditory passage is wanting Cause. or blocked up in children; at others, deafness is hereditary; or proves the consequence of fevers, the lues venerea, apoplexy, or epilepfy. This disorder may also proceed from the catching of cold, a stoppage of evacuations, concussions, or loud noises, as the firing of guns, &c. by which the tympanum is vulgarly supposed to be overstretched, broke, or otherwise injured. A moist air also may relax the membranes of the ear; wax may be collected in too large a quantity, hardened in them, and so obstruct the passages. Animals or extraneous bodies may infinuate themfelves and lodge therein; and fwellings, impostumations, tumors, ulcers, &c. may prove the cause of deafnels.

2. Wax appearing in the ears, is esteem'd a Diag.

good fign.

3. The cause of the disorder should always be particularly inquired into. If it proceed from a rupture of the tympanum, or be hereditary, 'tis thought incurable. If it be of long standing, and continual, 'tis seldom cured; but there are hopes of a cure when it comes by intervals, and when it attends severs, the small-pox, &c. as it often does about the criss.

4. When

4. When the meatus auditorius is not perforated, recourse must be had to the proper chirurgical operation. When it attends other difeases, it usually goes off along with them; but if it continues or fucceeds them, purging will fometimes cure it. If it remains obstinate, or be the confequence of the apoplexy, or epilepfy, and the tympanum be much injured, mercurials may do fervice, being internally used, in case there be obstructions left in the ears; otherwife we shou'd proceed as in that case, which arises from the catching of cold. Obstructions here are not only caused by a mere condensation or constipation of the wax, but also by any contraction or dilatation, &c. of the auditory parts; which unfits them for the proper vibration requisite to hearing. In these cases 'tis generally convenient to wear in the ears a little cotton, moisten'd with ol. amygdal. d. vel. amar. and afterwards to fyringe them with some warm

5. Re Decoct. bord. to ss. aq. bung. 3 ij. meli ro-

fat. 3 is. m.

Re Flor. lavend. anthos, chamæm. aa m. ss. coque in aq. fontan. & vin. alb. aa to ss. colaturæ z xij, adde mel. rosat. z iij. f. injectio pro auribus.

The following is preferable to ol. amygd, amar.

alone.

6. R. Ol. amygd. amar. 3 iij. ol. castor. 3 j. spt. vin. campborat. lavendul. comp. aa 3 ss. m.

R. Ol. amygd. amar. 3 iij. tinct. castor. 3 j. aq. bung.3ss. ol. caryophylor. anthos, succin. aa gut.vj.m.

7. General evacuations are not here to be omitted, especially if the above mention'd remedies fail of success; and first bleeding should be try'd, if the patient be plethoric. In long continued deafness, emetics are proper; so are sternuta-

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tories, in impollumations of the ears, and may be applied universally, (except the disorder proceed from contustons) provided they be not made too strong.

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S,

Purging is proper where no running appears; but it ought to be deferred till the drying of the blifters. Vesicatories and issues are useful here, and in all cases where the habit is gross.

Diaphoretics shou'd be employ'd when the disorder follows upon an obstructed perspiration. Sometimes the cold bath, at others a falivation by unction, have proved effectual, after other things had failed; but especially when the case was venereal. Musk and civet are good univerfally; a grain or two being wrapt up in cotton, and put into the ears. If wax be the cause, use an ivory ear-picker, dipt in ol. amygdal. dulc. When from the stoppage of evacuations, promote those again, or at least some other, and inject as above. When the tympanum is hurt by concussion, or the like, order rest, and ball, peruv. or ol. caftor. to be applied to the In this case, part warm, twice every day. sternutatories must be omitted; but musk is adviseable.

8. For a relaxation of the tympanum, drop of the following mixture warm into the ears.

Re Spt. lavend. comp. tinct. castor. aq. bung. aa m.

Here omit oily medicaments, and use diaphore-

tics, purgatives, and vesicatories.

9. If an infect be got into the ear so far that it cannot be extracted by the forceps, endeavour to kill it by dropping of the following mixture warm upon it.

Ry Tinct. myrrh. aloes, ol. amygd. amar. aa 3 ij.

ol. sabin. absinth. aa gut. x. m.

This is also proper in case of an ulcer in the ears.

Insects and other foreign bodies should be extracted by proper chirurgical instruments, if sneezing, coughing, blowing the nose, &c. avail

nothing.

to. For a noise in the head, being a symptom of deafness, and generally proceeding from ulcers, impostumes, &c. in the passage, or dislocation of the officula, if it requires any particular remedy,

R. Ol. amygd. amar. 3 fs. al. caftor. 3 ij. m.

11. If the deafness be attended with great

pain,

R. Mic. pan. alb. z ij. decoct. malv. q. f. f. cataplasm. cui adde pulv. flor. chamæmel. sem. lin. sænugr. āa z ss. ol. amygd. dulc. q. s. camphor. croc. āa z j. m. f. cataplasm. Applicatur alterutri vel utrique auri, pro re nata.

Or,

R. Fl. lavend. rorismar. puleg. fol. lauri aa m. j. bacc. junip. lauri aa z j. sem. semicul. dul. z ss. coque in aq. fontan. lact. aa; colaturæ to ij. adde spt. vin. campb. z ilij. & ascendat vapor per infundibulum in aures.

i2. The like, with proper purgatives, will also be serviceable in impossumes, if the intent be to discuss them; but the cataplasm alone, without purges, if you would bring them to suppurate. If the tumor blocks up the passage, or be fully ripened, strong sternutatories will assist to break it; applying a plaster made of diachyl. cum gum. melted with a little liniment. arcæi to the ear twice a day. You must, in this case, beware of digesting too much or too little. The following is safe.

Ry Liniment. arcæi 3 ss. pulv. subtilis. croc. myrrh. āa 3 ss. vitel. ovi 3 ij. balsam. peruv. 3 j.

m. & applica calide bis quotidie.

Add to this as the symptoms shall indicate, balf.

sulphur. terebinthinat. elixir proprietat. &c.

13. If notwithstanding this, the pus be not laudable, the flux be great, thin, or sanious, make

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make a revulsion by bleeding, the use of calomel purgatives, and vesicatories: and do the same if the running continue too long. In case of great pain, epispastics are proper; and bleeding, if a fever be threatned. Opiates also must be given to cause rest, when that is wanted.

This mixture is serviceable, being dropt into the

ears, when they rage with pain.

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R Balfam. peruv. laud. liquid. āa m.

Or,

R Last. vaccin. 3 j. opij 3 j. croc. campbor. ad

When the tooth-ache causes a pain of the ears, regard must be had to the original disorder for the cure.

ANGINA.

t. A Ngina, or the quincy, is a difficulty of Define respiration and deglutition, from an internal or external disorder in the muscles, and glands about the throat and larynx.

2. 'Tis either inflammatory, watery, oedematous, Cause catarrhous, convulsive, paralytic, suffocative, suppurative, gangrenous, scirrhous, or cancerous; and so may be caused by a plethora, a stoppage of the menses, a sudden check of any præternatural evacuation, the drinking of cold small liquors when the body is hot, continuance in a cold air, viscidity of the juices, &c.

3. The uvula, and parts adjacent, are inflamed, Diagonal fometimes ulcers appear thereabouts, in the internal kind; especially after lingering venereal cases, or where much mercury has been taken. In the external, the difficulty in respiration and deglutition is greater, though the pain not so acute; and in swallowing liquids, they often come out through the nostrils. When any signs appear on the inside or on the outside, 'tis called ex-

ternal;

ternal; but if none at all appear, an internal and gina, redness in the face, pain, and a fever, may

attend both the external and internal.

Prog.

4. All obstructions of respiration are dangerous. especially those attended with pain, redness in the face, and a fever. An inflammation of the muscles of the larynx, is thought worse than of the woula. Obstructions from viscidity worse than from a plethora. Those attended with ulcers, occasion'd by the lues venerea, are dangerous, and difficult of cure. This disease is sometimes thought to be epidemical. An internal angina coming after long diseases, or great evacuations, is adjudged bad; or happening fuddenly, without any figns preceding, it is thought scarce curable; the lungs being then commonly suppurated. If attended with frothing at the mouth, an infensible passing of the excrements, or it happen in a fever, 'tis usually thought to portend sudden death.

5. In the external species, wine and slesh are forbid. Water-gruel, barley-water, tea, sage-tea, panada, roasted apples, &c. are allowed; and in case of faintness, sack-whey, and chicken-broth. Let all that's drank be warm, and the patient's

head laid high.

Gure.

Regim.

6. In an external angina, before any figns of suppuration, phlebotomy is universally necessary; especially in the sanguin: and let it ever, in this case, be performed in the jugular, and repeated boldly, as occasion requires.

If this relieves not in a very few hours,

Re Sem. lin. fænugræc. āa 3 B. coque in aq. font. q. f. colaturæ 3 xij. adde elect. lenitiv. fyr. de spina cerv. āa 3 iB. sal. cathart. amar. 3 j. elect. è suc. ros. 3 ij. m. f. enema, statim injiciendum. After the operation,

R. Sperm. ceti, conserv. cynosbat. āa 3 j. sal. volat. corn. cerv. succin. āa gr. iiij. syr. capillor. vener. q.

f. f. bolus sumend. cum baustu sequent.

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Diseases of the Throat.

R. Ol. amygd. d. 3 j. syr. de meconio 3 B. spt. nitri d. 3 j. m.

7. Soon after apply a vesicatory to the neck, and others to the arms, if a sever appear. When the blisters begin to dry, give a gentle purgative.

R. Elect. lenitiv. 3 vj. cremor. tart. 3 j. pulv. fanct. 3 G. m.

do ul vo sist m do . Q

Re Rad. alth. 3 j. gum. arab. 3 ij. coque in decoct. pettoral. q. s. in colaturæ 3 v. infunde sen. 3 ij. rad. rhei 3 j. sem. fænicul. d. 3 ij. sal. tartar. 3 j. colaturæ 3 iij. adde syr. de spina cervina, rosar. solut. āa 3 s. spt. nitri d. 3 ij. m.

Or,

Re Aq. miner. purgant. thij. mann. cremor. tart. fal. cathar. amar. āa 3 B. sem. sænicul. d. cont. 3 ij. coque ad this. sumat mane & repetatur his in septimana, vet pro re nata.

The distemper commonly goes off by the use of

these means.

8. But in case of great inflammation, spt. sulph. per campan. or spt. vitriol. taken now and then, in the quantity of ten drops; or sifty of spt. nitri d. in a draught of decost. pettoral. are of service.

Or,

Re Sal. nitri 3 ss. sacch. saturn. Is. f. pulv. ter quaterve in die sumendus.

9. Mucilages also help to abate the inflammation.

R. Mucilag. gum. tragacanth. sem. psyl. & cydonior. cum aq. rosar. dam. fact. ziiij. syr. limon. de rubo idæo aa z j. m. sumat cochl. unum frequenter.

For forms of emulsions, apozems, and balfamics, proper in severe external angina's, see pleurify. Cupping and perpetual blisters are not to be forgotten.

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10. In case of violent swelling, pain, inflammation, and excoriation, use emollient gargles, with a syringe, after proper evacuations. DIL

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Re Decoct. pectoral. to iss. rad. alth. 3 ss. fol. alth. salv. com. aa m. j. coque ad to j. & adde spt. nitri d.

3 ss. m. utatur sæpissime subcalide.

rate, but the parts appearing furred or excoriated, and the fibres of the uvula, &c. relaxed,

R. Flor. rof. rub. 3 ss. falv. rub. m. ss. ol. fulphur, gut. xxx. superaffunde decott. pettoral, calent. tbj. colaturæ adde syr. de moris, mel. rosat. aa 3 j. m. f. gargarisma.

To make one more deterfive and astringent,

Re Alb. græc. 3 j. pulv. myrrb. 3 ss. cort. granator. flor. balaust. rosar. rubr. āa 3 ij. salv. rub. m. j. coque in decoct. pectoral. the ij. colaturæ 3 xx. adde vin. rub. the ss. mel. rosat. 3 iij. ol. vitriol. 3 ss. m. f. gargarisma.

12. Ulcers on or about the uvula, may be touched with mel. ægypt. or the following; which are safer

than a solution of corrosive sublimate.

R. Mel. ægypt. tinct. myrrh. spt. vitriol. aa 3 j. m.

Re Mel. rosat. tinct. myrrh. aa z ij. ol. vitriol. z j. m. A little after the part is touched, let the mouth always be well washed with such a gargle as this.

R. Decoct. hord. to j. acet. vin. alb. 3 ij. syr. de

rubo idæo 3 iss. m. f. gargarisma.

The following may be substituted occasionally. R. Aq. fl. sambuc. 3 vj. mel. rosat. 3 j. tinct. myrrh.

3 ss. spt. sal. armon. 3 iss. m.

DE OI

Or,

Ry Aq. rof. rub. plantag. āa z iij. lap. prunel. z ij. fyr. de moris z j, spt. nitri dulc. z ss. m.

Ry Aq. plantag. sperm. ran. āa z vj. albumin. ovor. conquassat. no. ij. sacch. saturn. z iss. alum. ust. z j. acet. vin. alb. z ij. m.

13. Powders

13. Powders also are sometimes blown into the throat; but these appear less neat, and prove less efficacious, unless in relaxations of the uvula.

R. Alum. ust. boli armen. āa 3 j. m. f. pulv. R. Alum. ust. piper. long. fl. rosar. āa 3 j. m.

Re Alum. ust. zinzib. cort. granat. āa 3 j. f. pulv. The uvula may safely enough be snipped off with a pair of scissars, if an ulcer or gangrene render it requisite.

14. In case of hard tumors appearing externally,

liniments are fometimes useful.

R. Ung. dialth. nervin. fpt. vini camphorat. āa 3 ij. lavend. comp. 3 j. m. f. liniment.

15. Plasters also may do some service by being

applied to the throat.

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Ry Theriac. androm. lond. mithrid. ol. mas. per exp. āa 3 j. ung. samb. 3 ij. sterc. canin. q. s. m. & extende super alutam.

But emplast. de cymin. or de ran. cum merc. seem

much better adapted for hard tumors.

16. If the tumor should not tend to resolve, but increase, encourage it with empl. diach. cum gum. cupping without scarification, or cataplasms; and endeavour to suppurate it.

Re Cataplasm. vulg. de pane & lacte z iiij. ung. sambuc. z j. croc. pulv. z ss. f. cataplasma, sæpe

mutandum.

Or.

Re Pulp. ficuum, ping. cepar. sub. cinerib. coct. rad. lilior. alb. recent. āa z ij. pulv. fl. chamæmel. z j. sem. lini, fanugr. āa z s. cum decoct. rad. alth. q. s. & ung. dialth. z j. f. cataplasma.

When the tumor is fully ripe, if it breaks not

of it felf, open it by caustic or incision.

When respiration can no otherwise be procured, recourse must be had to the manual operation, called bronchotomy, that is, opening the larynx. And if deglutition be hindered, give nourishing glysters, made of broths, eggs, and the like.

17. Internal

17. Internal angina's, where the muscles are relaxed and wasted, are not to be cured by external or internal remedies, but a nutrimental diet. If the quincy be watery or oedematous, treat it as the dropsy; if convulsive, as a convulsion; if paraly-

tic, as the palfy, &c.

18. Sometimes the uvula in this case is relax'd and made to hang down lower than ordinary, from a flux of humors thereon; which, and it's being tumessed, may hinder deglutition and speech, and sometimes prove suffocating. 'Tis dangerous when scirrhous or cancerous, as often happens in venereal cases; and then it is generally eat away, unless the operation be used to prevent it.

Let the regimen be the same as in the foregoing. When the case is venereal, proceed as in the lues venerea; but when not, as in the angina as to evacuations. When the relaxation and inflammation are great, stroaking up the hair of the head for some time, with a little brandy, and ung. dialth. is said to be serviceable, tho it may seem a ridiculous remedy.

Let this powder also be blown on the uvula with

a quill, or apply'd to it with an uvula-spoon.

R. Pulv. flor. rof. rub. 3 j. zinzib. alum. ust. āa 3 s.m.

Or,

Ry Bol. arm. 3 j. alum. ust. zinzib. sal. com. āa

Or,

Ry Cort. granat. 3 B. coq. in aq. font. q. f. colaturat to B. affunde super flor. rosar. rub. balaust. aa 3 iij. spt. vitriol. gut. 40. colatura adde spt. vin. 3 j. spt. sal. armon. 3 ij. m.

If the disorder gives no way to these or the like medicines, recourse must be had to extirpation.

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PERIPNEUMONIA VERA.

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1. PEripneumonia vera is an inflammation of the Def. and lungs. It may proceed from the blood vio- Caufe. lently diffending the pulmonary veffels; either by its quantity or rarifaction; or obstructing 'em for want of a due comminution or finenels of parts; by its viscidity, or defect of serum, which may take rise from exercise, hard study, high seeding, indulgent eafe, the stoppage of natural evacuations, living in moist or moorish places, &c. It may likewife proceed from the fame causes as the quincy or althma.

2. 'Tis usually attended with a symptomatical Diag. fever, raised by the pain, from an irregular interrupted respiration; a cough, from the irregular influx and reflux of the air, causing a convulsive motion in the muscles, or otherwise; and a difficulty of breathing from the plenitude and inflammation of the pulmonary veffels, or viscosity of the blood. The two latter are most observable after eating and drinking, because the lungs have then the less room to play.

A peripheumonia is diftinguished from an asthma by the concomitant fever; from a pleurify, by the cough, which is here more acute and fevere, and being attended with a thicker and harder respiration, or fnoring. Besides, the respiration, in this case, proves easier when the patient is erect. pulse too is here sometimes great and hard, at others, small and fost, intermitting, or vermicular; which differences arise from the respiration being irregularly obstructed.

3. When the symptoms are violent, expectora- Prog. tion is stopped, a pleurify coming on, watching, delirium and a coma appear, and coldness is perceived in the extremities; when respiration is nearly suppress'd, a lividness and incurvation of

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the nails of the fingers are visible; and when the urine is first thick, and then grows thin, in four or five days, all this shews the case to be dangerous. On the contrary, a plentiful discharge of a well concocted, reddish, yellow, or white matter from the lungs, or even tho' it be crude and purulent; The flowing of the menses, or any hamorrhage, a diarrhæa, abscesses about the ears, or other parts, coming kindly to suppuration, are good signs. But if the phthisic has preceded, the spitting up of crude bloody matter indicates an ulcer in the lungs, which, tho' it may not foon prove mortal, has hitherto been seldom cured. A peripneumonia is more dangerous, though less painful than a pleurify; because if respiration be stopped, tho' but a very few minutes, 'tis certain death.

4. All viscid scod, or such as affords too much nourishment, is here improper, as cheese, butter, milk, &c. panada, water-gruel, green and bohea tea mixed, sage-tea, barley-water, pectoral apozems, &c. and in case of saintness, sack-whey, and chicken-broth, are serviceable. Moderate exercise

ought to be used.

5. Externals are here thought to be of no service; and the evacuations and internals used in this case are altogether the same as in the pleurify; to which we therefore refer for the cure.

PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA.

1. Peripneumonia notha, is an universal pituosity, or serosity of the blood, surcharging the lungs by degrees.

2. It may be caused by a retention of the natural secretions, taking cold, weakness or obstructions in the stomach and viscera; from preceding diseases, want of exercise, &c.

3. Tis known by the viscidity, paleness, and slow motion of the blood, ropiness of the saliva, paleness and

Reg.

Cure.

Cause,

Def.

Diag.

and want of fcent in the urine, white swellings and obstructions in the smaller vessels, weakness, indolence, fhort breath, oppression in the thorax, and

a small fever in the beginning of it.

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4. 'Tis a dangerous and deceitful diftemper, for Prog. the fymptoms increasing of a sudden, sometimes kill the patient, without giving any figns of death or danger, by the pulse or urine. Worn-out, phlegmatic, cold, phthisical constitutions, are most subject to it.

5. Let the diet be thin broths and spoon-meats: Regim. and the drink tea, fage-tea, hydromel, and diluting apozems acidulated. Moderate exercise shou'd be used, and other particulars, as to regimen, ob-

served as in the peripneumonia vera.

If no apparent symptom forbid it, bleed once Cure. in the arm, then give a gentle glyster every day After this, purge, and use the mefor some time. dicines prescribed in the pleurify; with the addition of acids, such as spt. nitri, spt. vitriol. ol. sulphur. per campanam, &c. Blisters are here of singular fervice, and should be used freely. Make them perpetual if necessary, or cut issues, or setons: and in other respects proceed as in the peripneumonia vera.

PLEURISY TRUE, BASTARD, and PA-RAPHRENITIS.

True, or internal pleurify, is an inflamma- Def. tion of the pleura. A bastard, or external pleurify, is an inflammation of the intercostal mulcles. Paraphrenitis, is an inflammation of the mediastinum, or pleura, about the diaphragm.

2. The causes here may be the same as of the Causes. angina, peripneumonia, and asthma. The signs of an Diag. internal pleurify are, first, an acute pungent pain of the fide in inspiration, proving less in expiration, holding

holding the breath, or when it is fetched chiefly by help of the abdominal muscles. This pain is perceived most when the unaffected fide is lain on, (2.) A constant fever, tho' tis sometimes obscured by the pain, and interrupted respiration. (3.) A short cough, and sometimes a spitting of blood, or purulent matter.

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An external pleurify is known by the pain lying nearer the furface, and increasing when the affected fide is lain on; the inflamed muscles being then compressed. The symptoms here are less vehement than in the internal kind; and is never attended

with a spitting of blood.

A paraphrenitis is attended with a levere continual fever, exquisite pain in the parts affected, upon contraction of the abdominal muscles, a delirium, and an internal rifing of the bypochondria. These distempers chiefly happen betwixt the spring and fummer.

They are attended with a dry cough, i. e. a cough without expectoration; the pain is vehemently pungent, the fever high, the pulse small, frequent, hard,

and the urine fometimes bloody.

3. If the patient be aged, phthisical, or cachectical; if a peripneumonia be joined with, or succeed these distempers; or if expectoration stop of a sudden, great danger is supposed to attend, and especially if the patient be a woman with child. If they degenerate into an empyema, the patient is

likely to die phthisical, or asthmatical.

Upon diffecting the bodies of peripneumonic and pleuritic persons, polypus's have been found in the lungs and pleura; and often the lungs adhering to that membrane. These cases happening on one fide, will occasion a severe pain when the patient lies on the other; because their weight is then supported by the parts they grow

Prog.

A paraphrenitis is ever esteem'd dangerous, and usually ends in convulsions, raving, an ascites pu-

rulentus, and mortification.

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4. The regimen may be the same as in the an-Reg. gina and peripheamonia. A balsamic diet, consisting of gellies, and the like, is excellent in these cases. Frequent frictions shou'd also be used to the pained parts. Hot water poured upon linseed, will make an useful liquor in these cases, which may be sweeten'd with sugar, and freely drank as tea.

ftrength will allow thereof, and repeat it boldly as the case requires. Observe that where there is no particular restriction mention'd, what is ordered in the diseases of the breast and lungs, serves equally in the angina, peripneumonia, and the present cases.

Apply a vesicatory to the neck; and if the case be dangerous, give a gentle purgative glyster. In

the next place,

R. Spermat. ceti 3 B. conserv. cynosbat. 3 j. syr. de alth. q. s. f. bolus h. s. sumend. superbibendo hau-

stum sequentem.

R. Gum. arab. 3iij. rad. alth. 3j. coque in decoct. hord. q. f. colaturæ 3v. adde aq. lumbricor. magi-firal. fyr. capillor. veneris \(\bar{a} a \) \(\bar{3} \) \(\bar{b} \). tinct. croc. 3 \(\bar{b} \). f. haustus.

Remember to order emulsions with gum. arabic.

on account of the blifters.

If the fever be high, on the day following apply vesicatories to the arms; or one to the pained side.

Purge as foon as the blifters cease to run.

6. R. Rad. alth. 3 ij. gum. arab. fol. sen. āa 3 j. rad. rhei 3 B. sem. sænicul. dulc. anis. bacc. junip. rad. glycyrrhiz. āa 3 j. sal. tartar. 3 B. infunde in decoct. pectoral. the ij. colaturæ adde syr. de cichor. cum rheo, rosar. solutiv. āa 3 is. spt. nitri dulc.

3 iij.

3 iij. m. sumat cochl. vj. plus minus, subinde, vel

pro re nata.

If the case should prove very violent, and be attended with a spitting of blood, let the glysters be given twice a day, especially in the paraphrenitis, before purging is begun; and afterwards on the intermediate days of purgation

7. R. Decoct. com. clysteriz. 3 ij. elect. lenitiv. sal. cathart. amar. āa 3 j. syr. de spina cervina 3 is. ol.

lin. 3 iij. m. f. enema.

Perpetual blisters and issues come in next: cupping likewise might be used, except in the peripneumonia notba.

General forms for pleuritic disorders.

8. R. Sperm. ceti, spec. diatrag. frigid. āa 3 j. sal. vol. succin. gr. v. conserv. malv. 3 j. cum syr. de alth. q. s. f. bolus, quinta quaq; bora sumend. cum cochlear. iv. sequent. julap.

Re Aq. hysop. puleg. āa z iv. limac. magistral. z ij. syr. de alth. z j. tinct. croc. cum aq. theriac. fact.

3 B. m.

Or.

Representation of the property of the property

Or.

Re Emulsion. commun. thij. gum. arab. 3 j. aq. lumb. mag. 3 iij. sal. prunel. 3 iij. sacch. saturn. 3 l. f. emulsio, de qua frequenter bibat haustum tepide.

9. Oleaginous draughts repeated every five or

fix hours, are very ferviceable here.

R. Ol. amygd. dulc. 3 is. syr. de alth. 3 vj. m.

Re Ol. lini recens extract. 3 is. fyr. capillor. ven. 3 vj. m. Bibat vero post singulos haustus cochlearia vj. infusionis sequentis.

R. Fim. equi non castrat. 3 vj. vin. alb. tb j. infunde frigide & exprime fortiter; colaturæ adde syr. papav. errat. 3 j. spt. nitri dulc. 3 ij. m.

Or,

Confe.

Ot.

R. Fim. equi non castrat. to B. aq. puleg. byssop. decoct. pectoral. āa to ss. castor. russ. crassiuscule contus. 3 iss. infunde calide per sex boras; deinde exprime, & colaturæ adde aq. limac. mag. syr. de alth. āa 3 ij. m. bibat cochlearia aliquot subinde.

Alfo,

R. Spt. c. c. tinct. castor. spt. nitri d. āa 3 j. m. sumat gut. xxx. frequenter cum baustulo infusionis supra descriptæ.

Linctus's are very useful here.

10. R. Syr. balfam. papav. errat. aa z iss. ol. amygd. d. zij. sperm. ceti zij. pulv. croc. z ss. sacch. albiss. zij. f. linct. s. a. sumat cochleare unum ad libitum.

Mucilages also do service.

R. Mucilag. sem. psyl. & cydonior. cum aq. ceras. nig. extract. z iij. syr. alth. croc. aa z vj. m.

R. Gum. arab. 3 ij. rad. alth. 3 j. coque in decoct. hord. q. f. colaturæ 3 iiij. adde pulv. gum. tragacanth. 3 j. fyr. de rubo idæo, papav. errat: āa 3 vj. m. fumat cochleatim ad libitum.

pleurifies; but they ought not to be used in case of a rupture of the vessels, or spitting of blood, because by rarifying the fluids they augment those symptoms.

R. Ol. amygd. dulc. 3 j. aq. bungar. 3 vj. spt. sal. armon. 3 iij. campbor. ol. succin. āa 3 j. m. f. linimentum, cum quo bene fricetur dolens latus calida

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Or,

Ry Ung. dialth. 3 j. spt. vin. camph. 3 ij. lavend. comp. spt. terebinth. \(\bar{a}a \) 3 j. m. utatur ut præcedens.

And afterwards,

Remplast de cymino 3 ss. camphor. Dij. ol. succin. gut. xv. m. & extende super alutam lateri affecto applicand.

12. Some-

Diseases of the Breast and Lungs.

pleura to the cavity of the thorax, and there forms a tumor; which suppurating, discharges a large quantity of matter therein. This is called an empyema, and commonly happens when bleeding and other evacuations have been omitted at the beginning.

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A paraphrenitis suppurating the diaphragm, after the same manner, sometimes collects in the abdomen, and brings on a putrefaction, a consum-

ption, or death.

EMPYEMA.

1. I Mpyema is a collection of pus, or matter, in

the cavity of the thorax.

2. This may be caused internally, from a suppuration happening in a pleurisy, or peripneumonia; a sudden stoppage of expectoration, or the rupture of a vessel; the extravasated blood being converted into pus, or an abscess formed in the pleura, mediastinum, or diaphragma, breaking and discharging the matter thereof: and externally, from contusions, wounds, &c. Sometimes also the matter, or extravasated blood, is collected in the lungs, and sometimes in the duplicature of the pleura and diaphragma.

2 T

3. The figns of it in the pleura are inflammation, tharp pain and weight in the membrane, flow, continued fever, difficulty of breathing, a dry cough and thirst, great uneasiness in lying on the sound side, and a sudden wasting of the body. If it breaks on the diaphragm, these symptoms cease, and the patient finds sudden ease, but there soon follow a perceivable pressure in the diaphragm, and great inquietude; the sever augments, the pain is selt less violent, and from a part lower; and ease can now only be obtain'd by lying on that side where the matter is. If

Diag.

Def.

Caufe.

the discharge be made on both sides, the patient is easy on neither; but only in lying on his back or belly.

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If pus be lodged in the lungs, and proceed from an internal cause, the breath is setch'd with difficulty; and the patient sinks under the weight he seels. Pain comes on by degrees, with a continual sever, great thirst, sputation of purulent matter, dryness of the mouth and throat, and redness in the cheeks.

Where the cause is external, there happen, at first, a spitting of blood, a shivering, cold sweats, and at last the discharge of purulent or frothy matter by the mouth. If this matter be yellow, the case is esteem'd highly dangerous. The patient can now rest only on his back; seels an uneasiness in lying on the injured side, and a pricking pain in lying on the other; the wounded lobe then pressing against the mediastinum.

4. If the collection be very large, it often suffo- Prog: cates the patient. That which occupies both fides, is worse than that which wholly lies on one. When no relief is found by expectoration, the manual operation, a discharge of urine, or by stool, the patient usually dies in forty days. If the pus appear white after the operation, or in expectoration, and of a good confistence, it prognosticates a recovery; but if bloody or fetid, &c. the contrary. In short, if the eyes be funk, the nails turn'd up, and the body be wasted; if there happens a delirium, a sputation of livid matter, &c. the case usually proves mortal. When the distemper seems to grow better of its own accord, it often returns, and proves mortal; especially if the expectorated matter be fetid.

5. The regimen should be the same as in a pleu- Reg. rify or peripheumonia.

6. Bleed

6. Bleed in the beginning of the distemper, to prevent a collection of matter; and give glysters, purge, or exhibit balsamics and diuretics, as in case of a pleurify. Most of the internals there prescribed, are proper here.

The following, after due evacuations have been

used, are in great esteem.

Ry Tereb. è chio z vj. balfam. tolut. z j. sperm. ceti, millep. ppt. aaz B. fal. tart. tartar. vitriolat. sal. vol. c. cerv. succin. aaz B. camphor. i. balfam. peruv. gut. xx. syr. de alth. q. s. f. pilul. n° viij. è quavis z j. sumat iv. mane & vesperi cum cochl. iiij. mixturæ sequentis.

Refereb. venet. balsam. capiv. āa 3 ij. sperm. ceti 3 j. vitel. unius ovi, decoct. bord. vin. alb. āa

3 iiij. tinot. fal. tartar. 3 B. m.

Alfo,

Re Tinct. metallor. sal. tartar. succin. spt. nitri dulc. āa 3 j. m. sumat gut. 40. ter quotidie è quovis liquido appropriato.

7. In order to discuss the matter in its formation,

apply externals.

Re Spt. vin. campborat. lavend. comp. ol. amygd.

d. fpt. fal. armon. aa & j. ol. succin. 3 ij. m.

With this embrocate the part twice, and afterwards apply a warm plaster, as emplast. è cymino, to the part.

Or.

R. Emp. paracels. è cicut. cum ammoniac. āa zvj. argent. viv. in pauca terebinth. venet. solut. 3 s. campbor. zj. m. s. a. & f. emplastrum, super alutam extendendum, & parti affectæ applicandum.

If this treatment prevents not a suppuration, and the empyema does not break of it self, the operation must be perform'd, unless it be seated in the substance of the lungs. The matter will sometimes show for three or sour months, and should not in that case be stopped.

8. In ulcers of the lungs, detergent balfamics, as tereb. venet. balf. capiv. &c. are of great fervice.

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The vomica pulmonum, that is a collection of matter in the lungs, lodg'd in a proper cyftis, must, when discover'd, be treated with the same medicines as the empyema.

ASTHMA.

1. A N afthma is a difficulty of respiration, from Def. a disorder in the lungs, usually attended with violent motions of the diaphragm, abdominal and intercostal muscles, and with a stertor or ratling in the throat.

If respiration be only dense and quick, without

the other attendants, 'tis called dyspnæa.

If the difficulty of breathing be so great as to occasion a violent motion of the muscles of the scapulæ and thorax, and all the other symptoms of an asthma, so that the patient cannot be tolerably easy, but in an erect posture, 'tis called

orthopnæa.

n

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2. It may be caused from pus, thick, or muci-Cause. laginous juices, or polypus's in the bronchia; mercurial and other metalline sumes hindering the motion of the lungs; violent exercise, sudden sear, or surprize; stoppage of secretions, or evacuations, as the menses, hamorrhoids, &c. ill digestion, cachexies, or whatever affords viscid chyle, hinders concoction, or, by distending, over-charging, or constringing the canals, a slow circulation; and lastly, any thing which prevents the animal spirits from elevating the thorax, in proportion to the expansion of the lungs; as too great a viscidity, or fluidity in the blood, &c.

3. The diagnostics are contain'd in the definition Diag. and the cause.

4. If the thorax be naturally strait, or an asthma Prog. be caused by polypus's, or excrescences in the substance of the lungs, or by a general or natural H viscidity,

viscidity, or be hereditary, it proves continual, tho' it alters with the weather, and is thought hardly curable. A stertor shews the trachea or bronchia to be stuffed; when, if the patient expectorates freely, the distemper may go off that way. A spontaneous looseness sometimes cures it; but that stopping suddenly, the distemper is apt to return. In old age and child-hood, 'tis hard to cure. A pleurify or peripneumonia coming on, 'tis dangerous. A dyspnæa is evidently better than an orthopnæa, and a plethoric better than a phlegmatic asthma.

Reg.

5. All viscid diet, as cheese, &c. is accounted bad. All thin spoon-meats, as broths, &c. good. If the patient be weak, boil'd meats are preser'd to such as are roalted. Let the patient enjoy a clear air, and use moderate eversise.

clear air, and use moderate exercise.

6. Bleed univerfally, tho' but in a small quantity, as that of z ij. or z iij. now and then; and this may be done even in case of weakness and old age. But in the plethoric, take away a larger quantity. If the obstruction be lodg'd deep in the lungs, bleed in the arm; if about the trachea, or a stertor at-

tend, in the jugular.

After phlebotomy, if the patient neither vomits, fpits blood, nor be subject, or evidently Lable thereto, give an emetic whilft the fit is off. If the patient be weak,

R. Sal. vitriol. 3 j. oxymel. scillit. aq. cinnam. ten.

āa 3 j. m.

But if strength allows,

Re Pulv. ipecacuanh. 3 S. oxymel. scillit. 3 vj. aq. puleg. 3 ij. m. f. emeticum. Bibat autem libere di infusion. fol. cardui benedict. inter vomendum.

Let the vomit be repeated twice a month, or oftner, pro re nata. After the operation whereof,

7. R. Sperm. ceti conserv. cynosbat. aa 3 j. balsam. tolut. pulv. 3 B. sal. volat. succin. castor. opt. aa gr. vj. flor. benzoin. gr. iiij. syr. capillor. vener. q. s. f. bolus

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bolus bora somni sumend. una cum baustu sequenti. Re Aq. puleg. by sop. āa z j. cinnam. fort. z B. syr. balsam. croc. āa z ij. spt. c. c. gut. xxv. m. f. baustus.

If the paroxysms return, apply an epispastic to the neck; and if it shou'd prove more violent than before, two to the arms. These medicines are universally serviceable; but more particularly so in dry nervous asthma's. Let them therefore be applied as the case requires.

In the next place give glysters, as in the angina 6. as well in the fit as out of it; and in case of violent symptoms, let them supply the place of purges, till those abate; being injected once a

day, or pro re nata.

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8. R Pulv. sancti 3 ij. sal. tart. succin. volat. ña gr. vj. cum syr. violar. q. s. f. bolus mane sumend. & bis in septimana repetendus.

At night, after the operation is over, give the

bolus and draught just mentioned 7.

Next, as they appear necessary, use perpetual blisters, or issues, cupping, &c.

More forms proper here.

9. R. Sperm. ceti 3ss. lact. fulph. 3 ss. fal. volat. fuccin. gr. v. conserv. cynosbat. 3 j. balsam. peruv. gut. x. syr. croc. q. s., f. bolus.

R. Sperm. ceti spec. diatrag. frigid. āa 3 j. castor. opt. gum. ammon. milleped. pulv. āa 3 s. ol. anisi gut. iij. syr. croc. q. s. f. bolus.

Ry Sperm. cet. pulv. milleped. āa z j. croc. \ni ij. caftor. fal. volat. c. c. fuccin. flor. benzoin. āa \ni ß. pulv. ireos, fem. anifi, balf. tolut. gum. ammon. āa \ni j. facch. alb. z ij. ol. cinnam. gut. vj. m. f. pulv. chartæ xv. quarum fumat unam quinta quaq; hora durante paroxysmo, illo vero absente bis in die, cum julapij sequent. cochl. vj.

Ry Aq. hyffop. puleg. cerafor. nig. aa 3 ij. cinnam. H 2 fort.

Diseases of the Breast and Lungs.

fort. 3 iij. spt. tavend. comp. 3 vj. syr. croc. balsam. āa 3 j. m.

R. Decott. pettoral. this. ag. theriac. 3 iiij. tintt. croc. fyr. balfam. āa 3 ij. m. in eundem finem. Again,

10. R. Spt. c. c. 3iij. tinet. caftor. 3 is. m.

R. Sal. volat. oleof. 3 iij. tinct. croc. fpt. lavend. c. āa 3 j. m. sumat gut. 40. è cyatho vini canarini.

R Balfam. sulpkur. anisat. peruvian. aazij. m. fumat gut. x. vel xv. cum pauco saccharo; super-

bibendo solutionis sequent. cochlear. iij.

R. Gum. ammon. 3 iij. folv. in aq. ceraf. nig. byffop. aa zij. cinnam. fort. ziß. colaturæ adde tinet. croc. 3 B. syr. balfam. 3 j. capiat etiam cochl. iij. urgente dyspnæa.

11. Millepedes are excellent in afthma's, especi-

ally in fuch as are nervous.

R. Milleped. vivent. 3 j. n. m. croc. aa 3 B. facch. alb. 3 B. contunde simul superaffundendo ag. ceras. nig. 3 vj. cinnam. fort. 3 ij. colatura per expressionem sit pro duabus vel tribus dosibus.

R. Gum. ammon. 3 B. solve in aq. ceras. nig. puleg. by sop. aa to B. colaturam misce cum expressione se-

quent.

11

R. Milleped. vivent. contus. 3 iij. croc. minutissime incis. vel contus. 3 j. superaffunde vin. alb. lisbonens. to B. f. expressio, cui adde spt. lavend. comp. 3 j. syr. balsam. 3 is. capiat cochl.vj. bis vel ter in die.

12. Infusions made of fim. equin. or the juice of it, being deterfive and attenuating, are here excellent. See pleurify 9.

Linctus's also affist the cure.

By Conserv. Sperm. ceti cynosbat. aa 3 ij. ol. amygd. dulc. 3 ij. syr. balfam. croc. aa 3 j. sacch. albifs. 3 ss. croc. linet

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croc. pulv. 3 ss. ol. sulphur. p. campan. gut. xij. f. linetus f. a.

R. Balfam. lucatel. conserv. cynosbat. aa 3 ss. balfam. tolut. pulv. 3 ij. ol. lini opt. 3 ij. fyr. croc. alth. papav. errat. āa 3 j. ol. sulphur. p. camp. gut. xvj. m.

R. Ol. amygd. dulc. vel ol. lini opt. 3 iiij. syr. capillor. vener. spt. vitriol: 3 ss. m. capiat cochleare unum frequenter.

The following is rather better, where the case is

dangerous.

R. Sperm. ceti 3 fs. balfam. tolutan. opt. 3 iij. folve s. a. in vitello ovi & paulatim affunde decoct. bord. 3 xij. vin. alb. lisbonens. 3 iiij. f. emulsio saccharo al-Sumat baustulum frequenter bissimo edulcoranda. cum guttis aliquot spt. c. c. & tinct. castor āa.

13. When the constitution is spoiled by high feeding, or hard drinking, the glands of the trachea, with the parts adjacent, are usually stuft in this distemper; which occasions a stertor and painful respiration in the night or morning: and this continues till the glands are disburthen'd. 'Tis therefore fit there shou'd be in readiness for this purpole, some such medicine as the following.

Re Oxymel. scillit. aq. hyssop. cinnam. fort. aa 3 ij. tinct. croc. castor. āa z iss. spt. c. c. z j. m. sumat cachlear. ij. vel iij. quolibet mane, jejuno ventriculo,

vel urgente necessitate.

Re Acet. & vin. scillit. aa 3 j. aq. puleg. cinnam. fort. āa z ij. syr. balsam. z iss. spt. c. c. tinct. castor. āazj. m. sumat ut supra.

Re Gum. ammon. 3 iss. solve in aq. puleg. 3 ij. & colaturæ adde aq. cinnam. fort. oxymel. scilit. aa 3 j. vin. emet. 3 fs. tinet. caftor. 3 ifs. tinet. croc. fpt. c. c. āa 3 ss. m. sumat cochleare unum vel dimidium Jubinde.

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This will usually give a puke, which may be encouraged occasionally with carduus tea, or the like. These emetics are not improper in dry nervous or spasmodic asthma's; but ought then to be given more spaningly than in the humid kind; because the retchings they cause are more painful and fruitless in the former, than in the latter.

14. Ashmatic persons are generally very uneasy for want of rest, on account of their shortness of breath and cough; in which case laudanum might be of great service, if it would not increase this shortness of breath and cough. A laudanum therefore has been contrived that may more safely answer this purpose, being well guarded and warm'd with aromatics and diaphoretics.

R. Cinnam. crasse pulverizat. z j. sal. tart. z j. infunde in spt. vin. rect. to j. & f. tinctura.

R. Tinet. bujus 3 xij. opij colat. tenuiter incis. 3j.

infunde s. a & cola: deinde,

Reliquam partem tincturæ cinnamomi, balsam, tolut. gum. styrac. āa zij. flor. benzoin. zj. iterum infunde s. a. & cola, tum

Re Rad. ireos florent. glycyrrhiz. āa 3 ij. caryoph.

n. m. mac. sem. cardam. minor. āa 3 j. rad. contrayerv. zinzib. āa 3 s. infunde s. a. in aq. theriacal.

3 v. tinct. cort. aurant. croc. āa 3 ij. denique,

Ry Sal. volat. oleof. 3 iv. spt. lavend. comp. 3 j. sal. volat. c. c. 3 iij. balsam. peruv. 3 B. m. & omnes liquores simul confunde, ut fiat laudanum liquidum.

Twenty drops of this laudanum, containing about a grain of opium, may be taken at once in a little canary, or decoctum pectorale, at bed-time.

The common liquid laudanum may more eafily

be adapted to the same use thus.

R. Laud. liquid. sydenham. 3 ij. balsam. sulph. anisat. peruv. āa 3 j. sumat gut. xxx. pro re nata.

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R. Pil. matth. 3 B. solve in aq. hyssop. puleg. aa 3 j. theriac. lumb. magist. aa 3 B. adde spt. c.c. tinct. castor. aa gut. xxx. syr. balsam. 3 B. m. pro dosi.

15. The following liniment, well rubbed on the breast with a warm hand, may be of some service.

R. Ung. dialth. ol. palm. aa 3 B. ol. mac. per express. ol. amygd. dulc. spt. lavend. aa 3 ij. m. f. linimentum.

After each time this is used, cover the part with

warm flannel, or apply the following piaster.

R. Empl. de cymin. de sapon. āa 3 s. gum, styrac. 3 ij. pulv. croc. slor. benzoin. āa 3 s. ol. anis. gut. viji m 63 extende super alutam

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16. An asthma being a very common, painful, desperate, difficult case; we would willingly omit nothing that has proved serviceable in it. The following forms have been found useful, even when the distemper seemed inveterate and fix'd.

Re Mel. despumat. 3 iv. pulv. glycyrrhiz. 3 B. enul. campan. sem. anis. flor. sulphur. āa 3 iij. m. capiat q. n. m. maj. ter quaterve quotidie. This is a cheap medicine, and is often used with success.

The next is better,

17. R. Pulv. milleped. latt. sulphur. āa 3 ss. pulv. ireos florent. sperm. ceti, āa 3 ij. pulv. balsam. tolut. croc. āa 3 j. flor. benzoin. sal. vol. succin. āa 3 ij. ol. n. m. chym. cinnam. anis. āa gut. iiij. conserv. cynosbat. 3 j. bals. gilead. 3 ij. syr. de alth. de prassio āa q. s. f. electuarium, cujus sumat quant. nucis moschat. mane & vesperi.

18. R. Gum. ammon. pulv. milleped. sperm. ceti balsam. tolutan. castor. opt. āa 3 j. croc. slor. ben-zoin. sal. volat. succin. c. c. āa 3 s. lact. sulphur, balsam. gilead. sacch. alb. āa 3 j. ol. anisi gut. x. cum syr. de alth. q. s. f. pilul. x. è quavis 3 j. harum su-

mat v. bis vel ter in die.

19. R. Rad. glycyrrhiz. 3 ss. milleped. viv. contus. 3 ij. croc. castor. russ. aa 3 ij. ireos flor. 3 iij. scm. H 4

fænic. d. anis. āa ziij. flor. benzoin. zj. cinnam. n. m. caryophyl. āa zss. sal. tart. ziij. vin. canarin. the iij. aq. puleg. hyssop. āa the ss. infunde s. a. colatura adde spt. lavend. c. syr. balsam. āa zij. m. sumat cochl. vj. bis vel ter in die.

20. R. Lign. sassafras to ss. rad. ireos fl. enula, alth. hord. gallic. rasur. c. c. aa ziiij, coq. in tinct. bynes cong. vij. ad unius; consumptionem & cola,

deinde

Re Milleped. viv. contus. passul. maj. exacin. āa 3 iv. rad. glycyrrhiz. 3 ij. fol. puleg. hyssop. āa m. ij. marrub. alb. beder. terrest. capillor. vener. tussilag. flor. papav. err. āa m. j. cort. aurant. 3 ij. sem. anis senicul. d. āa 3 j. sal. tart. 3 ss. contunde saculo include & in colaturam præcedentem immitte; stent simul per 4 dies, deinde bibat æger. to ss. subcalide ter quotidie.

The like ingredients might also be boiled in broths; by a long continued regular use of which, tho a cure cannot reasonably be expected, the patient may be brought to pass his life more

eafily.

Cough.

Def.

Caufe.

phragm muscles, of the larynx, thorax and abdomen, violently shaking and expelling the air that was drawn into the lungs by inspiration.

2. 'Tis either habitual, accidental, or here-

ditary.

An accidental cough may be occasioned by a sudden alteration of weather, change of clothes, hard drinking, or the catching of cold, as 'tis commonly called; whether that be a stoppage of perspiration, whereby the lungs and glands about the head and throat are overloaded with lympha; or whether the nitrous particles of the air, in this case infinuating themselves into, and loosening the texture of the blood, permit the serum to

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go off by expectoration, or thro' the nostrils, while the red part remains behind.

An habitual or natural cough, may proceed from a particular weakness of the vessels, or some fault

in the constitution.

That kind which is called hereditary, may, 'tis thought, be received from the parents, or be owing to some particular structure or organization of the

body.

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3. In pituitous coughs the matter is often so vis-Diag. cid, as to lodge in the foramina superciliaria, and glands of the trachea, so that the more fluid part running back, perhaps washes off the mucus design'd to defend the trachea; leaving it bare, and exposed to the injuries of the air; from whence, perhaps, proceeds the hoarseness, tickling, excoriation, and the asthmatic symptoms, which so frequently appear in coughs.

4. An hereditary cough is reckoned incurable; Prog. dry ones, and those of long standing, hard to cure. A sudden stoppage of expectoration happening after a pleurisy or peripneumony, in those who are subject to hamorrhages, hoarseness, or an asthma, is accounted a bad prognostic; especially where the thorax is naturally strait, or the person aged. Breakings out about the mouth and nose portend a

critical folution.

of the patient, if possible, keep uniformly warm. The diet should be liquid rather than solid; linseed tea is of service. So are the common white and black troches. In weak constitutions, and in old age, where expectoration is languid, a glass of wine and good broths are allowable. But malt liquors, or salt meats, aromatics, and high sauces, are supposed to do harm,

of. Bleeding is proper universally, except in Cure. very weak or aged persons; and ought to be repeated in proportion to the demand. In the next place, give an emetic of ipecacuanha with car-

duus

duus tea, adding to it oxymel scillit. or sal vitrioli, as requisite. Then universally,

R. Sperm. cet. 31s. balfam. lucatel. confero. cynosb. aa 3 j. balfam. peruv. gut. x. ol. anif. gut. ij. m. f. bo-

lus b. f. sumend. cum hauftu sequent.

R. Ag. cinn. ten. puleg. by sop. aa 3 j. lumb. mag. 3 vj. fyr. balfam. 3 fs. fpt. nitri dulc. c. c. tinct. cafor. aa gut. xx. croc. gut. 40. laud. liquid, sydenbam.

gut. XII. m.

6. If the cough be dry and vehement, apply a vesicatory to the neck the same night; others to the arms, &c. a day or two after, in case they are found necessary; and when the run-

ning of them ceases,

R. Fol. sen. 3 ij. rad. rhabarb. sem. fænicul. dulc. āa 3 j. sal. tartar. 3 j. infunde in decoct. pectoral. 3 vj. colaturæ 3 iij. adde syr. de spina cervina, rosar. folut. āa 3 fs. fal. volat. oleof. tinot. castor. āa 3 ij. m. sumat mane cum regimine, & pro re nata repe-

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On the evening exhibit a paregoric.

R. Aq. puleg. hystop. aa 3 is. limac. mag. 3 j. fyr. de alth. 3 ss. spt. c. c. tinct. benzoin. aa gut. xxx. croc. 3 j. laud. liquid. gut. xx. m. f. bauftus b. f. poft cathartici operationem sumendus.

7. On the intermediate days of evacuations,

and whilst the blisters run, universally,

Re Sperm. cet. 3 ss. conferv. cynosbat. 3 j. gum. ammon. 3 fs. croc. fal. vol. c. c. aa gr. iv. balfam. peruv. gut. vj. balf. sulphur. anisat. gut. x. syr. de alth. g. f. f. bolus mane & sero sumend. superbibend. solutionis seq. cochl. iv.

Re Succ. glycyrrhiz. hispan. 3 j. balsam. tolut. 3 ij. croc. 3 j. solve s. a. in decost. pestoral. to j. ag. puleg. by sop. aa to ss. colaturæ adde aq. lumbricor. mag. theriac. syr. de alth. aa 3 ij. tinct. castor. spt. c. c. aa

3 ij. m. sumat etiam cochl. iiij. ad libitum.

By Sem. sinap. contus. 3 ij. coque s. a. in decoct. pector.

· yaid

pector. aq. by Jop. puleg. aa to j. colaturæ adde ag. theriac. 3 iv. tinct. croc. 3 j. tinct. caftor. 3 fs. fyr.

pectoral. 3 ij. m. in eundem finem.

8. If the patient be young, the matter expectorated thin, and the cough proves tickling, and hinders the patient's rest, let the following be used; still continuing the necessary evacuations.

R. Pulv. oliban. 311j. terr. japon. 3 j. conf. rofar. rub. theriac. andromach. syr. de meçonio aa 3 j. m. f. electuarium; sumat quant. n. m. major. omni nocte

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9. In case of a hoarseness and asthmatical coughs, give balf. fulph. anifat. gut. xv. vel xx. bis terve in

die cum pauco saccharo.

The linctus's, mucilages, and oleaginous medicines prescribed in the pleurify, asthma, and confumption, are proper here also.

Re Balfam, lucatel. conserv. cynosbat. āa 3 j. mithridat. 3 ss. lact. Sulphur. 3 ij. flor. benzoin. 3 ij. balfam. sulphur. anifat. gut. xxx. m. sumat quant. nuc. castan. bis vel ter in die, superbibendo baustum theæ (equentis.

R. Herb. puleg. hysfop. capillor. vener. ling. cerv. scabios. beder. terr. tustilag. āa m. ss. rad. glycyrrbiz. ras. 3 ss. sem. fænicul. dul. anis. leniter contus. aa 31j. croc. 3 j. superaffunde aq. bullient. q. s. ut f.

thea liquor.

If the case proves stubborn, let issues, setons, or a perpetual blister be made.

PHTHISIS and CONSUMPTION.

I. A Consumption is a gradual wasting of all the Def. parts of the body; which apparently proceeding from a cause in the lungs, is called phthiss.

2. This may be either accidental, natural, or Cause. hereditary, and so be caused (1.) by ulcers, chalky Itones,

stones, or polypus's in the lungs, proceeding from whatever obstructs the circulation in the pulmonary vessels, or renders the blood viscid, as a suppression of necessary evacuations, whether by the menstrual discharges, lochia, hæmorrhoids, issues, ulcers, coughs, &c. (2.) By intemperance, creating either a plethera, or cacochymia. (3.) By peripneumonies, pleurifies, asthma's, long continued coughs, and catarrhs falling on the lungs, diarrhœa's, and ill digestion, occasioning obstructions in the lacteals; venereal diforders ill cured, and excessive venery causing first a tabes dorfalis. (4.) By hard study, or grief. (5.) A natural one may proceed from the straitness of the thorax, or a particular configuration of the parts. And (6.) an hereditary one may be communicated from the parents, without any other visible cause.

Diag.

3. A confumption usually begins with flying pains and stitches; pain at the pit of the stomach, or in diaphragm; frequent spitting, loss of appetite, quick pulse, a sweetness or saltness in the faliva, heat and flushings in the face after meals, an hectic fever towards evening, weariness, faintness, night-sweats: and where the lungs are first disordered, a cough, catarrh, or asthma, usually precede it.

When these symptoms are violent, 'tis confirmed; and then comes on expectoration of pus, sometimes purulent or bloody matter, and the vomica pulmonum. The face and body appear extenuated, and at length a swelling of the feet, a diarrhœa, stoppage of expectoration, facies bippocratica, incurvation and lividness of the nails: all which are reckon'd fure figns of

Confumptions from grief, or when the lungs are not immediately concern'd, emaciate falt, and often come on and continue without a cough,

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cough, asthma, expectoration or loss of appe-

4. If a confumption be hereditary, 'tis usually Prog. reckoned incurable; if natural, or ulcers are already form'd in the lungs; if attended with a violent cough, and a spitting of purulent matter, the constant motion of the lungs will hardly allow of a cure. Coming after acute diftempers 'tis dangerous; after chronical ones tedious. In short, when the case is confirmed, 'tis hardly to be cured; and when but beginning, with difficulty. A simple tabes dorsalis is accounted curable, if the patient abstain from venery. Confumptions proceeding from grief destroy suddenly, unless the patient can be made chearful. But if laudable matter be expectorated with ease; if the appetite be good; if the thorax be large; if the nostrils run; if the body prove laxative; and if the patient be young, the constitution not phlegmatic, and the symptoms moderate, there are hopes of a cure; which chiefly depends on a proper regimen.

And the confumptions are commonly recken'd incurable, yet have many bore up under one for feveral years together; even when attended with almost constant expectoration of pus, bloody matter, or frequent vomiting of pure blood, from to ij.

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milk, chocolate made with the tincture of tea, panada with wine and spice, gellies, sago, nourishing broths prepared with mace, rad. alth. ras. c. c. ebor. raisins, sigs, dates, and eringo roots; assemilk drank long and plentifully, with the testaceous powders; garden snails boiled in milk and long continued; a warm clear air, frequent bodily exercise, especially riding, and pleasant conversation, are all good, in this case, and some of them absolutely necessary.

Proper

Proper drinks and spoon-meats are thought wor-

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thy a physician's care in this distemper.

The following will ferve for examples; in conformity with which, a great variety of forms may be prescribed, of singular service in consumptions.

Re Gelatin. pan. biscoct. in aqua pura fact. th j. vin. rub. z iij. suc. timon. z vj. saccbar. alb. q. s.m.

f. ferculum.

Re Carn. viperar. raf. c. c. āa z iij. rad. eryng. condit. z ij. passular major exacinat. z iss. mac. z j. coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ to iij. adde vin. canarin. z viij. sacchar. q. f. f. sorbile.

Ry Carn. vitulin. q. f. raf. ebor. c. c. āa z iß. coque in aq. fontan. q. f. colaturæ to iij. add. vin. alb. to ß. fuc. limon. z iß. facchar. alb. q. f. fiat, cum refrixe-

rit, gelatina.

Re Hord. gallic. mund. 3 ij. rad. symphit. eryng. a 3 vj. coque in aq. fontan. q. s. sub finem coctionis immitte fol. tushig. capil. vener. aa m. 1. colatura claræ to ij. adde vini viperin. 3 ij. syr. limon. 3 vj. balsamic. 3 s. f. ptisana.

Ry Nuc. caco. ppt. 3 j. pulv. rad. eryng. 3 ij. pulv. carn. viperar. 3 j. coque in aq. pur. s.q. ut fiat cho-

colata, pro libitu edulcoranda.

of an ulcer in the lungs, use but sew evacuations, nor pall the stomach with oleaginous compositions. It may suffice to clear the prime via with a gentle emetic and purge; and to order a proper regimen and a restorative diet; always regarding the cause, as whether it be grief, intemperance, &c. In all pulmonic consumptions, where the lungs are only inflam'd, or an ulcer is not actually forming, which must be guess'd at from the natural constitution of the person, and the expectoration, compared with the time since the disease began, 'tis proper to bleed, and repeat it twice or thrice, as the constitution

Gare.

will bear it, or as the case requires. The next day give ipecacuanha 3 B. if the patient be not subject to vomit blood, or bleed at the nose. After the operation, give the bolus and draught in asthma 7. A day or two after the emetic, exhibit a purge; not only the lungs, but lacteals being commonly obstructed here. Mercurial purgatives should be preferred; nor ought the weakness, or consequent weakening of the patient, to deter us from the use of them; because they afterwards make abundant amends for that apparent injury.

8. In beginning pulmonic confumptions, there-

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Re Calomel. refin. jalap. āa Is. pulv. fanct. cremor. tartar. āa gr. xv. fal. volat. fucc. gr. v. ol. faffafr. gut. j. fyr. de spina cervina q. s. f. bolus mane sumendus.

Re Calomel. gr. xv. conserv. rosar. parum; f. pilula bora somni sumenda, & mane sequenti capiat po-

Re Fol. sen. 3iij. rad. rhabarb. 3 j. tamarind. 3 s. sem. fænicul. dulc. contus. 3 ij. sal. tartar. 3 j. infunde in decoct. pectoral. 3 vj. colaturæ 3 iij. adde syr. de spina cervina 3 s. vel 3 vj. spt. lavend. comp.

fal. volat. oleof. aa 3 j. m.

Let these medicines be repeated, once or twice a week, for a month, or longer, as there is occasion, a paregoric bolus and draught being taken at night, after each purgation.

9. To forward the removal of these obstructions,

on the intermediate days,

Ry Conserv. flaved, aurant. absinth. roman. aa 3 vj. chalyb. cum sulphur. ppt. antihect. poterij aa 3 iij. spec. diatrag. frigid. milleped. pulv. aa 3 ij. cum syr. balsam. q. s. f. electuarium, cujus sumat quant. n.m. ter in die superbibendo haustulum emulfionis sequent.

Ry Gum.

R. Gum. arab. 3 j. rad. alth. 3 vj. coque in decott. bord. thij. colaturæ thij. affunde super amygd. dulc. excort. & contus. sem. papaver. alb. 4a 3 j. sem. quatuor frigid, major. 4a 3 ij. exprime, & adde aq. limac. mag. 3 iij. syr. de alth. balsam. 4a 3 vj. m. f. emulsio.

down the althma, cough and hectic, and ought to

be applied proportionably.

A course of the juices of antiscorbutic plants has proved serviceable in beginning consumptions. When the asthma, cough, and expectoration are abated by evacuations, a gentle insusion or decoction of the cortex may be exhibited, to remove the hectic, night-sweats and faintness: but if the symptoms are violent, or there be a suspicion of an ulcer in the lungs, even a slight intusion of the cortex should not be ventured upon; much less should it be given in substance: so that to cure the hectic, and prevent night sweats, we are obliged to use something less dangerous; as the following:

Re Conserv. cynosbat. 3 j. pulv. gum. arab. tragacanth. rad. alth. cret. alb. coral. rub. ppt. āa 3 ij. syr. balsam. q. s. f. electuarium; sumat quant. castan. boris medicis, superbibendo lact. asinin. vel decoct.

pectoral. to B.

11. Want of appetite always attends a pulmonic

confumption; therefore,

Re Rad. gentian. galang. summit. absinth. roman. sem. cardamom minor āa 3 j. cort. aurant. sic. 3 ij. caryoph. 3 st. superaffunde aq. bullient. 3 xij. colaturæ cito factæ adde aq. absinth mag. comp. 3 iij. spt. lavend. comp. 3 j. sumat cochl. vj. hora ante prandium quotidie

Apply also emplast. stomach. mag. cum ol. n. m.

&c. to the stomach.

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In case of violent stitches, give spt. c. c. 3 j. or more, in a draught of any convenient liquid, as often as shall be required.

In case of a catarrh, give last. sulphur. Jij. once or twice a day. Most of the medicines prescribed for a catarrh, except the opiates, are also proper in a consumption.

In case of fainting, give sal. volat. oleos. & spt. lavend. aa.

12. If an asthma happen to attend, treat it accordingly; but be sparing of oils, and never give them here without ol. sulphur. per camp. or spt. vitriol. lest they destroy the appetite. The distemper still increasing, most stress is to be laid on a restorative diet and proper exercise. Vinum viperinum, taken in the quantity of six spoonsful, thrice a day, with the following electuary, is excellent.

ee

Re Sperm. ceti zij. balfam. tolut. pulv. zj. croci ij. flor. benzoin. z B. conferv. flaved. aurant. zj. fuc. kerm. z B. fyr. pectoral. q. s. f. electuarium, fumat quant. n. m. ter in die.

13. If the patient flags more, and is troubled with cold clammy sweats,

Ry Antidot. analept. conf. flaved. aurant. rad. eryng. condit. āa 3 is. n. m. zinzib. condit. āa 3 s. coral. rub. ppt. pulv. carn. viperar. āa 3 iij. terr. japon. subtilissime pulv. 3 ij. croc. opt. 3 j. sal. viperar. 3 ij. ol. n. m. chym. gut. x. syr. è cort. citri, balsam. āa q. s. f. electuarium, sumendum ut præcedens.

To these may be added, near the height of the distemper, musk, ambergrease, and the strongest cardiacs. The two last electuaries may be used more sparingly thro' the increase of the disorder.

14. If the patient be young, the disease not confirm'd, and spring comes on, let him remove to a clear country air, and take the following powders with asses milk.

Ry Margarit. ppt. coral. rub. ppt. gum. arab. latt. fulph. aa p. æ. facch. rofat. ad pondus omnium m. fumat 3ij. ter in die cum latt. asinin. 15 s.

Others, to prevent the milk from curdling, and to correct acidities, use only conf. rosar. rub. sacch. rosat. or ten drops of ol. tart. per deliq. to the s. of milk.

florid blood from the lungs, is usually a lingering, dangerous symptom. A decoction or insusion of the peruvian bark might be proper for it, if the other symptoms would allow thereof; but where this cannot be comply'd with,

Re Palv. terr. japon. coral. rub. ppt. spermat. ceti aa 3 ij. mastich. bol. arm. sang. dracon. aa 3 j. cons. rosar. rub. 3 j. balsam. peruv. gut. 40. syr. de ros. sic. q. s. f. electuarium, sumat quant. n. m. ter quaterve in die, superbibendo tinct. rosar. rub. cochl. vj.

16. Violent diarrhæa's are very dangerous to-

wards the end of the diftemper.

Ry Conf. rof. rub. sperm. ceti, pulv. rhabarb. gum, arab. āa gr. xv. cinnam. gr. x. ol. nuc. m. gut. j. cum fyr. de rof. sic. q. s. f. bolus, omni nocte sumendus, ad 7 vel 8 vices, superbibendo baust. decott. alb.

Resperm. ceti 3 B. confect. fracast. s.m. 9 j. solve cum pauco vitello ovi in decoct. bord. 3 ij. & adde syr. de rosis sic. 3 B. spr. lavend. comp. 3 B. f. baust.

fexta quag; bora sumendus per tres dies.

- with Si

There are several forms in the pleurify, cough, and althma, proper to be administred here, provided the cardiacs in those prescribed for the asthma be lessened, and the opiates every where omitted; balsamics being used in their stead: for opiates should not be given in consumptions, without an absolute necessity.

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of the circulation of the blood.

any violent pation, as surprize, fear, joy, &c. fudden and large evacuations, as hamorrhages, hypercatharles, profule sweating, &c. breathing in an air too thin or hot; hunger, loss of appetite, &c.

loss of colour in the lips, a tremor, dulness and fixedness of the eyes; only their white sometimes appearing; a small languid pulse, but in the very sit none at all is perceivable; and sense and motion appear to be lost.

4. When this case proceeds from large evacu-Progations, passions of the mind, natural weakness, breathing in an air too hot, or too much rarised, it often stal. Happening without any evident cause, its reputed dangerous. Frequent relapses are also supposed dangerous, unless they be hysterical.

of the cause be an homorrhage, diluting li-Regime, quors, barly-water, wine and water, &c. are convenient liquors. The proper regimen, when any thing else was the cause, is obvious.

6. The syncope that happens after phlebotomy, Cure: is cured by lying down on the bed; first drinking a glass of wine and water. For that, proceeding from a weakness or want of spirits,

Ry Aq. ceraf. nig. cinnamom. f. āa ziij. fyr. & tinct. croc. āa z j. confect. alkerm. ziij. fpt. lavend. comp. z s. fal. volat. oleof. zij. m. f. julap.

In the fit apply volatile salts, &c. to the nose, dip the hands in cold water, or sprinkle it on the sace, burn brown paper under the nose, &c. and

when the fit is over, give some of the julep last set down.

7. If it proceed from a furious passion, and the patient be plethoric, bleed directly, and apply a blister, for fear the case should grow convulsive or epileptic; and give a strong narcotic, and repeat it pro re nata. But in depress'd passions, and instead of the narcotic, give wine, &c. and endeavour to make the patient chearful. An emetic, epispastic, and the cold bath, are proper for both kinds. In short, proceed here as in the different species of madness, into which these cases often degenerate.

8. If the cause were a violent diarrhea, first put a stop to that, and then give a strong cardiac

or opiate.

9. If from an hæmorrhage, and this does not ceafe, during the fit use phlebotomy, by way of revulsion, or give and repeat an opiate occafionally. Allow the patient to drink of claret and water, corroborating gellies, or broths; and let all manner of exercise and heat be avoided.

a laxity of the pores, use the cold bath out of the fit, and tinct. cort. peruv. ros. rub. in vin. rub. with proper balsamics and agglutinants. See consumption 10, 12, 13.

cool gradually by changing his place in the bed: and what he drinks shou'd not be made too warm.

Re Aq. ceras. n. z ij. cinnam. fort. z j. syrup. caryoph. z ß. pulv. è chel. 69. simp. coral. rub. āa z ß. confect. alkerm. z j. m. sumat statim. Then he may use and shift.

diately expose the patient to the cool air; and if

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13. When it proceeds from heat, or the air being too much rarified, remove the person into an air that is colder and denser. But when it is symptomatical, regard must be had to the original disease.

let the patient bleed in a horizontal posture, or lying on the bed.

proceed as in communions; omitting only what

A Palpitation of the heart, is an immode-Def. rate and irregular motion of the blood therein; which obstructs the proper systole and diastole.

2. This may happen from an hectic constitu-Conse. tion, a natural straitness of the thorax, or any violent motion; sudden rarifaction of the blood, immoderate passions, as anger, sear, shame, joy, &c. from severs, wherein the pulse intermits; callosities, tumors, concretions, or polypus's, &c. in the heart, or aorta; as also from disorders in the pericardium.

3. It may be known by laying the hand upon the Diag. part, the irregular variations of the pulse, and by the disorder it causes in respiration.

4. If it proceeds from a tumor, or callofity, a Progpolypus, excrescence, &c. it augments gradually, and usually proves mortal; the sooner so if the patient be plethoric, or lives irregularly.

When it is from disorders in the pericardium, and straitness of the thorax, the danger happens late. If the patient grows hectic, and loses in his slesh, the case is esteem'd dangerous; especially if the case be internal, or original, and seated in the heart. A polypus in the heart often kills of a sudden, and without warning. Proceed-

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ing from a wound in the heart, it is always accounted mortal, especially if the larger wellels are hurt.

Regim.

fifting chiefly of spoon-meats, as gruels, whey, decoct. bordei, &c. all which shou'd be eat luke-warm. Wines and inflammatory liquors, all passions, and too violent exercise, must here be avoided.

Gure.

Def.

6. In case of hectics, and straitness of the thorax, proceed as in consumptions; omitting only what

is apt to rarify the blood. MO TATITIA

Bleeding is the grand remedy, if once it begins to affect the pulse, and disorder the body. When an asthma attends it, order blisters. When passion is the cause, if that symptom continue, bleed, blister, and give an opiate. If it proceeds from hysterical disorders, or a sever, regard those distempers respectively. When it happens from polypus's in the heart, it has been usually reckoned incurable: the following medicines, however, may be safely tried after bleeding.

7. R. Terebinth. è chio 3 j. myrrh. milleped. ppt. spermat. ceti āa 3 j. sal. volat. succin. 3 j. bals. peruv. capiv. āa gut. xxv. f. pilul. viij. è quavis 3 j. sumat quinque mane & vesperi cum cochl. iiij. so-

lution. sequentis. 10 and land the on on

R. Gum. arab. 3 j. solve in decoct. hord. 15 j. adde vin. alb. 3 iij. syr. de alth. 3 vj. spt. nitri dulc. 3 ij. tinct. cantharid. 3 s.

Alfo,

R. Spt. terebinth. tinct. succin. spt. lavend. aa sumat gut. xxx. bis in die è quovis vehiculo.

SIMPLE and COMPOUND FEVERS.

of an increased velocity in the circulation of the blood, beyond what is natural to the conflitution.

stitution. If this velocity often decreases, and afterwards rises to the same height, 'tis a continual periodical sever. And if it intirely ceases, in the space of a day or two, 'tis called an ephemeris.

An inflammatory fever is a great rarifaction of the blood, occasioning violent febrile symptoms, at the beginning; and chiefly arises in sanguin constitutions, from a neglect of proper evacuations. Of this kind is the scarlet fever. The texture of the blood is here supposed to be not totally destroyed.

An erysipelatous fever is of the inflaminatory kind, occasioning great pain, especially in the face, which sometimes tending to mortify, gives a suspicion that this is of a malignant nature.

A malignant fever is the joint appearance of most of the symptoms of a continual fever, in their greatest degree, accompanied with livid or other eruptions on several parts of the body. In this case, the blood is supposed not only to be greatly rarisied, but also vitiated; or the texture of it spoiled or destroyed.

A colliquative fever, is a fever attended with large

evacuations of any kind.

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various; as anger, hard drinking, the taking of cold, high feeding, amputations, and an obstructed perspiration, which creating a plenitude of the vessels, is supposed to be the most general cause. All severs, of which there may be abundance of kinds, tho all reducible to simple and compound, seem to proceed immediately from the quantity, quality, or motion of the blood, being vitiated; arising, perhaps, from an obstruction or dilatation of the glands.

An ephemeris is sometimes epidemical; depending, perhaps, upon the constitution of the air.

3. The diagnostics of a fever are (1.) A quick Diag. pulse. (2.) An universal heat, creating great uneasiness.

easiness. (3.) A pain sometimes universal, at others, particular; as in the loins, and frequently in the head, arifing from the diftension of the vessels by the rarifaction of the blood. "Tis perceiv'd commonly in the parts mention'd; perhaps upon account of the pulsation of the aorta in the loins, and for want of a fofter relistance there, as well as in the head. (4.) Watching, faid to be occasioned by the separation of more animal fpirits than usual. (5.) Convulsions, or the inflation of one muscle without its antagonist: but these rarely happen in legitimate fevers, unless complicated with other diseases. (6.) Drowfiness, which seldom comes on but when the blood is corrupted, or its texture spoiled. (7.) An hamorrhage, to which fanguin constitutions are chiefly subject. (8.) Spots and pustules, generally red or livid, occasioned, perhaps, by the broken texture of the blood, whose red globules now transude, instead of causing a rupture. (9.) A difficulty of breathing, which may proceed from the rarifaction of the blood, causing a plenitude in the pulmonary vessels; or, perhaps, from the rarifaction of the air inspired, occafioned by the increased heat of the lungs, &c. (10.) A dryness of the tongue and thirst, caused by a defect of faliva, from the heat and motion of the blood. (11.) A want of appetite, proceeding possibly from a distension of the vefsels in the stomach; which, perhaps, causes a pressure of its nervous coat, not unlike the presfure felt after eating. This continuing long, creates a nausea, would be no nonoge no

Prog.

4. An intermitting pulse, as also a low and ticking one, is accounted bad. If the fever comes on with a convulsion, 'tis esteemed very dangerous. Convulive motions and twitchings of the tendons, are also dangerous. A clammy sweat, pleuritic pains, frequent reachings and vomit-

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ings, a violent diarrhoea, a lethargy, delirium, the hiccup, dropfy, passing the urine and excrements insensibly, bloody urine, deasness, loss of memory, violent head-achs, and great hamorrhages, are reckoned bad signs. Lastly, severs attended with eruptions of any kind, are accounted dan-

gerous.

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On the other hand, an even pulse, a free diaphoresis, and a plentisul one about the time that a separation appears in the urine, are good signs. If a continual sever intermits, it usually goes off so. A jaundice is a good sign. A diarrhea, if moderate, as also a hæmorrhage, about the time of the criss, is good. If a sediment appear in the urine, about the twelsth, sourteenth or sixteenth day, sooner or later, its a sign of recovery. In short, if the sever be not attended with the foregoing bad symptoms, the patient will, in

all appearance, escape.

5. In depress'd fevers, allow a little canary, Reg. or white wine to the panada, sometimes sago, and chicken broth, to which, in case of a diarrhæa, may be added raf. c. c. If the patient be very weak, and no symptom contra-indicate, a draught of small beer, or a glass of wine and water, with a toast, may be now and then permitted. But in inflammatory fevers, wine ought to be forbid, or very moderately used. Whitewine-whey may be indulged. Water-gruel, and barley-water, are accounted excellent. Sage-tea will serve for a change. At the declension, a glass of sack, either alone or diluted, may do And here, table-beer, with a toast, fervice. may be more freely used. It is generally allowed, that no flesh-meat ought to be permitted, and fish or fowl but very sparingly, if at all. 'Tis also esteemed the best way to keep to spoonmeats, and those not thick neither; tho' regard herein

Curt.

herein must be had to the patient's ordinary way

of living,

6. In the cure of fevers, whether simple or compound, phlebotomy is reputed necessary at the beginning; unless great weakness or old age contraindicate; fince it usually occasions either a remission or a total solution of the distemper, But, 'tis generally thought, this ought not to be performed after the fifth day, left it should prolong the crisis. Nor is it judged convenient in the time of the menses. After phlebotomy, tis proper to give an emetic.

R. Pulv. rad. ipecacuanh 3 B. aq. lact. alex. 3 ij. Gr. violar. 3 B. m. capiat bora quinta pomeridiana, bibendo copiose de decoct. bordei inter vomendum.

And afterwards: some such quieting draught as

Re Ag. cerafor. nig. 3 j.B. pæon, comp. 3 ij. syr. de mecon. 3 B. confect. alkerm. 3 ij. m. f. baust. bora

fomni sumendus.

herein

When a vomit is omitted at the beginning of a fever, the patient is usually troubled with reachings, and a loofeness, in the progress of it; and therefore the cure feems to depend pretty much upon the due administration of an eme-So that upon occasion, one may be given on the eighth or ninth day, provided no symproms of a pleurify appear, nor any blood be spit up.

7. If the fever still continues, prescribe thus:

By Pulv. è chel. cancr. c. lap. contrayerv. aa gr. xv. fal. prunel. gr. x. m. f. pulv. pro dofi.

Re Oculor. cancnor. ppt. chel. cancror. f. ppt. aa gr. xij. coccinel. caftor. opt. aa gr. j. m. f. pulv. vel cum confect. alkerm. bolus, quinta quaq; bora sumend, cum cochlearib. aliquot jalapij sequent.

and those not thick neither; the regard

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R. Aq. ceras. mig. 3 vj. epidem. theriacal. aa 3 j, syr. caryophyl. 3 vj. spt. nitri dulc. 3 ij. m. f. julap.

R. Aq. cinnamom. ten. lact. alex. aa ziij. pæon. comp. zij. margarit, ppt. zj. pulv. gum. arab. zj. facchar. alb. ziij. m. f. julap.

Also,
Re Sal. volat, oleof. & B. spt. lavend. comp. 3 ij.
tinetur. croci 3 j. m. capiat guttas xxxx. subinde è

baustulo alicujus liquoris.

8. If notwithstanding this, or the like method, the patient be inclinable to a delirium, as may be conjectured by want of rest, &c. we must have recourse to vesicatories, in order to prevent it; or if it be already present, to remove it.

Applicatur vesicatorium nucha; and if there be occasion.

Applicentur vesicatoria brachiis internis, carpis, femoribus, suris.

9. Plasters to the feet also may be of service.

Re Emp. cephal. duplicato euphorbio, & extende super alutam, plantis pedum applicand.

Re Pic. burgund, galban. aap. æ. m. in eundem finem.

R. Aq. ceras. nig. 3 ij. theriacal. 3 fs. syr. de mecon. 3 ss. laudan. liquid. gut. xij. sal. volat. oleos.

gut. xxx. m. f. bauft. b. f. sumend.

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10. If the distemper still continues bad, now suppose at the tenth or sourteenth day, we may use more generous medicines. For example,

Ry Pulv. è chel. cancr. c. 3 j. castor. opt. croci rad. serpent. virg. āa gr. iij. f. pulv. vel cum syrupo aliquo, bolus quinta vel sexta quaq; hora sumend.

If these fail of success, our chief hope is in blistering; and here, sometimes, we apply a vesticatory to the head: but this is to be used cautiously; for in case the eyes are inflam'd, during

during the diftemper, blifters are found to do Dr. carpophyl. 3vy. 1pt. netre dolo. 319. m. J. mad

11. When the crisis begins to appear, that is, when the urine begins to have a fediment, we may venture upon diaphoretics, or other medicines pro-

R. Lap. contrayerv. gr. xv. pulv. croci gr.v. rad. ferpent. virg. camphor. aa gr. ij. fal. vol. c. c. gr. iv. theriac. andromachi 3 j. confect. alkerm. q. f. f. bolus sexta quaq; bora sumend. cum julap. sequent.

Ry Aq. ceraf. n. lact. al. theriacal. aa 3 iij. fyr. croci 3 j. fal. vol. oleof. 3 j. m. f. julap. de quo capiat

etiam cochlear. iv. in languore.

12. And if the fever goes off thus, it is proper to give a gentle cathartic or two, and fo conclude

Re Fol. sen. 3 ij. rhabarb. incis. 3 j. sal. tartar. 3 j. infund. in ag. fontan. 3 iv. colaturæ adde fyr. de spin. cerv. 3 ss. fal. cathart. amar, 3ij. ag. mirab.

3 ij. m. f. potio.

13. There are several symptoms, which, belonging not to a simple fever, constitute one of the compound or putrid kind. And first, the livid fpots, which prognosticate danger to the patient, and feldom appear without convulsions and a delirium. In this case, strong alexipharmics are usually

R. Campbor. croci, fal. succin. aa gr. iv. mitbridat.

Fig. conf. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus.

Or, requirettly said Hear

Re Pulv. è chel. cancror. c. 3 j. rad. contrayerv. pulv. castor. croci aa gr. iv. m. f. pulv. quarta quaq; bora sumend.

formont. circ. an gran, Or.

R. Pulv. de guttet. gr. xv. rad. serpent. v. spec. diambr. aa gr. x. theriac. androm. 3 j. ol. n. m. gut. 1. Syr. caryophyl. q. f. f. bolus, sumend. cum julap. sequent. cochlear. iv.

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pari cur Re Aq. ceras. n. 3 vj. theriacal. pæon. c. tinct. rad. serpent. v. syr. caryophyl. āa 3 j. succ. kerm. 3 ss. spt. lavend. c. spt. nitri dulc. āa 3 j. m. capiat etiam cochlear. iv. in languoribus. Observe that spt. c. c. & tinct. castor. ought not here to be omitted.

order'd to drink largely of small thin liquors, such as white-wine-whey, sage-tea, barley-water, &c. and in each draught of these, it may be proper to mix some of the sollowing.

Ry Spt. vitriol. 3 ij. capiat gut. x. in omni baustu

potulenti.

Or.

R. Spt. nitr. dulc. 3 B. spt. lavend. c. 3 ij. m. sumat gut. xxx. sæpius in die, è quovis liquore.

Emulsions also come in properly here, made of fem, pæon. sem, papaver, alb. &c. according to the common forms.

opthalmia in the progress of a sever, which indicates bleeding after the criss. This seems to be chiefly occasion'd by a neglect of evacuations at the beginning.

head and temples, twice or thrice a day, with the following mixture, in case of great inslam-

mation.

Re Spt. vin. campborat. aq. rosar. āa ziij. tinctur.

Or.

R. Aq. bungaric. 3 B. spt. lavend. c. laud. liquid.

ăa 3 j. m.

17. It frequently happens that the patient is pleuritic in the progress of this diffemper, and troubled with a cough or asthma, arising likewise, it may be, from the omission of bleeding, &c. at the beginning; or sometimes from the particular constitution of the patient. The cure of this symptom depends upon proper pectorals,

rals, fuch as common finctus's with ol. amygd. d.

&c. taken pretty freely.

18. An obstinate vomiting too, seems often to proceed from a neglect of an emetic at first; and if it be too late to give one now, or thro' the weakness of the patient, or other symptoms, we dare not venture upon it, we proceed to remedy this symptom by the mixtura antiemetica, thus:

R. Suc. limon. recens expres, 3 B. sal. absentb. 3 B.

m. pro dofi.

Or,

R. Suc. limon. 3 iij. sal. absinth. 3 ij. aq. cinnamom.
fort. 3 j. menth. ceras. n. āa 3 ij. spt. lavend. c. 3 j.
m. sumat cochlear. iij. post singulos conatus.

Spt. lavend. c. taken frequently in the liquids which the patient uses, is of service; as also the

following plaster apply'd to the stomach.

R. Emp. stomach. magistral. 3 S. ol. menth. chym. gut. xx. extende super alutam, ventriculo applicand.

19. A diarrhoea is no less frequent, troublefome and dangerous. However, care must be
taken, that it be not stopt or checkt about the
criss; or if the patient be of a very sanguin
constitution: but in case the sever sinks, and the
patient grows weak, it is proper to restrain it,
raise the sever, and recover strength.

Ry Aq. cinnamom. ten. menth. aa z iij. fyr. de mecon. z j. diascord. z s. spt. lavend. c. z s. m. sumat cochlear. ij, vel iij. post singulas dejectiones liquidas.

In case this proves ineffectual, we add pulv. bol. armen. coral. rub. terr. japon, &c. and likewise make use of laudanum liquid. in the quantity of sisteen or twenty drops, over night, or as occasion requires, in a little decoctum album, which together with aq. cinnamom. fort. 3 iij. to the ij. ought to be the patient's common drink at this time.

Bolus's may be prescribed after this manner.

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Ri Pulv. terr. japon. 3 Si cinnamom. spec. byacinth. aa gr. vj. coral. rub. gr. xv. conf. fracastor. sine melle, 3 S. syr. de mecon. q. s. f. bolus sumend. pro re nata.

Reftringent glysters are of singular service, when

this fymptom proves obstinates al . (E

3 is. laud. liquid. 3 j. m. f. enema. svinari villal

Re Cort. granator. contus. flor. balaust. rosar. rub.

aa 3 ij. coque in aq. font. q. s. colature 3 vilj. adde

boli armen. 3 s. theriac. androm. diascord. aa 3 ij.

laudan. liquid. 3 j. s. clyster.

In case of bloody stools, or exquisite gripings, 'twill be very proper to add to either of the glysters balfam. capiv. (in vitelle our solut.) & B. and to increase the quantity of the decoctions, or rather,

instead thereof, to use mutton broth to j.

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matous, opiates must be omitted; and, on the contrary, such medicines made use of, as are known to excite a brisk motion in the blood or spirits: viz. fal. vol. corn. cerv. fal. succin. &c. shou'd here be given internally. Sternutatories also in these cases may be very proper; but the most certain of all externals are vesicatories.

fymptom in this distemper: and if it shou'd happen about the time of the criss, the sever may go off that way; and therefore it shou'd not be stopt; especially if the sanguin constitution of the patient requires such an evacuation. But if the slux shou'd prove immoderate; and the patient be considerably weaken'd thereby; it then becomes necessary to put a stop to it; which may either be done by revulsion, as they term it, (that is, by opening a vein) or by local application.

Re Acet. vin. alb. 3 ij. vitriol. alb. 3 ij. facch. fa-

cinib. as gr. vi. coral. rate. er. xv. com if C. nrut

If this shou'd prove painful, mix a little ag. rofar, with it. And if it shou'd not stop the flux, add to the mixture alum. rup. & vitriol. roman. aa 3 j. In case this also fails, give cooling emulsions plentifully, diacodium, &c. at night, and lastly, laxative glysters. A. m. 18 himil hand dir

22. The menses happening in a fever ought, by all means, to be encouraged, if they don't flow

regularly. To which purpose, and and it 25

R. Pulv. caftor. croci ca gr. iij. fal. vol. fuccin. gr. iv. pulv. myrrb. gr. viij. conf. rutæ 3 j. fyr. atriplic. olid. q. f. f. bolus pro re nata sumend. cum

julap. feg., to redain of bbs of requiry you ed 'liwa' R. Aq. ceraf. n. puleg. rutæ aa 3 ij. bryon. c. 3 ij. fyr. artemis. 3 j. f. julap. At this time we apply galbanum plasters to the navel. The flux here proving immoderate, ought to be stopped by such medicines as are used in the diarrhoea, glysters contrary, such medicines made use ofbatqaxa

23. The hiccup is look'd upon as a dangerous fymptom in fevers; perhaps the following may be

of fervice for it. what morning and stall handle

R. Lap. contrayerv. 3 j. spec. diambr. gr. viij sal vol. fuccin. campbor. aa gr. iv. pulv. caftor. gr. iij. ol. n. m. gut. j. m. detur pro re nata.

24. Sometimes when the diltemper is very violent, ris attended with a dropfy; this julap wou'd be

proper in fuch a cafe. it is emit ent tuode negret

R. Aq. petroselin. 3 vj. raphan. c. 3 ij. syr. de alth. 3 j. spt. nitri d. 3 ij. m. capiat cochlearia ali-

quot frequenter. in this confuger the day of the

1878 21

Let it be observ'd, that at first, 'tis commonly thought the patient had better be loose than costive, but in the progress otherwise, till the criss; after which, the laxative state is again accounted best. d no (alor a gainogo yd

pai em and in fwa foll

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com urin deat may exan

R bord 3 fs. ten. In

then. Muc 27

vicea bliste foluti barle end a

28 is fu blood disten ing.

R gr. v. paroxy 25. The great thirst and drought which accompany this diffemper, are best allay'd by cooling emulsions, acidulated liquors, or sharp gargles: and in case of extraordinary dryness, and pain in the jaws and throat, let the patient frequently swallow a spoonful of some such mucilage as the following.

R. Sem. cydonior. 3 ij. infund. in aq. fontan. 3 iv. colaturæ adde syr. limon. de rub. idæis āa 3 vj. f.

mucilago.

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26. One of the last, and worst symptoms in a compound sever, is an involuntary passing of the urine; a still worse, and almost infallible sign of death, is its appearing bloody; both of which may be attempted by the same remedies. For example,

Re Gum. arab. 3 j. tragacanth. 3 ss. solve in decost. horde the ij. & affunde super amygd. d. excort. contus. 3 ss. colaturæ adde syr. de alth. 3 j. aq. cinnamom.

ten. 3iij. f. emulsio, libere bibenda.

In a draught of this may be given, now and then, ten or fifteen drops of liquid laudanum.

Mucilages also may be of some service here.

27. The last mention'd remedies are more serviceable in curing the dysury occasion'd by the blisters, applied in this distemper; but a strong solution of gum arabic (suppose 3 ij. to a quart of barley-water) plentifully drank, will answer this end as well.

28. Sometimes a compound continued fever is succeeded by an intermittent, which, if the blood be not rendred too poor by the former distemper, may happily be cured by the following.

R. Pulv. flor. chamæmel. gr. xv. rad. serpentar. v. gr. v. sal. absinth. Is. m. capiat ter in die, absente

paroxysmo, cum decocto amaro.

If this proves ineffectual, it must be treated with the bark, as a true intermittent. Chalybeate bitters are here supposed of singular service, if the patient be not hectical; which is a case that often happens after a continued sever, and sometimes seems to settle upon the lungs; at others, to seize the whole nervous system, and so occasions a consumption, or subsultus tendinum; in which cases, after proper purgation, the patient shou'd remove into a clearer and warmer air; and enter into a course of assessmilk and testaceous powders, together with proper restoratives; such as vinum viperinum, &c.

29. It is not very unusual to see a complication of the dropfy and jaundice follow upon this distemper; which appearing to arise from a poorness of blood, purging is supposed improper; and the cure is thought to be best attempted by aromatics

and chalybeates.

30. The fever fometimes feems to fall upon the legs, occasioning a swelling there; which gives way to purging, or the application of cataplasms.

R. Micæ panis albi th Is. coq. in lact. vaccin. q. f.

add. ung. sambuc. 3 j. & f. cataplasma.

31. A kind of madness now and then happens to follow one of these severs, when the patient's nerves seem to have been much affected. The cure of this likewise depends, not upon evacuations, but a nourishing diet, restoratives, and a moderate use of wine, and generous liquors.

32. There are many more symptoms, or distempers, either occasioned by the preceding sever, or following upon it; such as loss of appetite, convulsions at particular times, universal weakness, tremors, deasness, loss of memory, &c. which are to be treated as original distempers,

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without any regard to the fever, that seem'd to give them rise.

INTERMITTING FEVERS and AGUES.

A N ague is the seisure of a cold shivering, Def. which being soon succeeded by heat, goes off in a diaphoresis.

When the coldness or shivering is scarce perceptible, or there is a periodical return of a hot fit only,

'tis called an intermitting fever.

According to the different returns of these fits, the distempers are differently term'd, viz. quotidian, tertian, or quartan ague, or sever.

A quotidian is the return of the fit once every day: if it comes twice every day, 'tis a double

quotidian.

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A tertian is the return every other day, i. e. every third day inclusive: if it return twice on the said day, 'tis a double tertian.

A quartan is the return every third day: if it happen twice on the said day, 'tis a double

quartan.

2. The primipal cause of agues seems to be an Cause. obstructed perspiration; or whatever by overloading the juices retards their motion, or creates a lentor in the blood.

3. The diagnostics are heaviness, dulness, drow-Diagnossiness, reaching and vomiting. A small slow pulse, coldness and shivering, beginning in the joints, and thence creeping all over the body; pain in the loins, paleness in the face, sinking of the eyes, and a quick involuntary motion of the under jaw.

In the hot fit; internal heat, quick and strong pulse, thirst, respiration short, watchfulness and pain in the head, urine pale, or red, universal

fweat.

Reg.

Cure.

4. A vernal ague is easily cured, but an autumnal one will sometimes last for six months. Happening in aged and cachectical persons, 'tis bad; as also if it be complicated with the dropsy, dysentery, pleurisy, peripneumonia, hoarseness, pain in the tonsils, &c. But breakings-out on the lips, nose, &c. the hamorrhoidal slux, black and concocted urine, succeeded by a diarrhæa; a swell'd belly in children, and swell'd legs in adults, are esteem'd good signs; especially if the person be strong. When an ague proves satal, the patient usually dies in the cold sit.

5. The diet should be warm, attenuating and somewhat astringent. If exercise be used, slesh may be allow'd. Mustard and aromatics eat plentifully, are of service. Red wine is thought proper, but salt meats, cheese, and any thing viscid,

shou'd be avoided.

6. In the cure of agues or intermittents, the first thing prescrib'd is usually an emetic of ipecacuanha, to be exhibited about an hour before the fit

is expected.

If it be an autumnal ague, purgation and another emetic may be convenient, to prepare the body for the cortex. At least 'tis proper to see two or three paroxysms over, before the cure of an autumnal be attempted with the bark.

In vernals less preparation is necessary.

To prevent the fit,

7. Ry Pulv. peruv. 3 j. rad. serp. v. 3 j. syr. cary-oph. q. s. f. elect. sumat q. n. m. tertia quaq; hora, incipiendo statim à peracto paroxysmo, superbibendo cyathum vin. rub. vel julap. sequent.

Re Aq. ceras. n. zvj. cinnam. fort. gentian. c. aa zis. syr. croc. zj. spt. lavend. c. zij. m. f. ju-

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R. Pulv. peruv. 3 j. sal. absinth. 3 ij. vin. rub. 15 is. m. capiat cochlear. vj. ter quaterve quotidie,

dum absit paroxysmus; agitato prius vase.

If the cortex be good, and fresh pulveriz'd, 3vj. taken in the interval of two sits, are usually sufficient to stop a vernal ague; and an autumnal one will seldom require more than an ounce. But altho' this quantity may put by the sit for the present; yet the use of the cortex must be continu'd for a considerable time, to prevent a relapse.

Let a dose then be given twice or thrice a day for the first week after the fit is stopp'd, and once a day for another week, and then once in three or

four days, for a month.

If the bark take downwards, ten or fifteen drops of liquid laudanum added to each dose, especially the night dose, may prevent it.

8. Some recommend plasters and cataplasms, but

these are less certain,

Re Thur. terebinth.com. āa z j. sal. nitri, cinnab. nativ. āa z s. camphor. pulv. zij. pulv. croci z s. f. emplastr. super alutam extendend. carpis & plantis dum applicandum.

Thacamabac. & pulv. ellebor. alb. are here added

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9. R. Mithridat. theriac, androm. sapon. nig. āa 3 j. sal nig. cepæ sub cineribus coetæ āa 3 s. camphor. pulv. euphorb, gran. paradis. āa 3 j. m. f. cataplasma; applicandum ut præcedens.

Some for this purpose are fond of fol, rutæ, acet. vin. alb. fuligio, pulv. tabaci, telæ aranear. sterc. pavon. pulv. sabin. bals. peruv. sal. armoniac. &c.

10. In weak constitutions, infusions and decoctions of the bark usually agree better than the substance.

Re Pulv. peruvian. opt. 3 j. vin. alb. thij. infunde frigide, per sex vel octo dies, agitando sæpe vas K 2 dein dein subsidat pulvis, & sumat cochlear. vj. omni mane.

R. Cort. peruv. contuf. 3 j. sal. absinth. 3 j. rad. serpentar. virg. 3ij. sit demum post tres coctiones in ag. font. colaturæ to B. cui adde vin. rub. to B. fumat cochlear. iv. ter in die.

R. Cort. peruv. contus. 3 j. sal. absinth. 3 j. aq. font. q. f. f. tribus coctionibus decoctum, cui adbuc bullienti infunde rad. gentian. incis. galang. zedoar. aa 3 B. cort. aurant. exter. 3 iij. summit. abfinth. rom. flor. chamæmel. aa 3 j. sem. cardamom. min. 3 is. colaturæ 3 xx. adde ag. absinth. magis comp. 3 iv. fpt. lavend. c. 3 B. m. capiat cochlear. iv. ter in die.

11. In cold and leucophlegmatic constitutions, fomewhat like the following is reckoned more

proper.

R. Pulv. rad. serpentar. virg. 3ij. spec. diambr. 3j. mitbridat. 3ij. pulv. peruv. 3vj. syr. chalybeat. q. s. f. elect. capiat q. nuc. castan. ter quaterve in die, vel pro re nata.

To this end conduce chalybs per se vel cum sulphur. ppt. sal. absinth. ol. cinnamom. n. m. chym.

theriac. androm. &c.

12. When the cold and hot fits are not distinct and regular, the following powder is thought preferable to the cortex.

B. Flor. chamæmel. rad. gentian. sal. absinth. aa 3j. castor. opt. gum. guaiac. myrrb. croci, bacc. lauri āa 3 B. f. pulv. sumat 3 ij. 4ta quaq; bora è pauco vino rubro, vel infus. salviæ com.

The same intention is answered by cort. aurantior. n. m. rad. galang. cort. winteran. flor. benzoin. campbor. rad, serpentar. contrayerv. ze-

doar. &c.

13. A diarrhæa prevents the effects of the contex, and therefore should be stopt with all convenient

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ent speed. If laudanum, used as before mentioned, fails, now and then \ni j. of ipecacuanha, with carduus tea, may be of singular service. The decost. alb. must be here used for common drink, and restringent glysters given pro re nata.

The cortex, in the different forms of exhibiting it, may be mixed with conf. fracastor. s. m. conf. ros. rub. syr. de mecon. pulv. terr. japonic. cinnamom. spec. hyacinth. coral. rub. bol. armen. aq. cinnamom.

fort. menth. fpt. lavend. comp. &c.

14. A chlorofis happening in this case, may be treated thus:

Re Pulv. cort. peruv. 3 vj. chalyb. cum sulphur. ppt. 3 j. cons. rutæ 3 B. pulv. croci, myrrh. castor. āa 3 B. syr. è 5. rad. q. s. f. elect. ut supra sumendum, cum julap. sequent.

R. Aq. puleg. 3 vj. hysteric. 3 ij. syr. atriplic. olid.

3 j. tinctur. castor. 3 ij. m. f. julap.

Alfo

Re Elix. proprietat. 3 iij. tinctur. mart. myns. 3 ij. elix. vitriol. 3 j. m. sumat gut. 40. frequenter è quovis liquore.

15. The cure of stubborn agues in very gross

constitutions is to be attempted thus:

Repulv. peruv. 3 vj. æthiop. min. pulv. ari c. āa 3 ij. conf. lujulæ 3 ij. fyr. de 5. rad. q. f. f. elect. more sumendum consueto, cum julap. subsequenti.

R. Aq. ceraf. nig. vin. chalyb. āa z iv. fyr. è 5. radicib. z j. fpt. nitri d. z ij. m. f. julap. Or, in-

stead of this julap,

R. Sem. sinap. rad. raphan. rust. aa 3 is. infunde frigide in vin. alb. th ij.

16. In hectical, asthmatical or phthisical consti-

tutions,

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Re Pulv. peruv. z j. sal. absinth. z j. stant tres coctiones in aq. fontan. q. s. sub finem vero coquendi adde bals. tolutan. z ij. styrac. z j. colaturæ z x ij. adde aq. lumbric. mag. z iv. tinct. croc. z s. syr. capil. vener. z is. m. capiat cochlear. v j. ter quaterve in die, absente paroxysmo.

K 4

Or,

Or,

R. Pulv. peruv. 3 j. croci pulv. 3 j. balf. tolut. flor. benzoin. castor. opt. aa 3 B. sal. vol. c. c. 3 j. cum syr. balf. q. s. f. electuarium, cum julap. seq. sumendum.

Re Aq. ceraf. nig. 3 vj. theriacal. 3 ij. fyr. croci

3 j. m.

Alfo,

Re Sal. vol. oleof. 3 iij. spt. c. c. tinet. croci castor. aa 3 j. m. capiat gut. 40. cum pauca hyssopi infusione, theæ adinstar.

Vesicatories are here to be applied upon occasion. 17. In case 'tis complicated with a dropfy and

jaundice,

Re Pulv. peruv. 3 j. sal. absinth. 3 j. pulv. milleped. 3 is. sal. vol. succin. 3 ij. theriac. andromach. 3 ij. syr. chalyb. q. s. f. electuar. cum sequenti sumendum.

Re Rad. raphan. rustican. curcum. sem. sinap. limatur. chalyb. cort. peruv. āa z s. croci z ij. ciner. genist. z j. infunde frigide in vin. alb. th ij. bibat ctiam cochlearia vj. subinde, cum guttis aliquot

Spt. nitri dulc.

When this distemper is attended with a quincy, or any great inflammations, obstructions, or impostumes, the cortex is dangerous, and ought not to be exhibited before the removal of such symptoms; and this is also to be observed of the iliac passion. Likewise, when intermittents change into continuals, the bark must not be used; but the cure is then to be attempted as before mentioned.

19. About the declension of autumnal agues, children sometimes have a swelling of the spleen or parts adjacent, which gives way to emollient liniments. Ancient persons, and those of a weak constitution, are subject to a mania, towards the end of this distemper; for which a free use of wine, and a nourishing diet, is the most approved cure,

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20. The method of curing agues by glysters, is not much in use, that by the mouth being found more certain; but in case of an aversion to the bark, they may be employed.

Re Pulv. peruv. z j. coque partitis vicibus in aq. fontan. vel vin. canarin. q. s. colaturæ z x. adde theriac. androm. conf. fracastor. s. m. aa z is. f. enema absente paroxysmo injiciend. diu retinend. Es ter quaterve de die iterandum.

In case of a looseness, add to the decoction rad. tormentil. bistort. cort. granator. flor. balaust. &c. and after straining bol. armen. ter. japon. laud. liquid. &c.

21. Children are here to be treated somewhat otherwise than adults; a child of a year old thus.

Apply a blifter-plaster to the neck, at night, after the fit, if there be occasion; and the next morning, if the fit be off,

R. Pulv. sanct. rhabarb. aa 3 fs. m. capiat cum regimine.

After another fit,

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Re Pulv. peruv. 3 B. sal. absinth. gr. v. m. detur 3tia vel 4ta quaq; hora ad 8 vices, absente paroxysmo.

22. In weakly constitutions, or where the cortex

cannot be given internally,

Re Pulv. peruv. 3 vj. terebinth. venet. q. s. extend. super alutam ut fiant emplastra applicanda toti abdomini, plantis pedum, & internis carpis.

23. Glysters will often succeed well in children.

R. Pulv. peruv. 3 is. coque tribus vicibus in aq. fontan. colaturæ 3 iij. adde conf. fracastor. s. m. 3s. f. enema ter in die injiciendum.

This may be used at the same time that the above

mentioned plasters are worn.

For a child of about fix or seven years old,

24. Pulv. rad. ipecacuanh. gr. xv, vel xviij. capiat è pauco quovis liquore, hora una vel duabus ante paroxysmum.

After the operation is over,

R. Aq. menth. 3 j. cinnam, fort. 3 ij. theriac. and drom. 3 j. spt. lavend. c. gut. xv. syr. de rubo idæo 3 ij. shaust. b. s. sumendus.

Afterwards,

Re Pulv. peruv. 3iij. aq. ceraf. nig. 3iv. cinnamom. f. 3vj. spt. lavend. c. gut. 50. m. sumat cochlear. ij. mane sequenti, si absit paroxysmus, & totidem omni triborio, in tertiana, omni vero biborio in quotidiana, agitato prius vase.

In case of a diarrhoea, here also are to be used glyster-wise, tho' in a less quantity, the astringent

ingredients before-mentioned.

25. The following method of managing the cortex has rendered it effectual for the cure of obstinate agues, when other ways of treating it had failed.

Ry Cort. peruvian. crassinscule pulverizat, 3 j. sal. absinth. 3 ij. coque in aq. fontan. tribus vicibus ad colaturæ to ij. quam affunde super rad. gentian. incif. zedoar. galang. calam. aromat. serpentar. virg. 5 a 3 is. cort. aurantior. sic. 5 s. summit. absinth. rom. 5 j. centaur. min. 5 ij. stent simul leni calore per aliquot horas, deinde cola 6 adde aq. theriacal. epidem. 5 a 5 ij. vin. chalybeat. 5 iij. spt. lavend. comp. 5 ss. sumat cochlearia vj. ter quaterve quotidie, absente paroxysmo.

26. Tis supposed, be the method of cure what it will, that the process which proved successful, is to be repeated in about a week, and again in two

weeks after, to prevent a relapse.

27. The cold bath is recommended as one of the last things in the cure of an ague; but this is not to be used in the winter, nor by ancient or extreamly debilitated persons.

After all other things had prov'd unsuccessful, a removal from a chill air to a warmer, has made

a cure.

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in fuç 1. THE Small-pox is a general eruption of par-Def. ticular pultules on the body, gradually

tending to suppuration.

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2. The true cause of this distemper, is hi- cause. therto unknown. It is faid, in order to account for it, (1.) That new-born infants must needs have their cuticular pores, their fluids, and the circulation of them, much altered by the air and nourishment, which are different from what they received in the womb. (2.) That the quantity of the nutriment after they are born, is often greater, and the change of it more confiderable than before; fince it cannot well be known how much they require in proportion to their faculty of digesting; as is clear from the frequent convulsions, gripes, vomiting and diarrhæa, which few escape, and abundance die (3.) By this means the texture of all the fluids must needs be altered, and impersect chyle be made, and so the blood be rendered foul, if it is not actually corrupted; which foulness or corruption, in the circulating fluids, may, it is supposed, arrive, by degrees, to a fitness for eruption, when excited to it by concurrent accidents or some disposition of the body, changes in the air, furfeits, &c. in which cases the disorder thence arising, may shew it felf under the form of the small-pox. But if this be the cause, it should not take place till after the birth of the infant; yet children, 'tis faid, have been found to have had the fmall-pox in the womb. The reasons affign'd why some people have it not upon this supposition, are (1.) Because such persons may never have been in places where the air was epidemic in this respect. (2.) Because the digestion of fuch might have been stronger; or they might have

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have dieted themselves more regularly. Because, when they were grown up, they might have had a greater presence of mind, whilst they Yaw others around them, afflicted with the diftemper. And, (4.) Because they might not have been voracious, or guilty of any great excess. For such reasons as these, 'tis supposed people may die without having the small-pox. It will, however, be faid, some have lived an irregular life, and spoiled their constitution; have been in fuch air and fuch company, when the smallpox actually raged: but were these people sickly? if not, this shews a good state of the solids and fluids; which might enable them to refift fuch an attact, were it actually made; and fo no eruptions ever appear, tho' the cause had actually existed in so strong a body. But if such persons were sickly, did no extraordinary evacuations attend that state? If they did, as when do they not, these might be as so many crises. which, tho' they could not totally eradicate, might so weaken the cause of the small-pox, as never to fuffer it to appear in that form. If this feems probable, it may from hence be conjectured why all persons have them not in their infancy; why all have them not at the same age, or all in a family at once; why fome have 'em more mildly than others; and why some about eighty years of age. But why is it that people have them not twice? Dr. Drake supposes, because the glands of the skin, having been once greatly dilated by these eruptions; were the same cause to act again, after the same manner, the same resistance would not be made; but the matter now readily exhale thro' the widen'd orifices without causing eruptions a second time. This would feem more probable, were it not that some have so very few of these eruptions, perhaps, not above twenty or thirty, which cannot fairly

be allowed so far to enlarge the pores of the skin.

It may more plausibly be said, that in a genuine eruption, the cause of the distemper is fo far evacuated, as scarce to leave a possibility of a return; and that if part of the original cause did remain behind, it might, when the air favours it, or when by other accidents 'tis secreted from the blood, appear in the form of eruptions, and so prove to be the measles, chickenpox, &c. It may, indeed, be objected, that these last mentioned often happen before the smallpox: But whatever be the cause of the small-pox, the separating power must be in such a determin'd proportion, or it will fail to cause a regular small-pox; and so acting proportionably, may produce any of the other distempers just mentioned. It may also be said, that the nature and phenomena of the measles, &c. are different from these of the small-pox. But granting this, 'tis only supposing the original cause to differ as to majus & minus, and that alone will sufficiently destroy the objection. But to leave these uncertain conjectures; the occasional causes that the small-pox is separated from the blood, may be (1.) From some alteration in the air; since they happen most frequently about the spring season; and both in Europe and elsewhere, are more epidemical and mortal at particular times. From fear; which appears more evident than eafy to explain. (3.) From furfeits, as by eating any thing too chilling to the blood, as cucumbers, oranges, &c. in hot seasons; or when the body is heated by motion, the drinking of cold liquors. (4.) From too plentiful feeding. (5.) From any way over-heating the blood, or too suddenly cooling it after it is heated, whereby a sudden check is given to perspiration; and this more especially if the air favours such an eruption.

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eruption. Other causes assign'd for this distemper,

may be reduced to these.

Diag.

3. There are two kinds of small-pox, the distinct or regular, and the confluent or irregular; called also the flux-pox; or when the pustules appear black on their tops, the black small-pox. The figns of the first kind, are (1.) A pain in the head, back, and scrobiculum cordis. (2.) A fever, which decreases as the eruptions increase; with redness of the eyes. (3.) Nausea and reachings. (4.) Little reddish spots, or beginning pustules, appearing on the neck, face, breast, &c. about the third or fourth day inclusive, from the beginning of the illness. (5.) Restlesness. (6.) About the feventh or eighth day, other little red spots usually appear between the growing pultules. (7.) The pustules about the ninth day are at their state, being then generally as big as a large pea; the matter in them well concocted, of a whitish colour, inclined to yellow; at which time, (8.) The patient is usually light-headed and feverish. (9.) About the tenth day the pultules begin to dry on the face. (10.) And about the fifteenth, they appear shrunk, and begin to scale off; and now the danger is esteem'd to be over.

We here consider the distinct kind, unattended with a looseness and other symptoms, which some-

times happen in it, as well as in the other.

The figns of the confluent kind in adults, are (1.) Violent pain in the head, back and ferobiculum cordis. (2.) Nausea and reaching, with a fever, which rather increases than decreases after the eruption. (3.) In children, a diarrhœa, which usually precedes the eruption, and attends the distemper throughout. (4.) A ptyalismus in adults, and but seldom a diarrhœa. (5.) Deliria, convulsions, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, fixedness of the eyes, and restlesses; which may also in a lesser degree attend the distinct sort. (6.) The spots

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upo pat spots are here more red, thick, and close, than in the distinct; and the spaces between them more inflamed and swell'd: purple or livid spots also often appear in these spaces, from whence the small-pox with purples. At other times, in these spaces, or on the heads of the eruptions, appear bladders full of clear water, vulgarly called the white-hives. And lastly, these eruptions are frequently depressed in the middle, and there turn black, from whence the black small-pox. (7.) The eruptions often rise and sink in the progress of the distemper. They usually first appear about the fourth or sisth day, and come to their state about the sisteenth.

4. The fooner they appear in the fpring, and Prog. the more the air is disposed to favour the distemper, the more fatal they prove. (2.) The confluent species, both in adults and children, is dangerous; and the more so, if attended with a suppression of urine, nausea, reaching, delirium, purple spots, crystallines, bloody urine, &c. after the eruption; but the blackness of them is not dangerous before the crisis. (3.) Diarrhœa's in the confluent kind, are not so bad in children as in adults. (4.) A ptyalismus is a regular attendant of the confluent kind in adults from the fixth or seventh day till after the crisis; and is so necessary, that if it stop suddenly, and return not for twenty four hours, the patient is supposed to be in great danger. (5.) A quincy here is highly dangerous. (6.) The eruptions and swelling finking fuddenly are bad figns. (7.) The danger is not over till about the twentieth day in the confluent species. But if the eruptions be distinct, few, round, plump, rife full, and grow up sharp at the top; if the fickness, vomiting, &c. go off or remit upon the appearance of the eruptions, and the patient be under no dreadful apprehensions; the danger

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danger is usually over about the tenth day in the distinct kind. Convulsions attending the first symptoms of the small-pox in children, are said to forethew the appearance of the eruptions within twelve hours; which then generally prove distinct, and the patient does well. The fmall-pox fucceeding a debauch in liquors, or happening upon an

irregular course of life, is usually mortal.

6. The patient should be kept warmer in winter, and when the eruptions appear flowly, than in fummer, and when they come out fast, and the fever is high. A hot regimen, and the use of strong cardiacs, will easily change the distinct into the confluent kind; and by throwing the patient into profuse sweats, destroy the texture of the fluids, and prevent the matter of the eruptions from coming to its due confistence; at the same as it increases the number of pustules; which apparently endangers the patient's life. Let the liquors be fage-posset-drink, fage-tea, fack-whey, or white-wine-whey, table-beer warm, with a toast, unless there be fear of a looseness; in which case give decoct. alb. because that evacuation may prevent the increase and suppuration of the eruptions, &c. If therefore it happens before the crisis, give sago with claret, &c. If the eruptions rise not plump and regular, let the drink be a decoction of tares. About the crisis allow a glass of white-wine, mountain, or claret, with a toast and nutmeg, twice or thrice a day; but if they should begin to fink before this time, give wine or other proper cordials more plentifully, especially if there be a diarrhœa. Sometimes such a case will require that a pint or more be drank in a day. Panada, water-gruel, rice-gruel, &c. with a little wine, may be given, till the time of the crisis; after which, when the face begins to dry, the patient

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may car pretty freely, provided he be not of an inflammatory constitution, and have no swelling or ulcers in his legs; but the use of slesh should not be allowed before purgation.

6. In the beginning of the distemper, before cure, the eruption, whether you suspect the distinct or confluent kind, bleeding at the arm pro rations wirium, especially if the patient be plethoric, and to children of a gross habit, the application of leeches, may prevent much danger. If you bleed in the morning, give an emetic in the evening; or in case of weakness, the next morning.

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Puls.

R. Pulv. ipecacuanh. 3 B. vel 3 ij. For children of three or four years old, gr. xv.

In very young children of a gross habit, an emetic might better be omitted than leeches. After the operation of the emetic,

Re Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp. 3B. sal. prunel. coccinel. aa gr. vj. confect. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus bora sta pomerid. vel b. s. sumend. cum baust. sequent.

Re Aq. ceras. n. z ij. syr. pæon. comp. z B. de rubo idæo z iij. spt. nitri d. lavend. comp. āa z B. laud. liquid. gut. x. m. f. baustus.

For a child of four or five years old,

Re Lapid. contrayerv. gr. xv. coccinel. gr. ij. m. f. pulv. sumat bora commoda cum baustus præcedentis parte tertia.

Neither of the above-mention'd evacuations are generally thought proper after the appearance of the eruptions, tho' we have fometimes seen a vomit successfully given two days after a plentiful eruption; but sew care to venture this, except in desperate cases, and where there is a great danger of strangulation.

7. If laxative glysters are requisite at the beginning, they may more safely be given in the first three days from the eruption, than afterwards. But if the pulse be languid, the fever low,

the eruptions inconsiderable, or a diarrhoea be sufpected, they must be omitted. On the contrary, if the fever is high, the patient costive or plethoric, and bleeding or vomiting has been omitted, a glyster or two may be injected. at proper intervals, as occasion shall require; provided they be not too strong, and after the operation, a proper paregoric be exhibited; as the bolus and draught just set down. Observe that the same medicines, being duly proportioned in their doses, are proper for adults and children in both species, only the cardiacs, in general, should be augmented in the confluent, unless the fever or a great number of eruptions forbid. And in inflammatory constitutions, or where the fever is high, cardiacs should be cautiously given, in point of quantity, or frequency, till after the crisis

8. Before and about the time of the eruption,

if any medicines at all are necessary,

Re Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp. 3 j. lapid. contragerv. 3 ij. fal. prunel. 3 lb. coccinel. croc. Ta gr. vj. m. f. chart. iij. fumat unam 5ta quaq; hora cum julap. sequent. cochl. iiij.

R. Aq. ceras. n. latt, alexit. aa 3 iij. pæos. comp. 3 ij. syr. de rubo idæo 3 j. spt. lavend. comp. 3 ij.

m. sumat etiam cochl. iiij. in languoribus.

If the fever be high, the proportion of the compound waters must be lessen'd in the julap; and spt. nitri dulc. may supply the place of spt. lavend. comp. Or thirty drops of spt. nitri dulc. or eight or ten drops of spt. vitriol. may be given thrice a day, in any proper liquid. But this latter should not be continued for many days, because it tends to coagulate the blood.

9. About the fifth or fixth day, cardiacs may be given to raise the sever a little, if it be too low; but if it rises of it self, 'tis best to give none

at all. When they are necessary,

R. Pulo.

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Re Pulv. è chel. cancror. simp. 3 is. rad. serpent. virg. coccinel. castor. opt. croc. spec. diambr. āa gr. iiij. mithridat. 3 ij. confect. alkerm. q. s. f. boli tres; capiat unum 4ta vel 5ta quaq; hora cum julap. seq. cochl. iiij.

Re Aq. cinnam. ten. latt. alexit. ceraf. nig. āa z ij. mirab. z iij. margarit. ppt. z is. gum. arab. pulv. D j. syr. sacch. z vj. m. f. julapium; cui adde, si opus fuerit, sal. volat. oleof. spt. croc. spt. cerasor. nig. &c. sumat etiam cochl. iiij. cum spt. lavend. comp. gut. 50. in languore.

10. Continue thus, increasing or diminishing the cardiacs, in order to raise or depress the sever, as it shall be found necessary, till the time of the criss. Then,

R. Lapid. contrayerv. 3 j. rad. contrayerv. croc. a gr. vj. fal. volat. corn. cerv. fuccin. aa gr. iiij. mitbridat. 3 j. ol. n. m. gut. j. fyr. caryophylor. vel confect. alkerm. q. f. f. bolus, repetend. ut opus fuerit una cum haustu sequenti.

R. Aq. ceraf. n. cinnamom. ten. āa z j. theriacal, pæon. comp. āa z B. fyr. caryophyl. z iij. tinct. rad. ferpent. virg. croc. fpt. lavend. comp. āa z j. m.

it. About this time, especially in the confluent kind, if the eruptions sink, and the patient be greatly weakened, or rendered faint thereby, without a diarrhoa, and continues thus for twelve hours, notwithstanding the frequent exhibition of strong cardiacs, give a pretty strong glyster, and during the operation, let him be supported by the strongest cordials and alexipharmics. This method has appear'd to snatch many from imminent danger; but if it should fail, and the matter seem to be so far sunk as to fall upon the viscera, and internal parts, out of the reach of a glyster, give a purge directly, and evacuate the matter by the intestinal glands.

R. Fol. sen. rad. rbabarb. āa 3 j. sem. sænicul. dulc. 3 b. sal. tartar. gr. xv. infunde in aq. sont. q. s. colaturæ 3 iij. adde mann. syr. rosar. solut. āa 3 vj. sal. volat. oleos. spt. lavend. comp. āa gut. xxxx. m. f. potio.

R. Pulv. fanct. 3 B. fumat bora commoda.

If this operate not effectually, within the space of a few hours, give another, or half another dose, as occasion shall require, and repeat it thus, or increase the dose till an evacuation be procured, adequate to the symptoms and strength of

the patient.

12. Remember in the mean time to exhibit strong cardiacs, or to allow a few glasses of warm The last remedy here, as well as in dehria and convulsions, is bliftering in all the usual parts, as the case requires. This is also very proper upon a sudden stoppage of the ptyalismus in the confluent kind, before the crisis. Nor in the case last mention'd, is it improper to blow up the nostrils, now and then, a little of a mild sternutatory; and in case of great danger, an emetic of ipecacuanha may be exhibited. Convenient doses of calomel, also, have at proper intervals been ventured upon; the patient being supported at the same time with suitable cardiacs. Every one knows, that the patient must drink plentifully of small liquors warm'd, thro' the cure; especially when such hot cardiacs are given as are necessary in this dangerous state of the distemper. The vulgar, at such a time as this, often preserve their patients, by giving them freely of fack and faffron. When the crisis and the danger is over, the cardiacs must be lessen'd or omitted, and a proper diet ordered in their stead.

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13. About the ninth or tenth day in the distinct, and 15th or 16th in the confluent species, the eruptions upon the face begin to dry, grow crusty and black; at which time 'tis proper to anoint the face, now and then, with some emollient unguent. The vulgar for this purpose use unscented pomatum, hogs lard, oil of almonds, or the fat of unsalted beef, skim'd off in boiling, small beer and butter, &c. Some indeed think it best to use nothing. But the following liniment appears to be excellent.

R Ol. amygd. dulc. 3 ij. ceræ alb. sperm. ceti āa

3j. balf. gilead. 3 B. solve & f. linimentum.

14. When the pultules are pretty well dry'd, and begin to scale off the body, and the patient has a little recovered his strength, purge him; the sooner 'tis done the better, to prevent a secondary fever; and repeat the doses at proper intervals, in proportion to the demand there is for them, that is, as the case has proved gentle or severe. A neglect of this caution has had very destructive consequences. 'Tis of the greatest moment to purge proportionably, after the

fmall-pox.

15. There are several symptoms which often happen in the distinct, but more frequently, and in a greater degree, in the confluent species, that require each a particular remedy. Thus, a nausea and vomiting frequently appear in children, especially in the confluent kind, and as we before hinted, are always more violent when an emetic is omitted at the beginning. If these continue violent, and an emetic was not exhibited at first, we may in adults, even after the eruption, venture to give oxymel. scillit. 3 j. or sal. vitriol. 3 j. in infusion. card. benedict. and afterwards, the mixtura antiemet. as in continual fevers 18. tho? that mixture should not here be too freely used, because it is supposed to loosen the texture of the

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the blood. Sixty drops of fpt. lavend. comp. may here be frequently given in some proper liquid: and other cardiacs are also convenient; but all malt liquors are supposed to do harm.

If to these be join'd a want of rest, give now and then laud. liquid. gut. x. See continual se-

vers 18.

16. A diarrhæa also happens frequently in the confluent kind, and is esteem'd less dangerous in children than in grown persons; tho' the common practice univerfally teaches to stop it in the distinct fort, as soon as can be done with convenience; but if it happen to a child in the confluent species, or about the crisis in either kind, or comes after a finking of the eruptions, and the patient bear it pretty well, we are allow'd rather to encourage than check it. At other times it feems proper to mix cardiacs with restringents, or to give them intermediately, such as coral. rub. bol. armen. terr. japon. ol. cinnam. confect. fracastor. f. m. &c. If the patient be restless, we also give land. liquid. gut. xv. pro re nata; and the mistura restringens, bolus restring. & enema restring. prescribed in continual fevers 19. Spt. lavend. comp. is also useful here. The omission of an emetic at the first seizure of the distemper, seems sometimes to occasion this symptom.

17. A sudden and untimely sinking of the pustules, either with or without a diarrhoza, is accounted a dangerous symptom. If attended with a diarrhoza, and it happens before the crisis, that must be immediately stopped. In order whereto, let the patient drink decost. alb. vel rubefast. cum coccinel. &c. give strong cardiacs and alexipharmics; and, if requisite, restringent glysters. These things failing, and the patient growing light-headed, or lethargic, apply vesicatories to the usual parts. In a sinking of the pustules without a diarrhoza, in both species, and for a

stoppage of the ptyalismus in the confluent kind, proceed as 11, 12. The purples and crystallines together, or the purples alone, shew an universal tendency to mortification; and must be attempted by strong alexipharmics, as in continual severs 13.

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all opiates must be avoided, and sal. vol. c. c. sal. succin. pulv. castor. &c. be given frequently, as well as cordial drops of sal. volat. oleos. spt. c. c. tavend. comp. &c. And at length apply epispastics; but before these are laid on, 'tis proper to enquire whether the patient has not now long continued restless; for if that shou'd be the case, sleepiness may afterwards be of real advantage; especially if it happen after the criss, and therefore ought not to be remedied by medicines. See apoplexy 28, and continual severs 20.

19. Against deliria and convulsions, or the subsultus tendinum, we have already recommended
blistering, as one of the last and most powerful remedies. Strong cardiacs and perspiratives, as in
continual fevers, 13. after the criss, are also of
service. A lenient cathartic likewise, as before
directed, may in this case very properly be given
about the criss, especially in the constuent kind,
and repeated as there shall be occasion. If the
patient be very restless, give a few drops of laudanum often. See continual fevers, 13.

20. Restlesness and soreness of the body, which often occasion the last mention'd symptoms, usually begin about the sixth or seventh day, and continue till after the *criss* in both species: to remedy these before the time of the *criss*,

R. Aq. ceras. nig. 3 is. mirab. 3 iij. syr. de meconio 3 s. m. sumat bis vel ter in die pro rei exigentia.

When the crifis is at hand,

R. Aq. lact. alexit. cinnam. ten. aa z j. theriacal. z vj. laudan. liquid. gut. xx. syr. croc. z B. spt. lavend. comp. Dij. m. f. haustus eodem modo sumend.

21. A ratling in the throat is no uncommon fymptom in the confluent small-pox, proceeding from the dryness or inflammation thereof, or the pultules obstructing or straitening the pasfage; from whence also a difficulty of respiration and deglutition. To remedy this, let the mouth and throat be fyringed frequently with warm decoctum pectorale; which if done with force enough, will break the pultules that lie in the way. Mucilages and balfamic linctus's are also here proper to be swallowed down gently. Let the patient likewise drink often of decost. pectoral. first made warm. Red cloth, ferret, or flannel, have been apply'd to the throat, to remedy this dryness and ratling; and some think, that a piece of red hot iron quenched in what the patient drinks, will infallibly prevent them. However this be, 'tis certain, that if these symptoms fo far increase as to threaten the patient's life, an emetic ought to be directly given, of carduus tea, oxymel. scillit. sal. vitriol. or ipecacuanh. &c. the former whereof feems the fafer, and is the oftenest used for this purpose, being repeated as occasion requires. And in case of a very dangerous angina here, phlebotomy must be perform'd, whatever the stadium of the distemper, or whatever almost be the symptoms that seem to contraindicate it. not more

frequent attendant on the small-pox, in plethoric or inflammatory constitutions; bleeding is counted proper for it, if the criss be over; and if there be an oppression at the stomach, an emetic. In other respects proceed as in the assuma; and afterwards give laxative glysters and proper purgatives. It the criss be not over, give freely of the decost.

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Thirst is sometimes very troublesome in the small-pox. In the beginning of the distemper, give acidulated liquors for it, or a little tamarinds; but in the progress or state, about forty drops of fpt. nitri dule. or a few grains of sal prunel. now and then in a draught of some cooling emulsion. See continual fevers 25.

24. The menstrua happening here, ought rather to be encouraged than in the least obstructed, unless they flow too plentifully. See continual

fevers 22.

25. The hiccup is always reckon'd a dangerous fymptom in the small-pox. To remedy this, recourse must be had to strong alexipharmics, as in continual fevers 23. Sternutatories also are thought serviceable here.

26. A difficulty of making water, or the strangury, usually happens towards the latter end of the confluent small-pox. If this proceeds from blifters, give emulfions with gum. arabic. as in continual fevers, 26, 27. If otherwise, order spt.

nitr. dulc. fal. prunel. &c.

27. The making bloody urine is a very dangerous symptom; let it happen in what time foever of the distemper, the patient seldom lives above three or four days after. The chief remedy here is thought to be laudanum, repeated in a proper dose, pro re nata, together with a suitable emulsion, as in continual fevers, 26. To bolus's, powders, &c. may be added fuch balfamics as are allow'd to give a confistence and thickness to the fluids; as species diatrag. frigid. pulv. baly, gum. tragac. &c. or gentle astringents, such as coral. rub. bol. armen. Spec. byacinth. aromat. rosat. conf. fracast. &c.

usually comes on, as the distemper seems to go off; and is perhaps occasion'd by some remains of the matter falling downwards; or may proceed from seeding too heartly, or walking too soon before purgation. In this case, if the patient be plethoric, bleed and purge, as there shall be occasion; and let the legs be held in a horizontal posture: or perhaps the patient wou'd do well to keep his bed for some days, and use the following cataplasm.

Re Cataplasm. ex farin. avenac. in aq. com. cost. extend. super linteum duplicatum, & applica bis in

die cruri vel cruribus affectis.

Fomentations also may be of service.

Re Flor. sambuc. chamæmel. melilot. fol. malv. alth. aa m. j. coque in lact. vaccin. ag. calc. aa q. s. colaturæ to ij. adde spt. vin. campb. z iij. f. fotus.

Sometimes these instammations degenerate into ulcers, which ought to be dressed with basilic. flav. or liniment. arcai, and soon after with diapomph. or desic. rub. for a flux of humors shou'd not be encouraged by the too long use of attractives.

If the cure proves tedious, or the flux too great, cut an iffue in the opposite leg: but above all, purgation is necessary from the first, and ought all

along to be used at proper intervals.

If the inflammation and ulcer continue very bad, after the first purge give calomel constantly the night before the others.

For children of five or fix years old, me sidenial

Be Pulv fanct. warvicens. rbabarb. aa 3 B. calo-mel. gr. v. ol. sassafras, gut. B. m. f. pulv. sumat

mane pro-re nata. A an abiuft out of aboutout

- 29. A weakness, and sometimes an inflammation of one eye or both, now and then happens even after purging, and when the patient seems otherwise well. The weakness may perhaps be remedied by a piece of green silk worn over the

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mi wa eye for a constancy; and the instammation by proper evacuations, and this collyrium.

Ry Aq. rofar. rub. plantag. aa 3 j. troch. alb. rbaf.

3j. m. f. collyrium,

If this prove of no service, apply a blister-plaster to the neck, and make it perpetual if necessary;

or cut an issue.

30. A tendency to a consumption, is no unusual consequence of the confluent small-pox. This is cured by a nourishing diet, and a removal into a clear warm air; using at the same time testaceous powders and assessmilk, as in case of an original consumption:

SMALL-Pox by Inoculation.

I. Noculation of the small-pox is an artificial Def. introduction of the distinct kind of that distemper, which is usually practised after the following manner. An incition of the length of a quarter of an inch, and no deeper than the cutis, being made with a lancet, in the brawny part of the arm; and another in the leg of the opposite fide, a pledget, which has imbibed a little of the variolous matter, is prefently convey'd into each wound; and kept therein for twenty four hours, by means of a roller, or a sticking plaster. pledgets are afterwards taken out, and the fores kept dreffing once a day, with common diachylon plaster, or a warm colewort leaf; but when the discharge comes to be considerable, they are dress'd twice a day.

2. This artificial method of giving the small-Cause.

pox, has been practifed in hopes of preventing the mischiefs that artend it, when taken in the natural

way.

3. In about eight days after the operation, the Diag. distemper begins to manifest it self in eruptions, of the same kind with those in the natural small-

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pox; being usually preceded by a feverishness, and a less degree of the same symptoms with that, In four days after the incitions are made, they begin to appear red, inflam'd, and grow painful; and in two days more, to digest and discharge a thin purulent matter. This discharge lettens when the feverishness comes on; but increases as the eruptions appear; the inclifons then also growing wider and deeper; and continues till the turn of the distemper; after which it gradually decreases; to that the incitions are usually heal'd up in the compals of five weeks.

4. The fmall-pox given by inoculation appear to be the distinct kind; the symptoms here being generally light and favourable; the pultules few, and not apt to pit or mark the face; and the danger little thro the whole course of the distemper. Tumors and boils, in various parts of the body, sometimes follow upon inoculation; but soon tend to suppuration, and prove of easy cure. The operation is faid to take no effect, when the subject has had the small-pox before. It appears not to fucceed fo well where the patient lives low, as when he uses a generous diet. When the incisions are made too shallow, the dif harge is not plentiful. When convulfions happen after inoculation, 'tis esteem'd a fign that the small-pox will appear in a few hours after, and the fymptoms abate. When the matter for the operation is taken from wither'd pustules, the incisions foon heal up, and the operation proves ineffectual. The larger the discharge by the incisions, the more favourable the distemper is supposed to prove. In case the inoculated person has issues, they run more freely than usual during the time of the distemper, The operation feems to prove ineffectual in perfons advanced in years, oftener than in such as are young. The matter of the inoculated fort

is faid to give the distemper, as well as that of the natural one.

3. If the subject be plethoric, phlebotomy is Regim. elleem'd a good preparative to the operation. An emetic also in case of a foul stomach, or too great a fulness, is allow'd of; and a gentle glyster or carnartic if the patient be costive. But 'tis generally thought sufficient that the person lives temperate for some time before he is inoculated. The subject for this operation, is to be of a good habit of body, and free from any apparent dif-The matter to be infused, is ordinarily taken from a young person of a sound constitution, having the distinct kind of fmall-pox, whilst the distemper is upon the turn. Two or three of the pultules being ripp'd up with a lancet; two small pledgets of lint are dipt in the matter of them, and immediately put into a little widemouth'd vial, or a box, to be carried in the warm hand or bosom, till the time of the operation; for which, 'tis faid, it will be fit, tho' kept in this warm state, the space of twelve hours. After the operation is perform'd, the patient is allow'd to continue in his usual manner of living, as to eating, drinking and exercise, provided it be moderate. At most, the regimen need only be the fame with that observed in the savourable kind of the natural small-pox.

6. The cure of the *small-pox* from inoculation cure is the same with that of the natural distinct kind; tho' the symptoms proving generally mild, this kind seldom requires any particular medicines. But if it proves violent, it is to be treated as a sever. Opiates and anodynes, given too freely in this case, are supposed to cause troublesome

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boils.

CHICKEN-POX and SWINE-POX.

THE chicken-pox and swine-pox seem to be the small-pox in a less degree, tho' they fometimes precede, and fometimes fucceed the small-pox. The pultules appear to be of the same kind, only in the fwine-pox they are much larger, and in the chicken-pox somewhat less, than in the fmall-pox. There commonly appear five or fix, fometimes twenty or thirty on the face, and but very few on the body. The patient is very little indisposed, either before, at, or after their appearance, tho' the fudden finking of them often causes some disorder; but 'tis presently relieved by a little fack and faffron, or a dose of treacle-water. Grown persons seldom keep within doors for either; and upon that account the eruptions may continue the longer, because the cold air is supposed to hinder their ripening; so that it is sometimes three weeks or a month before they totally difappear. These cases being so very flight, seldom come under the care of a physician; but if they do, 'tis usual to prescribe thus: For a child of three or four years old,

Re Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp. 3 j. croc. gr. iij. m. f. pulv. sumat omni nocte b. s. cum julap. sequent.

cochlear. iij.

R. Aq. cerafor. n. 3 iv. theriacal. epidem. aa 3 ss. fyr. croc. 3vj. spt. lavend. comp. 3 j. m. f. julap. sumat etiam cochlear. ij. bis in die.

After the eruptions are vanished, the patient is

to be purged.

Def.

MEASLES.

1. THE measles is a general appearance of particular eruptions, not tending to suppuration.

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2. The cause is unknown, unless it be of the Couse.

fame kind with that of the fmall-pox.

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3. The figns of the meastes are, (1.) Nausea Diag. and vomiting. (2:) Pain in the head, and a violent fever. (3.) A troublesome cough; and these usually continue from the beginning to the end of the distemper. (4.) A looseness, in case of dentition. (5.) Swelling and inflammation of the eyes. (6.) Effusion of tears and sneezing. (7) Eruptions, which usually appear about the fourth day, the sometimes not till the fixth, like fmall flea-bites, over all the surface of the body; being thicker and redder, and attended with greater inflammation than the first eruption of the small-pox; tho' they vanish in four or fix days time from their first appearance; being, when at the height, not bigger than large pins heads: solver of old don had

4. The measles is accounted much more threat-progening than really dangerous, tho it often inclines to consumptions by the continuance of the cough it leaves behind; which sometimes changes to the hooping-cough, of chin-cough, as tis vulgarly called. The looseness attending here in the time of dentition, is not accounted dangerous, but ought not to be too much encouraged.

5. The regimen may be the fame here as in Regim. the small-pox; only as the measles is a more in-flammatory disease than that, we allow less wine in it.

6. Bleeding and vomiting are esteemed highly cure. proper at the beginning of the distemper, so that bad consequences often seem to be caused by the omission of them. Give small doses of spt. mitri d. and sal. prunel. frequently in proper liquids. The vulgar seldom give any thing more than aq. theriacal. and syr. croc. till after the crisis; and then syr. de spina cervina & cichor. cum rheo,

this they do almost always with good success:

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Re Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp. 3 j. sal. prunel. 3 fs. croc. gr. v. m. f. pulv. sumat quinta quaq; hora

cum julap. sequent. cochl. iiij,

R. Aq. cerasor. n. lact. alexit. āa ziij, theriac, limac. mag. āa zis. syr. de rubo idæo z j. spt. nitri

dulc. confect. alkerm. aa 3 ij. m. f. julap.

6. Several medicines described in small-pox are also proper here, provided you diminish the cardiacs; since the inflammation in the measles is so much more violent, and of a shorter duration than in the small-pox.

7. For the cough, see proper forms of linetus's,

pleurify, 10.

8. Other material symptoms attending this diffemper, are to be treated as in the fmall-pox; care being always had not here to increase the inflammation.

9. Soon after the disappearance of the eruptions, exhibit a purge, and repeat it occasion-

ally.

vulsive or hooping-cough, bleed, and apply an epispastic to the neck. See small-pox 22.

which will not give way sometimes, but to an issue, or perpetual blister. See small-pox 29.

12. For a consumption following this distemper, see small-pox 30. and consumption p. 7, 8, 9, &c.

Ideid bemoof Surfeits.

Def.

A Surfeit is a sickness, or the sensation of a load at the stomach, usually attended with eruptions; and sometimes with a sever.

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2. Surfeits

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2. Surfeits may be caused, (1.) By voracity, Cause. from whence the stomach and intestines are overcharged, digestion weakened, and the chyle rendred crude or viscid, and the blood corrupted. If what was thus devoured were high seasoned or inflammatory, or happens to lye long in the body, it is supposed to cause a fever also. (2.) The drinking of small liquors in hot weather, or when the body is heated by exercise; which perhaps chills the fluids, and gives a check to perspiration; from whence also may arise a fever and eruptions. Summer fruits likewife, as cucumbers, apples, cherries, &c. may have the same effect. (3.) Too great exercise or heat, whence the fluids are rarified and thrown into too rapid a circulation; which being suddenly stopped, as may happen by cooling too falt, there ensues also a stoppage of perspiration. (4.) By the state or some change of the air, as by blatts, or vehemently hot and fultry weather, or cold winds giving a fudden check to, and preventing perspiration.

3. Eruptions may not appear in surfeits, either Diag. by reason of the slightness of the cause, or some wrong management at the first. Nausea's, oppression, sickness, and sometimes vomiting and a fever, but seldom eruptions, attend an overloaded stomach. This species of a surfeit is called Sickness, gnawing at the stomach, somecrapula. times eruptions and a fever, attend surfeits, from the bad quality of any thing used as food. The fever always decreases as the eruptions increase; and if these suddenly disappear, the fever increases. Those surfeits which proceed from too great exercise, or too sudden cooling after it, appear with sickness, a fever and eruptions; though the two last symptoms may be wanting. Those caused from some alteration in the air, and vulgarly called blasts, appear with redness

of the face, spots, and a fever, often with blifters

upon the lips.

Prog.

4. Those that proceed from fevers, the small-pox. &c. and those from gluttony, are dangerous; but the other are seldom mortal; unless thro' ignorance or mistake, in the regimen or medicines made use of; whereby the eruptions are check'd, or the

fever too violently suppress'd.

Regim.

5. In furfeits from gluttony, let the diet be very thin and sparing, such as tea, sage-tea, barley-water, water-gruel, and panada: in the other forts, fack-whey, white-wine and water, panada with wine, &c. but much wine, and especially flesh-meat, is not proper, if the fever

be high.

Cure.

6. In all furfeits proceeding from an excess of quantity, or fome ill quality, whether of the folids or liquids, used as food, or from motion, bleed, if the patient be plethoric, or inclin'd to a fever; and the same day, or the day after, give a puke of oxymel. scillit. 3 j. or ipecacuanh. 3 B. with carduus - tea, or barley - water; and after the operation a paregoric. If the fever comes on, proceed as in case of a sever. If eruptions appear, forward and keep them up as long as possible by proper cardiacs, perspiratives and sudorifics; but if a fever accompanies 'em, warm medicines must be given more sparingly.

Be Lapid. contrayerv. pulv. è chel. cancror. comp. aa 3 B. croc. gr. xij. coccinel. gr. vj. m. f. pulv. chart. iij. sumat unam quinta quag; bora cum ju-

lapio sequent. cochlear.iv.

Re Ag. ceras. nig. 3 vj. theriacal. 3 iij. syr. croc. 3 j. fpt. nitri d. 3 ij. m. sumat etiam cochlear. iv. in languoribus.

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Alfo,

R. Sal. vol. oleof. spt. lavend. comp. spt. croc. āa 3 ij. m. sumat gut. 40. vel 50. subinde è quovis liquido appropriato.

7. Repeat these or the like, till the eruptions go off, and then exhibit a gentle purge or two. But if neither eruptions nor a sever appear, purge directly. For example,

Re Pil. stomach. cum gum. russ. āa gr. xv. calomel. 3 h. resin. jalap. gr. vj. ol. n. m. gut. j. s. pilulæ summo mane sumendæ, cum regimine.

Or,

R. Calomel. gr. xv. conferv. rofar. rubrar. parum,
ol. menth. gut. j. f. pilula h. f. fumenda, & mane
fequent. capiat fequentes pilulas.

R. Pil. ex duobus, extract. rud. āa gr. xv. tart. vitriolat. fal. tartar. āa gr. v. ol. cinnam. gut. j. m. f. pilulæ pro dosi.

8. The following is perhaps more proper, if the viscidity of the juices does not require calomel.

Re Tinct. facr. cum duplo specier. 3 iis. aq. menth. 3 j. spt. lavend. comp. elixir. propriet. āa 3 j. m. f. haust. mane sumend. & bis terve in septimana repetend. ad iv. velvj. vices.

The stomachics prescribed in want of appetite

are here also proper.

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9. Surfeits from blasts, occasioning an erysipelas in the face, lips, &c. bleed, give gentle purgatives, and apply vesicatories. If it happen in the legs, give the purging waters with cremor. tartar. manna, &c. and for externals, see fmall-pox, 28. But blister cautiously, wherever an inflammatory sever attends; because cantharides are thought to dissolve the texture of the blood; which is here already too much dissolved.

a Wellowing delivered M 2

PLAGUE

PLAGUE.

Def.

Cause.

1. THE plague is taken for a general, precipitate, destructive, contagious, malignant, nervous fever.

By malignant, nervous fever, is meant the worst kind of compound fevers, which feeming to be particularly seated in the nervous system, often gives no signs of a common or inflammatory sever, either in

the pulse, tongue or urine.

2. The cause differs as the plague is original or secondary. An original plague, or at least a malignant or contagious sever, may arise conjunctly with other causes; from unwholesome provision too freely sed on; from exhalations of stagnating ponds, marshy places, prisons, dead carcases, and other filth or corruption; from

infects floating about, or dying in the air; the air's stagnation, or bad constitution; long continued heat, or sudden change of weather; and lastly, from mineral essuria, whether arsenical,

mercurial, &c.

The second kind may, perhaps, proceed from inspiring, or any way receiving the breath or exhalations of insected persons, wearing their cloaths, using their utensils, or too hastily inhabiting an insected house, &c. and possibly, also, from insected goods, especially those of the spungy sort, and persons coming from insected

places.

3. The diagnostics here are not so certain as in other distempers; but a sudden succession of a number of the following signs, will manifest the plague; especially when the air is pestilential; viz. chilness, shivering, heaviness, pain in the stomach, head and back, nausea, reaching, cardialgia, restlessess, broken sleep, drowsiness, confusion, fear, anxiety, dejection, despondency, a

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wild, fixed or distracted look, difficulty of respiration, internal heat, hiccup, syncope, delirium, subsultus tendinum, or convulsive twitchings, diarrhœa, pulse high and quick, in some low and quick, in others natural, intermitting, unequal, and often varying; eyes inflamed or funk, tongue black and dry, tho' in some 'tis white, in others natural; violent drought, high fever, which abates upon the appearance and increase of tumors in the inguina, axilla, or behind the ears; but renews if they fink, diminish, or difappear; fetid sweat, breath fetid, carbuncles, fpots, livid, purple, violet, green, and black; fometimes broad, and disappearing of a sudden, at others small, distinct and constant; but not usually raised above the cuticula, as is common in some fevers.

4. All degrees of this infection are supposed dangerous; but if attended with any of the following symptoms commonly mortal; viz. an hamorrhage, diarrhœa, dysentery, sternutation, hiccup, constant profuse sweats, continual drowsiness, sudden diminution or entire unseasonable vanishing of spots or tumors; spots black or green, especially in scorbutic constitutions; many carbuncles; syncope, delirium, subsultus tendinum, intermitting pulse, facies bippocratica, hoarseness, pain in the throat, diabetes, bloody urine, defpondency, &c. But if the patient be free of these: if his body be costive, his rest moderate, and the fever, tho' high, yields an equal pulse; if buboes or parotides appear foon, grow gradually large and hard, happen before the fever, or about the time of the crisis, and suppurate kindly, there are hopes of recovery. It cannot, however, be determined what symptoms will happen first, what last, or when the plague will come to its itate; only as foon as large eruptions appear, we may suppose the crisis to begin; when these are

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in their state, then is the middle of the crifis, and as they regularly go off, fo does the distemper. When the crifis happens with regular tumors. viz. in the axilla, inguina, or behind the ears, 'tis a good fign; but spots or carbuncles appearing without these tumors, the cause is accounted very

desperate.

5. From a confideration of the symptoms, and consequent effects of the plague, it is supposed that the regimen which is best fitted to keep up the circulation, and prevent putrefaction, is most This regimen is thought chiefly proper here. to confift in a free use of fresh air, acids, and generous liquors, proportion'd to the exigence of the

leveral fymptoms.

But when the fever is languid, and the spirits are depressed; when the pestilential symptoms are urgent; when the eruptions appear late, fink fuddenly, or suppurate unkindly; when the disease is at its state, &c. in such circumstances as these, a glass of pure wine is allowed of, and both that and acids are mixed with the panada, gruel, &c. They allow also good chicken-broth with mace, cloves, &c. And upon the appearance of livid, purple, black or green spots, it is thought convenient to give wine burnt with aromatics; and even compound waters, as ag. mirabil. &c. more especially if no large tumors, but many carbuncles appear.

6. The cure of this distemper is generally attempted by strong sudorifies, alexipharmics and cardiacs, given at the very beginning; but bad consequences have seem'd to flow from phlebotomy, purging and vomiting; whether attempted in a great or small degree. Omitting therefore all evacuations, and even emollient glysters, for fear of a fatal diarrhoea, let the following formula ferve as an example in the beginning, state and

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declension of the distemper; regard being always had to omit, diminish or augment the hot cardiacs, as the absence, or presence of the sebrile symptoms require.

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R. Conf. fracastor. s. m. lap. contrayerv. āa ij. spec. diambr. camphor. sal. vol. succin. c. c. āa gr. vj. syr. è succo citri q. s. f. bolus extemplo sumendus; iteretur vero ut opus fuerit, una cum haustu sequenti.

Re Acet. vin. alb. zij. aq. theriacal. zj. syr. è corricib. citri z B. spt. lavend. c. zij. nitri dulc. zj. m.

Or,

7. R. Lap. contrayerv, 3 B. rad. angel. hispan. ferpent. contrayerv. āa gr. x. camphor. castor. opt. coccinel. āa gr. viij. ol, cinnamom. gut. ij. spt. sulphur. per campan. gut. iv. f. pulvis è cochleari julap. hujus-modi sumend. superbibendo cochlear, aliquot.

Re Aq. ceraf. n. cinnamom. ten. theriacal. āa z iij. fyr. limon z j. fpt. lavend. c. fal. vol. ol. āa z iij. fpt. vitriol. z j. m. f. julap. de quo bibat etiam cochlear. iv. subinde.

Or,
8. R. Lap. contrayerv. 3 ij. sal. nitri purificat. 3 j. rad. contrayerv. croc. castor. myrrh. āa 3 ij. camphor. 3 j. ol. vitriol. gut. ij. f. pulver. ch. vj. sumat unam 3 tia vel 4 ta quag; hora, cum julap. seq. cochlear. iv.

Ri Aq. ceraf. n. rutæ āa z iij. cinnamom. fort. theriacal. āa z ij. fyr. è succo citri z ß. margarit. ppt,
z ij. gum. arab. z j. sal. vol. ol. spt. nitri d. āa z ij. m.
f. julap. de quo capiat etiam cochlear. iv. in languore,
cum spt. nitri d. lavend. c. āa guttulis aliquot.

nued till the *criss* approaches; about which time the acids may be omitted, and the doses of the cardiacs augmented, or repeated somewhat oftener.

When the crisis actually appears, 'tis commonly thought that more powerful sudorifies M 4 should should be exhibited. But this method is by some esteem'd more proper towards the end of the criss, if the patient's strength will allow; at which time they may be of service to compleat a cure, if any seeds of infection remain.

Re Theriac. andromach. confect. fracastor. s. m.āa 3 j. antimon. diaphoret. 3 s. rad. contrayerv. serpent. virg. āa gr. xij. camphor. croci, sal. vol. succin. c. c. āa gr. vj. ol. cinnamom. gut. ij. syr. de mecon. q. s. f. bolus, pro re nata repetend. cum julap. seq. cochl. iv.

RAq. lact. alex. 3 vj. theriacal. epidem. tinct. rad. ferpent. virg. āa 3 ij. tinct. croci, fyr. è corticib. citri āa 3 j. fpt. lavend. c. fal. vol. ol. confect. alkerm. āa 3 ij. f. julap. de quo capiat cochlearia aliquot subinde.

11. After a crisis is regularly obtained, the dose of these alexipharmics and sudorifics must be proportionably decreased, as health comes on. Vesicatories being universally good in nervous cases, of which this seems to be the chief; they may be serviceable in this distemper; except, perhaps, in the case of purple spots, or bloody urine: but the most proper season for them seems to be, when the regular tumors appear; provided you apply them somewhat below those tumors, in order to discharge the matter of them. But other fymptoms may require their affistance before, or after the appearance of eruptions; in which case let them be applied to the usual parts: only observe that so many are not to be laid on at once in deliria as in depressions; and that their ill effects on bladder, must be here carefully prevented, or remedied by a strong solution and gum. arabic. &c.

12. Sleepiness being accounted no good symptom here, there will seldom be occasion for the stronger opiates. When they are used, let them be mixed with proper cardiacs, and given only in small quantities; at such times chiefly when they have least effect by way of narcotic; as

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in case of vomiting, diarrhoea's, hæmorrhages, &c. but after the crisis they are allowed to be used more freely.

are generally the same with those of a compound fever; excepting that in the former they are more sudden, violent and mortal: each symptom has its proper cure; tho' the original is principally to be

regarded. See fevers 13-27.

14. Pestilential buboes are fix'd or moveable tumors happening in the axillæ or inguina, painful in their formation, and consequent upon receiving the infection. When the like tumors happen behind the ears, they are called parotides. These swellings are by all means to be encouraged with internal cardiacs, and external applications; for if they suppurate kindly and seasonably, they are supposed to cure the distemper. Cupping-glasses have been used to forward them. The emplast. paracels. or the following cataplasm, may answer the same end.

Re Rad. lilior. alb. cepar. sub. cinerib. cott. āa 3 iv. sicuum ping. cott. no. xv. medul. pan. alb. th B. in latt. vaccin. cott. pulv. sem. lini sænugrec. āa 3 B. vitell. ovor. ij. ung. basilic. 3 ij. m. f. cata-

plasma, s. a.

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A proper quantity of this may be applied warm to the part once in four or five hours, by means of a proper bandage. As foon as there is any appearance of matter in the tumor, it is to be open'd, by means of a caustic; and the eschar to be separated with liniment. arcai, let down with a little ol. rosar. When the eschar is separated, or if the tumor be opened by incision, a proper digestive must be used to ripen and incrassate the matter, and promote the discharge thereof. Dress with the following for this purpose.

R Terebinth. venet. 3 ij. vitellum unius ovi, m.

& add. unquent. basilic. liniment. arcæi aa 3 s.

pulv. myrrh. 3 is. and yell able but rous and

If the lips grow callous, cut them down, or touch them with lapis infernalis; or else sprinkle thereon pracipit. rub. lavigat. and apply over it a pledge of unguent. apostolor.

If the new flesh be spongy, use the following for the dressing, and cover it with a plaster of diachy-

lon cum gummi.

R. Liniment. arcæi 3 B. præcipitat. rub. lævigat.

3ii. m. ware to some of the

In case of a scirrhosity, proper emollient somentations must be employed; and when the sless fully grown up, it may be cicatrized or skinn'd over with unguent. desiccativ. rub. & dia-

pomphol. āa.

15. Carbuncles are small eruptions, which coming on any part of the body, foon discharge their contents, and afterwards appear in the form of a crusty tubercle, of the size of a millet-seed; being furrounded with a very red and fiery circle. The smaller these are, the sewer in number, and the nearer to the extremities of the body, the less danger they foreshew. Their cure is to be attempted by cataplasms made of theriac. londinens. allium. cepæ coct. sapo nig. &c. care being taken that they prove not too stimulating. If a gangrene be threatened, 'tis to be treated with penetrating embrocations, made of spt. vin. elix. proprietat. theriac. androm. &c. And if these avail not, recourse must be had to incision, actual cauteries, &c.

ANOREXIA.

Def.

1. A Norexia, or loss of appetite, is a longer continuance than what is natural, without any inclination or desire to eat.

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When the thoughts or fight of proper food, create a fickness in the stomach, or a tendency to

vomit, 'tis called nausea.

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2. These disorders may proceed from hard cause. drinking, great heat, a fever, confumptions, laxity of the stomach, occasioned by tea, &c. narcotics, as tobacco, &c. passions of the mind, as fear, &c. suppression of evacuations, as the menses, &c. causing a plenitude; a foul stomach, or any tenacious humors lodged therein; a diarrhæa, vomiting, &c. want of faliva, or its being vitiated, &c.

3. If an anorexia, or want of appetite, be con- Prog. stant, 'tis reputed dangerous, in proportion to its increase, rather than its continuance. When it proceeds from viscid humors lodged in the stomach, 'tis not reputed fo dangerous as when from hard drinking; which often ends in an incurable icterus, dropfy or consumption. Happening on account of the summer's heat, 'tis not thought dangerous; but coming upon the palfy, bad. Corpulent bodies are thought better able to bear it, than fuch as are lean or emaciated. When from a relaxation of the fibres of the stomach, 'tis not esteemed dangerous if taken in time; but when it proceeds from other distempers, it is to be judged of from them. If it continues after those are gone off, it may be looked upon as original.

4. Relishing fauces are here allowable, if not Rev. over-dosed with unctuous ingredients. All acids are here accounted good. The night-meal should be very easy of digestion, and made an hour or two before bed-time. Riding is thought excellent. The fleep should be moderate, and the air

clear.

5. If the patient be plethoric, or the disorder Gure. proceeds from a stoppage of evacuations, bleed; and in case of sour eructations, pain in the head, sickness at the stomach, dulness, heavinels;

ness; or if crapula's, or the use of narcotics have preceded, give an emetic; and afterwards a paregoric. In the next place purge; especially if the menses are suppressed, and that with calomel. The tinstura sacra is also excellent, being taken in the quantity of an ounce at a time.

The following purging pills also are excellent in this case.

Re Pil. ruffi, stomach. cum gum. extract. rudij, tart. vitriol. āa 3 s. ol. n. m. stillit. menth. āa gut. ij. m. f. pil. n°. xx. quarum sumat v. bis in septimana.

At night going to rest, after the operation of each purgative, give a cardiac draught, without

opiates. Thus:

Re Aq. ceras. nig. zij. cinnamom. fort. mirabil. āa ziij. spt. menth. lavend. comp. āa zij. sal. vol. oleos. gut. 40. syr. è succ. citri z s. m. f. haustus.

6. Purgatives and bitters here agree well, when

mixt together.

Re Rad. gentian. If fummit absinth roman sem. cardamom. min. rad. galang. āa 3 s. cort. aurant. If i. caryoph. gr. xv. infunde in aq. bullient. 3 vj. colaturæ adde fol. sen. 3 iij. sal. tart. Is. coque scolaturæ 3 iij. adde spt. lavend. c. sal. volat. oleos. āa gut. xxxx. syr. de spina cervina 3 s. m. f. potio.

7. The following drops may help to dissolve or dislodge such viscid humors as proceed from hard

drinking or the like.

Re Elixir. propriet. 3 B. elix. vitriol. 3 j. m. sumat gut. xxxx. omni mane cum haustu infusion. card. benedict. vel vin. alb.

Or,

Re Elixir. propriet. z vj. elixir. vitriol. z iij. tinct. mart. mynsicht. E ij. m. in eundem sinem.

8. When the blood is depauperated by hard drinking, or the menses are obstructed, and the heat of the weather will permit the use of steel,

R. Elixir.

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R. Elixir. propriet. tinct. chalyb. āa m. sumat gut. xv. bis terve quotidie è haustulo tinct. quavis stomach. vel aq. paleg.

9. In case of tremors and paralytic affections,

Re Spt. lavend. comp. elixir. proprietat. aa sumat gut. 80. bis terve in die cum vin. alb. cyatho.

Or.

Re Spt. lavend. comp. tinct. croc. aurantior. aa 3 B. m. in eundem finem.

10. The following may be used universally, after

proper evacuations.

Re Rad. gentian. zedoar. incis. āa z j. sem. cardamom. minor. z s. summit. absinth. rom. z is. cort. aurant. sicc. z s. croc. caryoph. āa z j. coccinel. gr. x. vin. alb. th ij. stent simul frigide per tres dies, & colaturæ capiat cochlear. iv. hora una ante & post prandium.

Or.

Re Cort. aurant. recent. 3 ij. rad. gentian. 3 j. spt. sacchar. to ij. coccinel. 3 j. capiat gut. 100. pro dost è quovis vehiculo.

The following seems to be still better.

Re Cort. aurant. sicc. 3 j. rad. gentiah. 3 ij. sem. cardamom. minor. zedoar. āa 3 j. caryoph. croc. āa 3 j. coccinel. gr. x. spt. vin. gallic. th j. m. f. tinct. in eundem sinem.

Or.

R. Cort. aurant. 3 j. rad. gentian. 3 vj. spt. vin. rect. 3 xij. infunde s. a. colaturæ add. spt. sulphur. per campan. 3 vj. sumat gut. xx. vel xxx. pro dosi.

11. Here follow such extemporaneous prescriptions, as may be used where spirituous compositions

are improper.

Re Rad. gentian. 3 ij. summit. absinth. roman. p. ij. calam. aromat. 3 ij. cubeb. 3 j. cort. aurant. 3 iss. infunde in aq. bullient. 3 xx. colaturæ 3 xv. adde aq. absinth. mag. comp. aq. gentian. āa 3 j. m. sumat cochlear. iiij. bis terve quotidie.

12. The following is very useful:

Re Rad. gentian. zedoar. galang. sem. cardamom. minor. āa 3 j. cort. aurant. 3 ij. infunde in aq. bullient. to j. colaturæ adde aq. absintb. pæon. comp. āa 3 ij. spt. lavend. comp. 3 ss. m. sumat cochl. vj.

bis quotidie.

add to this vin. chalyb. instead of the compound waters. When there is a general laxity of the pores, and much sweat attending, the insusion of cort. peruv. in vin. is supposed to be of great service; as also a moderate use of the cold bath.

If narcotics become absolutely necessary, join them with warm cardiacs, such as oroc. castor. sal.

volat. succin. &c.

opiates are left off, blifter, vomit, purge, give warm bitters, and advise the cold bath successively. When it proceeds from any passion, bliftering, emetics, the cold bath, free air, and diversions, are of service, together with proper stomachies, as before prescribed.

15. If it comes from a suppression of any evacuations, promote them, and use stomachies. Proceed in the same manner when this case is a symptom in other distempers. If it was caused by too liberal an use of tea, let it be left off by degrees, and a glass of red wine be drank in its stead, or an insusion of cortex in red wine. And

lastly, let the cold bath be try'd.

of these cases, especially if they are attended with great costiveness.

APEPSIA, OF WANT OF DIGESTION.

1. A Pepsia, or want of digestion, is some defect in the stomach, which prevents the aliment taken in from affording a proper chyle for

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fum. man for supplying the blood, and nourishing the parts

of the body.

2. This may have the same causes with ano-Cause. rexia, as also gluttony, the sames canina, much sleep after eating, the using improper food, pica and malacia, the lientery and coeliac passion, too long detention of the aliment, an universal weakness of the muscles, want of proper saliva, &c.

3. This diforder is commonly attended with Diagpaleness of the face, eructations of crude indigested
aliment, inactivity, dulness after eating, and a
sweetish nauseous taste, sometimes voracity, and at
others a want of appetite, now and then with a
nausea and vomiting, and a tension about the scro-

biculum cordis and abdomen.

4. When it proceeds from a crapula, or the Progenting things hard to be digested, 'tis easier cured than when hereditary, or when from an internal cause. After it has produced a cachexy, anasarca or itterus, 'tis usually accounted incurable.

5. The regimen here may be the same as in Reg. the anorexia; only wine might be allowed more freely in this case, provided it was not the cause of the disease; and now and then a little snake-root-brandy might be of service.

6. The medicines in anorexia, are all proper, Cure. and may prove serviceable here. But the following may be used when an anorexia is complicated with

an apepsia, as it frequently happens.

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Applicatur ventriculo empl. stomach. magist. super alutam extens. & cum ol. macis, vel n. m. & menth. āa illitum.

Re Pulv. castor. gr. vj. serpent. virg. croc. spec. diambr. āa gr. iv. extract. gentian. gr. xv. ol. cinnamom. n. m. āa gut. 1. confect. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus sumat hora una post prandium quotidie, in septimanas aliquot.

Or,

Linuan b.Or, bootd oil parviggal to

7. R. Conf. absinth. rom. 3 j. pulv. cinnam. 3 s. cort. aurant. extern. gr. xv. rad. angel. hispan. tign. aloes, āa gr. v. zinzib. gr. iij. ol. menth. caryoph. āa gut. j. syr. è cort. citri q. s. f. bolus, eodem modo sumendus.

Or,

8. R. Pulv. cortic. winteran. cinnam. āa ziij. cort. aurant. ziß. croc. mac. caryoph. n. m. spec. diambr. rad. angel. hispan. āa z j. sem. cardamom. minor. zinzib. āa z ß. conserv. absinth. roman. z j. syr. è cort. citri q. s. f. elect. cujus sumat quant. n. m. ter quotidie.

Or,

9. R. Cort. aurant. cort. citri, caul. angelic. rad. zinzib. condit. succ. kerm. āa 3 s. ol. cinnam. n.m. caryopb. mac. gut. āa iv. syr. de mentha q. s. f. electuarium eodem modo sumendum.

Or.

10. R. Pulv. cinnamom. cort. aurant. fol. menth. Ta 3 j. extract. gentian. 3 ij. croc. 3 j. zinzib. piper. long. castor. rad. serpent. virg. mac. lign. aloes, rad. angel. hispan. contrayerv. caryoph. Ta 3 j. coccinel. gr. xv. ol. n. m. gut. vj. syr. limon. q. s. f. pil. x. è 3 j. capiat v. bis terve in die.

Or.

ol. cinnamom. n. m. menth. āa gut. vj. sacch. alb. th B. spt. lavend. comp. 3 ss. mucilag. gum. tragacanth. q. s. f. troch. in ore tenendi ad libitum, præsertim vero post pastus.

Or.

12. R. N. M. cinnamom. mac. caryoph. croc. āa 3 j. sem. cardamom. minor. rad. angel. hispan. contrayerv. lign. aloes, zinzib. coccinel. āa 3 ss. pulv. cort. aurant. 3 j. sacch. alb. 3 ij. m. f. pulv. sumat 3 iss. bis vel ter in die cum cochlearib. aliquot vini albi.

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13. The following julep may be used occasionally

with any of the foregoing medicines.

R. Aq. ceraf. nig. cinnam. fort. aa z iij. spt. lavend. comp. z ss. syr. de menth. z j. spt. menth. z ij. m.

Or.

14. R. Aq. cinnamom. ten. ziiij. angel. comp. mirab. epidem, āa z j. spt. lavend. comp. croc. āa ziij. syr. è cortic. citri z j. m. f. julapium.

15. B. Spt. menth. lavend. comp. tinct. croc. aa m. sumat gut. xxx. frequenter è quovis liquore.

16. In leucophlegmatic constitutions,

Re Cinnamom. 3 ss. sem. cardamom. minor. 3 j. mac. n. m. caryophyl. āa 3 j. lign. aloes, zinzib. coccinel. āa 3 ss. infunde in vin. alb. th ij. colaturæ adde sacch. alb. 3 iss. spt. lavend. comp. croc. āa 3 j.

m. sumat cochl. iiij. bis terve quotidie.

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17. If the patient be icterical or leucophlegmatic, chalybeates should be added to the aromatics above-prescribed. If the case still proves obstinate, a course of chalybeate-waters may do service. Observe that throughout the cure, the hot cardiacs are to be sparingly exhibited to children, and to such as are of a sanguine constitution, for sear of inflammatory diseases. It may be convenient to mix them, when necessary, with simple waters.

FAMES CANINA.

1. Fames canina is an increase of the appetite Dof. beyond what is natural to the constitution, attended with a vomiting: but when unattended with that, and joined with a finking of spirits, or a deliquium, and coldness of the extremities, 'tis called bulimia.

2. This may proceed from a too sudden di-Conse. gestion, whatever be the cause of that in the human

Reg.

Cure.

human body; from too great evacuation; from acids too freely used; from worms and pregnancy. If the cause be external, 'tis not reputed dangerous; but if internal, and a vomiting, or other violent evacuations, or deliquia attend, it often brings on a cachexy, dropfy, lientery, &c. In pregnancy, 'tis not dangerous.

3. Let the food made use of be fat, the sauce rich and unctuous, or well ftored with butter: allow

gellies and rich sweet wines, as fack, &c.

4. If the patient be fanguine, bleed; afterwards give an emetic, and repeat it pro re nata. Order lenient purgatives; and let both the emetic and cathartic be stronger or weaker as a vomiting or looseness are present or absent. Allow the person to drink freely of fat broth in the operation of purgatives, and of barley-water, made very flimy, in that of emetics. After the operation of each, exhibit an oleaginous paregoric draught, Supposing the stomach deprived of its mucus; the quantity of its natural fluid augmented, or its texture changed; strong solutions of gum, arabic. in decoct. hord. may be serviceable; as will also oleaginous medicines, mucilages, and linetus's of balfam. peruv. sperm. ceti, &c. taken in large quantities.

5. If a vomiting or diarrhoea continue, and are attended with fainting, after proper evacuations, particular regard must be had to those symptoms. Exhibit opiates freely for them, if the patient be

not lethargic.

6. If too free an use of venery be the cause of the disorder, give sal. prunel. sacchar. saturni, camphor. &c. cooling emulfions, and other proper refrigerants. But if it proceed from pregnancy, the way is to allow of the thing longed for.

A course of bitters may prove serviceable after

this disease appears to be conquered.

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2. A veniring may be caute intenselly either as PICA OF MALACIA.

Plea or malacia, is an unnatural defire of Def. feeding on such things as are accounted noxious, or unfit for nutrition.

2. This disorder is seldom original, but some-Cause. times the effect of a delirious hypochondriacal affection in men; a chlorosis, stoppage of the menses, or their eruption, about the second or third month of pregnancy in women; or else it may be hereditary in children, from some cause affecting or residing in the mother.

3. Leanness, an ill colour of the face, or facies Diag. hippocratica, and irregular evacuations, usually attend this distemper.

4. When symptomatical, 'tis judged of by the Prozoriginal disease: a long continuance of it vitiates both the solids and sluids. When it is the consequence of a delirious hypochondriacal affection, the cure is difficult.

5. A nutrimental diet is recommended; with Regim.

and purge; then order chalybeates, and proceed as in apepfia. When 'tis from pregnancy, it usually goes off before the delivery; and demands no particular cure. If it be symptomatical, regard must be had to the original disease; and afterwards a course of chalybeates may be proper.

VOMITING.

I. V Omiting is a convulsive motion of the Def.

Romach, whereby its contents are thrown up thro' the mouth, instead of descending thro' the pylorus.

Caufe.

2. A vomiting may be caused internally either from too great a quantity of aliment taken in, as happens in crapula's, &c. or from the quality of it being too strong or disagreeable to the constitution; also from some particular medicines or poisons; or from an abscess in the coats of the ftomach. It may also be occasioned by a disorder in the fluids of the stomach, or the nerves thereof being affected; as happens in consumptive, hectic, or paralytic and cachectical constitutions, or in fuch as have been hard drinkers. It may happen externally from blows, &c. disagreeable fights, bad scents, and sailing on the sea: 'tis often symptomatical, as in the iliac passion, cholera morbus, colic, worms, obstructions, fevers, women with child, &c.

Diag.

3. If it be original, an uneafiness is first felt in the stomach; but if symptomatical, in other parts.

Prog.

4. After crapula's, &c. a vomiting is often of fervice; but when it proceeds from poison, overdosed emetics, or purgatives, abscesses in the stomach, violent blows, the iliac passion, cholera morbus, malignant severs; and when very violent in women with child, it is reputed dangerous, if not timely remedied. Otherwise, when original, 'tis not accounted dangerous; and when symptomatical, it depends upon the original distemper.

Regim.

5. Malt liquors are here to be avoided; sage or mint-tea is esteemed good. Burnt wine, chicken-broth, sago, panada with wine, sine sugar, and nutmeg, are thought useful. But nothing that is too solid, should be eat. Rest and sleep are to be indulged.

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6. If the case be original, and the patient at all plethoric, bleed; and afterwards exhibit an emetic, unless there be an abscess in the stomach. If the patient be very weak, carduus-tea drank freely, or with oxymel. scillit. 3 ss. or sal. vitriol. 9 j. in the first draught, may be sufficient.

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R. Mitbridat. 3 j. spec. diambr. croc. ol. cinnamom. menth. aa gut. j. laud. londinenf. gr. j. syr. de menth. q. f. f. bolus, statim sumend.

Re Flaved. aurant. 3 B. philon. roman. extract. gentian. āa 3 j. ol. cinnamom. n. m. āa gut. 1. syr. limon. q. s. f. bolus, post operationem emetici sumendus, superbibendo baustum sequentem.

R. Aq. cerasor. nig. menth. cinnamom. fort. aa 3 vj.

syr. de menth. 3iij. spt. lavend. comp. 3 j. m.

R. Ag. cinnam. ten. 3 ils. theriac. mirab. āa 3vj. syr. de meconio 3 B. spt. menth. tinct. croc. aa 3 B. laudan. liquid. gut. xv. m. f. haustus.

Give also frequently a few drops of spt. lavend.

comp. in a glass of wine.

7. The following feldom fails of fuccess.

R. Succ. limon. 3 13. Sal. absinth. 3 j. sacchar. alb. parum. m. f. baustulus bis terve in die repetend.

Ry Succ. limon. 3 ij. sal. absinth. 3 j. aq. cinnam. fort. cerafor.nig. āa 3 j. saccbar. alb. q, s. m. sumat cochlear. ij. post singulas vomitiones,

8. If these succeed not, and weakness comes on, we must have recourse to opiates; which are to be exhibited in doses suitable to the demand there is

for them. R. Ag. cinnamom. fort. cerafor. nig. āa 3 vj. laud. liquid. spt. lavend. comp. aa gut. xxxx. syr. de mecon. 31]. m. f. hauft. bis in die, vel pro re nata, repetend.

R. Conserv. flavend. aurantior. 3 ij. laudan. londinens. gr. is. ol. n. m. cinnamom. syr. de mecon. q. s. f. bolus, quem sumat vel per se, vel cum baustu præcedente.

Allow a proper time for these opiates to have their effects, and repeat them occasionally, increasing or diminishing the dose as the case shall require.

N 3 9. The 9. The following fotus may be ferviceable.

R. Bacc. junip. laur. āa 3 ss. n. m. mac. caryoph. āa 3 j. cort. granat. flor. balaust. āa 3 ij. berb. mentb. meliss. āa m. j. croc. 3 ss. coque in vin. rub. th iss. acet. vin. alb. th ss. colaturæ adde spt. vin. camphor. āa th ss. theriac. lond. 3 ss. opij crudi gr. x. m. f. fotus cum pannis linteis calide adhibendus. Afterwards,

10. R. Ol. amygd. dulc. 3 j. campbor. 3 j. ol. n. m. caryoph. mac. menth. aa gut. iiij. fpt. ladend. c. 3 iij. opij gr. vj. m. & inunge ventriculi regionem.

Re Balsam. peruv. 3 ss. ol. mac. per express. 3 ij. ol. menth. caryoph. aa gut. vj. laudan. liquid. sydenh. 3 ss. m. in eundem usum.

11. This plaster is often used to children.

R. Mithridat. 3 ss. pulv. croc. ol. mac. per express. aa 3 j. m. & extende super alutam, ventriculo adbibend.

For adults,

Re Theriac. venet. 3 j. ol. mac. p. express. 3 ij. ol. nuc. mosch. menth. aa gut. iv. m.

12. In a lax or cold constitution, when the vomiting is frequent, the medicines in anorexia,

10, 11, 12. are of ufe.

If costiveness happen in a violent vomiting, a dose of an opiate should a little precede or be joined with a purgative; the dose of the latter being augmented proportionably in respect of the opiate. And let the form, in this case, be rather folid than liquid.

13. In case of morning retchings, first exhibit a gentle emetic, and afterwards let a quart of carduus-tea be drank for a few mornings running. In the next place may be used the medicines pre-

scribed in anorexia.

14. If an abscess happen in the stomach, a course of terebinthinate medicines, with balsam. peruv. and a decoction of the woods, are supposed pro-

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proper. Otherwise proceed as in case of an empyema.

bruises, bleed, give sperma ceti with pulv. rhei and the decost. pestoral. likewise make use of this embrocation.

R. Ol. rofar. aq. hnngar. āa 3 j. campbor. 3 j.

fpt. lavend. c. 3 iij. ol. succin. 3 ij. m.

16. When from an intermitting fever, as oftenhappens in the cold fit, unless the case be very urgent, endeavour not to stop it by anti-emetics; but rather encourage it with carduus-tea, and proceed as in case of agues.

17. When it arises from a foggy air, as happens in asthmatical and hectic constitutions, allow of rhenish wine, whey, tea, gruels, &c. and avoid

malt liquors and much flesh-meat.

18. When from the use of violent emetics, let the remains of them be well washed off the stomach with barley-water; and when a truce is procured, exhibit a grain or two of opium alone, or in a proper bolus, and repeat it pro re nata. Burnt brandy will often succeed here. Remember to bleed if the patient be plethoric. A cathartic with calomel, and an opiate, is sometimes necessary to recover the inverted peristaltic motion. The succ. limon. & sal. absinth. seldom fail to give relief in this case.

19. When it is caused by too strong a purga-

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Re Confect. fracast. s.m. ij. coral. rub. ppt. i. terr. japon. bol. armen, āa gr. xv. ol. cinnamom. n. m. āa gut. j. confect, alkerm, q. s. f. bolus b. s.

sumendus & pro re nata repetendus.

20. When a vomiting is joined with a diarrhoea, malt liquors must be avoided; but red wine, in moderation, is allowed; and decoct. alb. made use of for ordinary drink.

Re Pulv. rhei \ni j. confect. fracastor. s. m. \ni ij. laudan. liquid. gut. xv. ol. cinnamom. gut. ij. syr. de meconio q. s. f. bolus, h. s. sumendus & pro re nata repetendus cum haustu sequenti.

R. Aq. cinnamom. tenuis 3 ij. mirab. 3 vj. syr.

croci 3 B. spt. lavendul. comp. 3 j. m.

21. And if necessary,

Ry Aq. ceraf. nig. menth. āa z iij. theriacal. epidem. āa z j. confect. fracastor, s. m. z ij. bol. armen. coral. rub. āa z is. syr, de meconio, de menth. spt. menth. āa z iij. laud. liquid. gut. xxx. m. capiat cochl. ij. vel iij. post singulas dejectiones, vel vomitiones.

22. When it arises from a too free use of unctuous or fat bodies, acids, such as the fucc. limon. &c.

in white wine, are of service.

23. When from disagreeable sights or scents, snake-root brandy, and grateful odors, are the cure.

24. Vomiting from failing, has been prevented by plentifully drinking of wine. In some constitutions, rest, and the enjoyment of a free air, will cure it. Grateful acids are of service in the case; and so is keeping in the same place and posture.

INFLAMMATION in the STOMACH.

Def.

1. THE stomach is said to be inflamed, when any part thereof is excoriated, or praternaturally distended; whether it be from any excoriating thing taken at the mouth, or an inflamma-

tory disposition, &c.

Diag.

2. It manifests it self by pain, heat, distension, and pulsation in the part, reaching thro' to the back; a tumor in or about the scrobiculum cordis, which may be either selt or seen; difficulty of deglutition, and respiration; a pain in sneezing, yawning, &c. If it be violent and of long standing, 'tis sometimes attended with an internal burning, and cold

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and a violent thirst, while the external parts feel cold.

3. When it proceeds from poisons, ulcers, Prog. scirrhosities, inflammations, fevers, &c. 'tis account-

ed dangerous.

4. The regimen may be the same as in an Regimangina or pleurify; but the exercise should be little, the sleep much; and the body ought to be kept soluble by emollient glysters of sat

broths, &c.

5. If it be caused by an inflammatory dispo-Cure. fition, repeat bleeding pro re nata; and give the balfamics prescribed in pleurify and angina. When 'tis from a scirrhosity, use the same internals as in scrophulous cases and cancers. it turns to an abscess, treat it as an empyema, or advise a long continued course of emplast. flor. unquent. vel de mucilag. made into pills; or balsam. capiv, in milk. When it proceeds from any thing swallowed too hot, it seems very proper that some cold liquors should be drank immediately. If a pain arise in the stomach, from too large a quantity of food taken in, advise a vomit. 'Tis remarkable that exercise in one man, but sleep in another, best promotes digestion. When 'tis from corrosives swallowed, treat it as a poison. If the pain causes a fever, bleed; give laxative glyfters, and avoid hot cardiacs.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Holera morbus, is a plentiful discharge of a Def. bitter, green, transparent fluid, both by vomit and stool.

2. This may proceed from any cause which Cause. so affects the stomach and pylorus, gall-bladder, porus bilarius and pancrea's, as to occasion a great or sudden separation of the bile and pancreatic juice.

3. Tis

Diag.

3. Tis attended with convultions in the intestines, and fickness at the stomach, a quick and fmall pulse, cold sweats and coldness of the extremities, tho' at sometimes the pulse is high and quick, and then a feverish indisposition succeeds. A greater quantity is at this time evacuated than was taken in. 'Tis attended with thirst, great nausea, and a loathing of solid food. Vomiting, or a ftool, generally follows upon each draught of drink. If this disease continues for a few days, a fyncope usually ensues, and then convulsions. This distemper is most frequent in the middle and end of fummer. When it attends the iliac paffion, tis known by a bitter taste in the mouth, and the green colour of what is cast up.

Prog.

4. This proves much more dangerous than a common vomiting and diarrhoea. If the patient be strong, the disease not violent, and no symptoms appear besides the sickness, vomiting and loofeness, 'tis not so dangerous as when there are cold sweats, an intermitting pulse, a syncope, and especially when it happens in old age. But if frequent faintings prevent the evacuations, whilst the dispositions to them still continue, and there be a fwelling in the fcrobiculum cordis, with the facies bippocratica, there are no hopes. In a true cholera morbus, the diarrhœa usually goes off before the vomiting; which is accounted a good fign.

Regim.

Curs.

5. The exercise must be very moderate, and fleep is to be encouraged. Let the drink here be decost. alb. made, if necessary, with the addition of rad. tormentil. bistort. fl. rosar. rub. A little cinnamon-water, or plague-water, drank now and then, is not amiss, if no fever appears. In case any thing that is a little solid can be relished, give panada or sago, with white wine, nutmeg and fugar.

6. In a bilious, or very fanguine constitution, it

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should not be stopped too suddenly. If the patient be storid and bilious, bleed; and if the strength will allow, and the symptoms are violent, give 3 j. of ipecacuanha, or at least a moderate quantity of carduus-tea, or decost. bord. with a little oxymel scillit. and after the operation,

mon. 3vj. sal. absinth. 3 B. sacchar. alb. 3 is. opij

pur. gr. 1. f. baustus statim sumendus.

7. In the mean time a glyster de jusculo vervecin. vel pullino absque sale, may be injected every hour; and after a few repetitions, add to one of them vitellum unius ovi, theriac. andromach. diafcord. f. m. āa 3 is. If these fail of success, proceed as in case of vomiting, 7, 8. next give a rhubarb bolus, afterwards an anodyne glyfter, and then proceed as in case of a fever. If both the vomiting and diarrhoea still continue, and endanger an excoriation of the stomach and intellines, which is known by the coming away of a frothy mucus and blood, with intolerable gripings; let balfam. capiv. be always injected with the glysters, or else mucilages, oils, &c. and let the broth used for the glyster be boiled to a jelly. Here also give strong solutions of gum. arabic. pro potu ordinario. Let this be the form of the glylter.

Re Gelatin. è pedibus vitulin. zviij. anung. porcin. mucilag. gum. tragacanth. āa z iij. balfam. capiv. z j. vitel. ovor. duor. laud. liquid. sydenh. z ij. m. f. enema

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Opiates given in proper doses are the last refuge.

9. If it proceeds from too pungent things used, as food, suppose rad. raphan. rustican. &c. and the person be plethoric, bleed, blister, and give gentle cardiacs, jellies, mucilages and glysters, if necessary, as before mentioned.

10. Sometimes only a vomiting happens; in which case, a due time after the operation of an emetic, a cathartic may be exhibited.

Re Pil.

Re Pil. ruff. stomach. cum gum. aa gr. xv. sal. succin. gr. v. ol. n. m. gut. ij. f. pil. v. sumat duas bora somni & reliquas mane sequenti si fuerit opus.

Re Pulv. rhei 3 j. sen. gr. xv. ol. cinnamom. gut.

ij. m. f. pulv. mane fumend.

If there be a suspicion that the purge cannot be retained by the stomach, give a grain of laudanum a quarter of an hour before it is taken.

11. When this attends the iliac passion, the cure is the same with that used for the latter.

HEART-BURN.

1. WHAT we commonly call the beartburn, is a painful fensation of heat or acrimony, at particular times, about the upper orifice of the stomach.

2. Tis supposed to proceed from the acrimony or acidity of the sluids, or contents of the stomach, occasioning a small excoriation. Stale liquors, vinegars, spices, &c. may also cause it. Some constitutions are more subject to it than others; and, perhaps, 'tis most commonly found in the sanguine and bilious.

3. The uneafiness is first felt about the cartilago xiphoides. Its coming is uncertain if natural, or independent, but if accidental, it generally happens soon after eating or drinking.

4. 'Tis sometimes so great as to cause a nausea, cephalalgia or vertigo.

Happening in fevers, 'tis accounted bad; otherwife, 'tis seldom dangerous, tho' always troublesome.

5. A stender diet, consisting of gruel, panada, sago, fat broths, oils and gellies, is accounted most proper here.

Def.

Canfe.

Diag.

Prog.

Reg.

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6. A due quantity of any testaceous powders, cure. such as oyster-shells, crabs-eyes, &c. seldom fails to cure it; or less seldom, the inner coat of a soul's gizzard dry'd, beaten to powder, and taken about 3 j. at a time, especially when the stomach is almost empty.

7. The following is easie, safe and useful.

R. Pulv. test. ostrear. vel crætæ alb. 3 j. ol. n. m. gut. iv. m. pro 4, vel 6. dosibus.

The next is more powerful.

R. Pulv. è chel. cancror. simpl. ocul. cancror. ppt. coral. rub. āa 3 ij. pulv. gum. tragacanth. sacch. alb. āa 3 j. ol. n. m. cinnamom. āa gut. iij. f. chart. vj. sumat unam bis vel ter in die è cochlearibus aliquot emulsionis commun.

8. Those subject hereto, may always carry about

them some of these lozenges:

Re Pulv, test. ostrear. 3 iv. cret. alb. 3 ij. chel. cancror. simp. ocul. cancror. ppt. āa 3 is. sacch. alb. 3 iv. bol. armen. terr. japon. āa 3 ij. coccinel. 3 j. ol. cinnam. gut. xv. mucilag. gum. tragaçanth. q. s. f. trochisci 3 j. pendentes, quorum duo sint pro dosi.

HICCUP.

I.THE biccup is a convulsive motion of the Def. larynx, oefophagus, stomach, diaphragm, or

other parts of the thorax.

2. Tis caused by whatever is apt to irritate Cause. the sibres of those parts, as sometimes by drinking or eating too much; at others, by eating any thing which is too dry, as bread or bisket; at others again, by the want of proper nourishment, the drinking of cold liquors, or the attack of a malignant sever, &c. and so may be either original or symptomatical.

dangerous, unless sometimes in old age; but the symptomatic, as those that happen in dysente-

Regim.

ries, &c. are always accounted bad; so also are those in asthma's, and fits of vomiting. The original return by fits, but the symptomatical are almost continual. Those from sulness are accounted less dangerous than those from the contrary cause.

4. The regimen here is the same with that in

case of an asthma

5. A fit of this in children, and sometimes in adults, is usually put away by drinking a draught of some small liquor, or by strongly compressing the pulse in the wrist; but if these fail, proceed with children, proportionably, as with adults. And first, a hiccup from emptiness, may be cured by eating and drinking; but if it be from fulnels, or no figns of emptiness appear, and it continue long, and grow dangerous, give a gentle emetic of carduus tea, and foon after apply a velicatory. Whether this be done or not, or in case it fail of success, a drop or two of ol. anis. n. m. or rather ol. cinnamom. may be taken twice or thrice a day in a little fugar or diascordium; and more frequently fifty drops of spt. lavend. comp. tinet. croc. caftor. aa in sugar; drinking after it a little ag. or rather fpt. mentb.

6. If these relieve not,

Re Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp. 3 j. croc. castor. āa 3 j. rad. serp. virgin. contrayerv. angel. hispan. camphor. āa gr. xv. sal. vol. c.c. gr. xij. succin. slor. benzoin. āa gr. viij. mosch. ambr. gris. opij āa gr. ij. ol. n. m. cinnam. āa gut. ij. theriac. androm. 3 ij. bals. peruv. 3 j. confect. alkerm. q. s. f. boli iv. sumat unum sta vel 6ta quaq; hora cum julap. sequent. coch. iiij.

R. Aq. ceraf. nig. 3 vj. cinnamom. fort. 3 ij. angel. comp. fyr. croc. āa 3 j. fpt. menth. lavend. c. croc. āa 3 ß. fal. vol. oleof. 3 ij. m. f. julap.

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7. Surprizing the patient will often put away the fit; and strong sternutatories are proper to be try'd. If all these should fail, the patient must be treated as in case of a spasmodic assuma.

BITE of a VIPER.

I. In the bite of a viper, a very small quan- pof. tity of the virus of the creature appears to be insused immediately into the blood; upon which soon follow a train of particular symptoms.

2. These seem to be caused by the stimuli or cause.

tharp pungent saline spiculæ of the virus.

wounded part, attended with a swelling, which is first red, then livid, and gradually spreads it self around; faintness; a quick, low and sometimes an interrupted pulse; sickness at the stomach; bilious, convulsive vomiting, and cold sweats. Sometimes a pain is selt about the navel; and if the poison be not overcome by the natural strength of the patient, speedy death ensues. If the person recovers, the swelling continues in-slamed for some time; or the other symptoms abating, the wound grows worse, and distils a sanious matter; small pustles being raised about it, and the whole skin appearing of a yellow cast.

4. All bites of the viper are dangerous, if the **Prog.** virus be at the same time emitted into the wound, otherwise not. The hotter the season or climate, the more enraged the viper, the greater the quantity of virus insused. Esc. the worse.

5. The cure regards either the wounded part Care. directly, or endeavours to subdue the virus already mixed with the blood. Neither a hot iron, nor

the fnake-stone, nor fal. viperarum, nor cupping with scarification, nor enlarging and dressing the wound with ung. agyptiac. need be here tried, fince the axungia viperarum proves so excellent a remedy, if directly applied and rubbed well into the wound, a few minutes after the The quantity of this fat bite was received. should be proportioned to the demand of the virus infused, if that can any way be known. But when the virus has once got fully into the blood; even this great specific will fail. therefore, some minutes have passed since the bite, externals must not be trusted to alone; but internals also should be used. If the constitution or the symptoms indicate it, bleeding is allowed: then proceed to give anodynes and diaphoretics.

6. R. Aq. ceras. nig. zij. theriacal. zis. syr. croc. zs. camphor. (in album ovi solut.) zs. confect alkerm. zij. laud. liquid. gut. xxx. m. f. haust. statim sumend. & repetatur 4ta quaq; hora, cum vel sine laudano pro re nata.

Or

Re Spermat. ceti 3 ij. sal. volat. viperar. volat. succin. campbor. āa gr. viij. laud. lond. gr. j. confect. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus eodem modo sumend. una cum baust. sequenti.

R. Aq. cinnam. tenuis theriacal. aa z is. syr. è cort. citri, croci aa z iij. spt. nitri dulc. z j. m. f.

bauft.

7. These medicines seem more proper than those which at the same that they promote a diaphoresis, inslame the blood; as theriac. andromach. rad. serp. virg. &c.

After a plentiful sweat, the following are supposed proper to involve or sheath the saline spiculæ of the virus, and carry them safe out of

the blood.

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Be Spec. diatragacanth. frigid. 3 j. milleped. ppt. sperm. ceti aa 3 ss. conserv. malv. cynosbat. aa 3 vj. syr. de alth. q. s. f. elect. de quo sumat q. n. m. qualibet hora, cum haustu largo liquoris sequent.

R Gum. arab. 3 ij. solve in decost. hord. 16 j. & adde vin. alb. lisbonens. 16 s. spt. næri dulc. 3 vj.

syr. de quing; radicibus aperient. Z ij. m.

Common mucilages and linctus's, composed of sperma ceti, &c. may be here also proper.

BITE of a MAD Dog.

I. THE cause of the symptoms consequent cause.

upon the bite of a mad dog, is supposed to be the infected saliva of the dog insused into the blood.

2. The consequences of this bite are flying Diag. pains over all the body, especially about the wounded part; pensiveness and sadness; irascibility; intermitting pulse; tremors, and contractions of the nerves; inward heat and thirst; and after some time an hydrophobia, and convulsions at the fight of any liquids whatsoever; which is supposed to be an infallible and univocal sign of this poison.

3. All bites of a mad dog are dangerous, but prog. more or less so, as they are more or less deep, the saliva more or less tainted, more or less infused, or the dog more or less enraged by heat, &c. The hydrophobia is commonly the fore-runner of death, and comes but three or four days be-

fore it.

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4. The cure respects the wound directly, or Cure, the symptoms that follow upon it.

'Tis best that the cure be begun long before the hydrophobia appears.

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The dog's liver fry'd and eaten, and theriaca, are said to fignify nothing towards the cure.

The wound should immediately be enlarged, and cauterized with a hot iron, and then proper digestives are to be apply'd, or where this process will not be comply'd with, cupping with scarification may supply its place; provided ung. agyptiac. &c. be used, and apply'd scalding hot, for the dressing.

Or,
By Ung. agyptiac. 3 ss. terebinth. venet. 3 ij. camphor. 3 ss. tinct. myrrh. ol. terebinth. aa 3 j. m.

5. The cure of the wound is as easy as of any other fresh wound; but while this cure is in hand, and after it is performed, whether other symptoms appear or not, internals must be given, and the following method observed.

The reputed proper medicines in this case are either diuretics, or absorbents, viz. Allium, terra lemnia, agrimon. oxylapath. lichen, cinereus terristris, cineres cancror. sluviatil. gentian. rosa sylvestris, cantharides, &c.

By Coral. rubr. ppt. cret. ppt. milleped. ppt. specier. diatrag. frigid. aa z ss. sal. nitri z ij. sal. vol. succin. z j. camphor. z ij. conserv. cynosbat. malv. aa z j. syr. de alth. q. s. f. elect. de quo sumat quant. n. m. major. ter quaterve quotidie superbibend. haust. solution. gummi arabic. in aq. fontan. fact. & saccharo albo edulcorat.

parts adjacent, which feems to be the cause of an hydrophobia, it is thought probable, that treating it like an angina might sometimes succeed. There is the less hazard in this experiment, because an hydrophobia has been always esteem'd mortal. As soon as it appears, therefore, bleed largely in the jugular, be the constitution what it will, and repeat it at proper intervals. Then an epispastic might be apply'd, and the common emulsions, with

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with gum. arabic. fpt. nitri dulcis, &c. given if they can be drank, as also cooling mucilages and linctus's.

However the most powerful remedy yet supposed to be known, is frequent submersion in salt water, before or, even after the symptoms appear; tho' 'tis thought to be most effectual if used at first. The patient, 'tis said, ought to be plunged deep, and kept as long there as may be without drowning. And this immersion is to be repeated several times.

STING of a HORNET, BEE or WASP.

THE sting of a hornet, bee or wasp, is often exceeding painful. The sting or spear of these creatures, it lest behind in the slesh, is best extracted by pressing the end of a key, or the like instrument, upon the part, so that it may let the sting rise up into the hollow of it. Honey and oil mixt together and apply'd externally is the common cure. The following may do better.

R Ol. terebinth. amygd. dulc. tinct. myrrh. aa p.

R. Ol. amygd. dulc. 3 j. spt. lavend. c. & spt. vin. camphorat. ol. terebinth. a 3 ij. tinct. croc. 3 j. m. f. liniment.

Be Unguent. dialth. ol. hyperic. aa z j. spt. vin. gallic. aq. regin. hungar. tinct. myrrh. aa z ij. camphor. z j. spt. sal. armoniac. z ss. ol. succin. gut. xv. m. f. liniment. bis terve quotidie calide usurpandum.

BITE of a TARANTULA.

THE pain attending the bite of a tarantula is but small, tho' the part soon inflames and grows livid; and then follow sickness, difficulty of breathing, faintness, tremors, O 2 mourn-

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Poisons.

mournful complaints, when question'd; a melancholy look; and the patient points to his breast.

Their bite is most venomous in hot weather, and the symptoms usually return the next year. Music is reputed the only cure; but this must be of a particular kind; which can only be found out by trial.

BITE of a Bug.

I F the bite of a bug be recent, to rub the part well with roch-alum moisten'd in saliva, or water, will soon effect the cure.

By Balsam. peruv. aq. hung. aa m.

Be Ol. amygd. dulc. 3 iij. spt. vin. camphor. 3 ij. ol. terebinth. tinct. myrrh. aa z ss. m.

Be Acet. vin. alb. Z j. aq. hung. tinct. myrrh. aa Z ij. camphor. D j. ol. amygd. dulc. Z ss. m.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

HEN correstive sublimate is swallow'd, there soon after ensues a griping pain in the stomach and bowels, with a distension of the belly; then by vomit or stool, a slimy matter, mixed with blood, is voided; great heat and thirst come on, with cold sweats, tremors, convulsions; and lastly an inflammation, and gangrene of the viscera.

A small quantity, perhaps four or five grains, of corrosive sublimate, may prove immediately mortal. In order to prevent the effects of this poison, give directly, both by the mouth and glyster-wise, a large quantity of warm river water; and after a plentiful evacuation obtain'd both by vomit and stool, give largely of oil, gum. arabic. &c. in

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decost. hord. mucilages and lingtus's, with ol. amygd, dulc. sperm. ceti, spec. diatrag. frigid. &c. as also gly-

sters with ballam. capiv. &c.

In case of this or any other poison receiv'd into the stomach, a medicine that will work instantly by vomit bids fair to afford relief. Such an one is arugo aris, given in the quantity of a grain or two.

In the fame manner is cured the poilon cauled

by arlenic, auripigmentum, and fandarac.

OENANTHE CICUTA FACIE, SUCCO VIROSO.

THE oenanthe cicuta facie, succo viroso, being taken by the mouth, causes heat and pain in the stomach, convulsions, loss of the fenses, and an hæmorrhage at the ears. 'Tis faid to flend the eyes, close the mouth, and occasion vain efforts to vomit, the hiccup, with diftenfion and swelling, especially at the pit of the stomach; and after death, it causes a flux of green frothy matter at the mouth.

A moderate quantity of this plant may prove mortal. The cure is the same with that of corrosive sublimate, &c. and is to be attempted chiefly by vomiting. In like manner a person is to be treated who has swallow'd aconitum, which is accounted less poisonous than the oenanthe, and

the cicuta still less than the aconitum.

The cure of the poison from nux vomica, coculus indi, solanum, & mandragora, is the same with the foregoing; and in general all poisons shou'd be evacuated as foon as possible, or the stomach and viscera be defended from their acrimony, and their getting into the blood prevented, or their stimulating power be weaken'd.

OPIUM.

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OPIUM.

WHEN opium is given in too large a quantity, it causes apoplectic symptoms. In this case 'tis reputed the best way, first to bleed freely, and next to give an emetic immediately, with a little sal vitriol. in every draught of the water; then to apply vesicatories, and afterwards to give strong diuretic acids, and lixivious salts; in other respects proceeding as in case of an apoplexy; or if it comes to a great degree of sleepiness, a lethargy.

VENOMOUS EXHALATIONS from the EARTH.

These commonly cause apoplectic symptoms, for which the speedy enjoyment of cool air, or immersion in cold water, is found the furest remedy.

YELLOW-JAUNDICE.

Def.

1. THE yellow-jaundice is too great a proportion of the matter of the bile in the blood, exhibiting a yellow colour on the furface of the body.

Caufe.

2. This Diftemper may be caused either by an increase of the quantity of the bile, or a stoppage in the dustus bilarius, or any other means whereby the mixture of that sluid with the aliment in the intestines is prevented.

Dieg.

3. In a secondary jaundice, as that from the bite of a viper, from a sever, &c. the seces appear yellow, but in an original one white, unless it hath continued long. Costiveness also attends the original species. The yellowness on the surface of the body is most conspicuous in the albugineous coat of the eyes. All objects appear yellow

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yellow in the jaundice; and 'tis attended with an universal itching, indolence, and a bitterness in the mouth. Sometimes also a bilious vomiting and hiccup follow upon it. The urine in this case is yellow, and tinges pale bodies like saffron. It happens after hard drinking or vehement exercise; and in a plethoric constitution, an inflammation usually attends.

4. 'Tis seldom mortal, unless the liver or bile. Prog. vessels be scirrhous: but when from the bite of a viper, dangerous. Happening about the crisis in severs, 'tis esteem'd a good sign; but if from calculous concretions in the liver or gall-bladder, 'tis reputed incurable; as also if it be violent,

and very long neglected.

5. The diet here should be attenuating and Reg. detersive. The german spaw-water is thought serviceable. Water-gruel with white wine, whey, medicated broths and drinks with millepedes, &c. are proper. Brisk exercise and moderate sleep, are advantageous.

6. If hard drinking, or the suppression of any cure. evacuation has preceded, if the patient be plethoric, or there be a suspicion of a scirrhosity, or it happens after violent exercise, and the patient be strong enough, bleed; and gently vomit

with ipecacuanh. After the use of the emetic purge.

7. If there be no inflammation, BY Tinet. facr. Z iiss. syr. de spina cervina Z ss. elixir. propriet. Z j. tinet. croc. sal. vol. oleos. ãa Z ss. m. sumat mane & repetatur bis vel ter in septimana.

R Elect. caryocostin. 3 vj. vin. alb. Ziiij. m. pro haustu.

8. If there be an inflammation,
B. Rad. curcum. 3 iij. rub. tilet. 3 is. sal.
tart. 3 j. coque in aq. cinnamom. tenuis 16 s. colatura 3 v. adde sen. 3 iij. rhabarb. 3 is. cremor.

mor. tart. 3 j. croc. 9 j. infunde iterum, & colatura adde syr. de rhabarb. 3 j. m. sumat mane.

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Re Pil. ruff. stomach. cum gum. aa gr. Xv. sal. volat. succin. sal. tart. sal. chalyb. aa gr. iv. resin. jalap. gr. v. ol. junip. gut. j. syr. è spina cervina q. s. f. pilula n°. vi. pro dosi.

Be Elect. è succ. rosar. Dij. pulv. rhei, jalap. aa Dj. sal. absinth. croc. aa gr. v. ol. mac. chym. n. m. aa. gut. j. syr. de rhabarb. g. s. f. bolus mane sumendus.

9. Between evacuations, chalybeates, aromatics, attenuants, deterfives and stomachics, are of service.

R Conserv. flaved. aurant. absinth. roman. aa 3 ss. chalyb. ppt. 3 ij. antihect. poterij 3 j. pulv. ari, milleped. ppt. curcum. aa 3 ij. rhei 3 is. croc. castor. aa 3 j. syr. limon. q. s. f. electuarium, sumat quant. n. m. ter, in die superbibendo cochl. iv. insus. alicujus amar.

R Pulv. milleped. sapon. venet. aa 3 ss. rad. curcum. 3 iij. croc. gum. guaiac. spec. diambr. aa 3 j. sal. absinth. sal. vol. c. c. camphor. piper. long. aa 3 ss. syr. de rhabarb. q. s. f. elect. ut supra sumendum.

10. When the distemper is inflammatory, the chalybs and hot cardiacs must be omitted. After proper evacuations, if the case proves obstinate, the following may be used.

By Sapon. venet. 3 ss. pulv. milleped. curcum. gum. ammon. ãa 3 ij. croc. sal. absinth. vol. succin. coccinel. macis ãa 3 ss. pulv. ari 3 j. extract. gentian. 3 ij. ol. juniper. gut. xx. syr. è cort. citri q. s. f. pil. x. è qualibet 3 j. sumat v. bis in die cum cochlear. v. julap. sequent.

R Aq. petroselin. Zv. lumbricor. mag. Zij. syr. limon. Zj. tinet. croc. tinet. sal. tartar. aa Zij. m.

Or,
By Pulv. milleped. sal. chalyb. gum. ammon. tart.
vitriolat. aa 3 j. croc. rad. curcum. aa 3 ij. f. chart.
iv. sumat

Camil.

iv. sumat unam bis terve in die cum expression. se-

quent. cochlear. iiij.

Be Rad. curcum. rub. tinct. aa 3 ss. milleped. vivent. contus. 3 ij. croc. coccinel. cinnamom. sal. tart. aa 3 j. vin. alb. th ij. infunde & cola.

Or.

11. R. Milleped. vivent. Ziij. vin. alb. Hij. aq. raphan. c. Ziiij. infunde & in colatura solve gum. ammon. Zvj. sapon. castil. Zss. add. tinst. croc. sacch. alb. aa Zij. m. sumat cochlear. iv. vel z. bis quotidie.

12. The following pills may prove frecessful

when other things have failed.

Be Sal. mart. aloes succotr. croc. a 3 j. gum. ammon. myrrh. aa 3 jj. ol. n. m. macis, junip. a gut. x. f. pill. n°. 140. sumat iij. mane & vesp. superb. haust. vin. alb.

13. The next are also excellent where there is any viscidity, or obstruction in the glands. But in this case they ought to be used for some time.

Be Gum. ammon. myrrh. dyagryd. spec. hier. picr. sal. chalyb. ãa 3 ij. gum guaiaci 3 is. calomel. pulv. ari, croci, sal. vol. succin. sal. absinth. tart. vitriolat. castor. camphor. ãa 3 j. extract. gentian. 3 ij. ol. junip. macis, n. m. cinnamom. menth. ãa gut. X. terebinth. venet. q. s. f. pil. x. è qualibet 3 i. sumat 5: bis quotidie; superbibendo infus. milleped. 11. cochlear. tria.

14. The following diet-drink may be of fer-

vice thro' the cure.

R. Rad. oxylapath. curcum. rub. tinet. 5. rad. aper. glycyrrh. cort. tamarisc. hacc. junip. sem. fanic. dulc. smap. rad. zedoaria galand. cort. aurantior. limon. aa 3 ij. cinnamom. sal. absinth. aa 3 j. n. m. piper. long. aa 3 ss. caryoph. macis, croci, coccinel. aa 3 ij. milleped. vivent. thj. herb. scord. chelidon. min. aa m. vj. f. ingred. pro cervis. cong. v. vel vj.

Add to these, if necessary, limat. chalyb. 15 s. 15. Decoctions also have their use in this case.

Caufe.

Diag.

Prog.

Regim.

Cure.

Difeases of the Liver.

By Cort. tamarife. rad. rub. tinct. curcum. aa 3 ss. sal. tart. 3 ij. coque in aq. font. q. s. colature to j. affunde super rad. zedoar. galang. aa 3 ij. mac. croc. n. m. caryoph. aa 3 is. cinnamom. zinzib. aa 3 ij. aurant. limon, aa no j. colatura adde aq. mirabil. 3 iv. sumat 3 iv. bis in die.

When the circulation is languid, add to it vin.

chalyb. instead of aq. mirabil.

per; especially when the distemper has continued

long.

If the yellow-jaundice degenerate into the black, it may be treated as a scirrhous liver, with which tis generally supposed to be attended.

SCIRRHOUS LIVER.

A Scirrhous liver may have the fame causes as the jaundice: it also sometimes happens in cancerous or scrophulous constitutions; or proceeds from hard drinking, or from a long continuance of the jaundice.

2. This disorder is attended with a tumor and hardness, a weight and heat in the right hypocondrium, as also a difficulty of respiration,

and frequently with the black jaundice.

3. It is commonly thought incurable, being apt to bring on a dropfy. A diarrhea in this case sometimes prolongs life.

4. The regimen here shou'd be the same as in scrophulous tumors, cancers, hypocondriac af-

fections, and the yellow jaundice.

5. If the strength will allow, bleed freely, and use the detergents prescrib'd in the yellow jaundice; only lessening the proportion of the aromatics. And after the use of an emollient liniment, apply the following plaster to the part.

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Be Emp. diachyl. cum. gum. de cicut. cum ammoniac. de ran. cum mercur. è cymin aa 3 ij. camphor. 3 j. ol. succin. 3 j. s. emplastr. cujus q. s. extend. super alutam, regioni hepatis post inunctionem applicand. & subinde renovetur.

Alfo,

Be Æthiop, min. 3 Is. antihect. poter. gum. ammon. milleped. ppt. Sapon. venet. ãa 3 ij. pulv. rhei, calomel. cinnab. antimon. ãa 3 j. sal. vol. succin. camphor. ãa 3 ss. terebinth. è chio 3 ij. f. pil. x. è quavis 3 j. sumat 5. bis in die superb. solution. seq. coch. iv.

R Terebinth. venet. bals. capiv. aa 3 ss. vitellum ovi unius, vin. rhenan. H j. syr. limon. de 5. radic.

aperient. aa Ziss. m.

Many of the medicines ordered in scrophulous tumors, and the affectio hypochondriaca, will serve here also; but particularly somentations and warm bathing, are not to be omitted, in case no dropfy attends.

A falivation may be tried when all other things

have proved ineffectual.

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DIARRHOEA.

Diarrhea is a too frequent and liquid Def. and ejection of the contents of the intestines, Canse. caused by whatever may serve to irritate them.

2. The excrements are here slimy, bilious, or Diag. black; but sometimes 'tis a limpid sluid, like water that is cast out; at others the excrements are frothy, greasy, and mixed with a fat clayish substance. A loss of appetite often attends a diarrham, as also a fever, and a weak depressed pulse. If it continue long, an atrophy ensues, with faintness, a lientry, the caliaca passo, &c.

3. If it be not of long standing, and the gri-Progping be tolerable; if the effect of crapulas; if habitual, and the patient feeds well, and suffers no considerable loss of strength; or if it be criti-

cal,

cal, and proceed from an obstructed perspiration. &c. 'tis seldom dangerous: but if it happen in old age, if the gripings be severe, the mucus of the intestines be abraded by its long continuance; if attended with a fever, consumption, or great loss of appetite, an atrophy, taintness, or old age; if it begins with and continues thro' an acute diffemper, (except it be the confluent small-pox in children) or happen to pregnant women, &c. 'tis dangerous; as also if the urine be suppressed, and the ejections be livid, black, fœtid, and the case degenerates into the dysentery, lientery, or cœliac passion. 'Tis often succeeded by a dysentery and dropsy, especially if it be too fuddenly stopped; from whence usually proceed a nausea, fickness, inflammation of the intestines, a fever, the head-ach, a lethargy, and the return of the diarrhea. A diarrhea is thought to be most frequent in moist or changeable weather.

4. In ordinary cases let the patient drink freely of decost. alb. and eat barly-broth, rice, milk or gruel; but little spice shou'd be here used, unless a coesiac passion comes on; in which case, let the diet be moderately solid. If a dysentery ensues, dissolve gum. arabic in all that the patient drinks. Moderate riding, if practicable, is good, especially if the disorder proceed from an habitual weakness; and then the cold bath is excellent. The patient should remove into an air that is clear and dry. If a diarrhoea be habitual to a weak constitution, allow nutrimental broths, with rase c. c. and c. c. c. gellies, sago, rice-gruel, burnt claret, wine and water with a toast and nutmeg, &c. The sollowing might prove ser-

viceable, if used as common drink.

Re C. c. c. 3 ij. pan. alb. frustrum, cinnamom. 3 j. decost. hord. 15 iij. coque ad 15 ij. & colatura adde vin. alb. lisbonens. 15 ss. sacch. albiss. parum.

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Reg.

5. If the case be recent, and the patient's strength Cure. will allow, bleed, especially if he be plethoric, or if any figns of a dysentery appear, or the diarrhoea arise from the stoppage of any evacuation. In the next place, unless it be critical, or unless some great weakness, or a disposition to hæmorrhages forbid, give an emetic of ipecacuanha, or carduus tea at least, and after the operation a paregoric, especially if it happens upon a crapula, or be attended with a fever, a lientery, atrophy, &c. The emetic should be repeated occasionally. A glyfter also of jus ovinum vel pullinum, bacc. junip. lauri, sem. lini, fænugr. fol. malv. alth. &c. would be proper, and may fafely be often repeated if there be occasion; and after each exhibit a proper paregoric. Then proceed to aftringents, as in continued fevers, 19.

6. Lenient purgatives must always here be in-

terposed between aftringents.

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Re Pulv. rhei, gr. xv. vel Əj. ol. cinnamom. gut. j. m. f. pulv. pro re nata sumend. è cochlear decocti alb.

R Pulv. rhei 9 j. confect. fracast. s. m. 9 ij. ot. n. m. cinnam. aa gut. 1. syr. de meconio q. s. f. bolus.

Be Theriac. andromach. rad. rhei aa 3 ss. pulv. cinnam. I ss. ol. menth. cinnam. aa gut. 1. laud. lond. gr. ss. confect. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus. h. s. cum haustu sequent. sumend.

R Aq. cinnamom. ten. 3 j. spt. menth. 3 ij. syr. bal-

sam. 3 is. m. f. haust.

7. If the distemper still continues, prescribe as follows:

BL Confect. fracastor. s. m. 3 ss. bol. armen. terr. japon. mastich. sang. dracon. aa 9 ss. ol. cinnamom. gut. 1. syr. de menth. q. s. f. bolus.

By Theriac. androm. 9 j. bol. armen. cret. alb. croc. mart. aftring. pulv. cinnam. aromat. rosat. aa 9 ss. laudan.

Diseases of the Intestines.

laudan. liquid. gut. XV. ol. n. m. menth. aa gut. I. fyr. rosar. sicc. q. s. f. bolus 4^{ta} vel 6^{ta} quaq; hora sumendus, superbibendo julap. sequent. cochl. iiij.

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Be Aq. ceras. n. cinnam. tenuis aa 3 iiij. epidem. mirab. aa 3 iis. syr. è cort. citri, de rosis sicc. spt.

lavend. comp. aa 3 iij. m. f. julapium.

8. By Bol. armen. coral. rub. ppt. cret. alb. rad. tormentil. gum. mastich. aa 3 ss. cinnam. pulv. 3 ij. spec. diambr. aromat. rosat. aa 3 ss. n. m. mac. aa 9 j. confect. fracastor. conserv. rosar. rub. aa 3 ss. syr. de ros. sicc. cydonior. aa q. s. s. electuarium, sumat quant. n. m. major. ter 4 terve in die, superbibendo haust. tinct. rosar. vel. vin. rub. & aq. font. aa, cum pane tosto alterat.

Also,
By Tinct. terr. japon. 3 ij. spt. lavend. comp. 3 j.
sumat. gut. xxx. ad libitum è quovis liquore idoneo.

Again,

9. B. Bol. armen. cret. alb. \(\tilde{a} a \) \(\tilde{3} \) ij. terr. japon. \(\tilde{3} \) j.

coque in aq. font. \(q. \) \(\tilde{5} \) colature \(\frac{1}{3} \) j. adde confect. \(fracaftor. \) \(f. m. \) \(\tilde{3} \) is. \(aq. \) cinnamom. \(fort. \) \(\tilde{3} \) iij. \(fyr. \) de \(rof. \)

(sec. \(\frac{3}{3} \) j. \(m. \) capiat \(\frac{3}{3} \) iiij. \(ter \) in \(die. \)

R. Conf. fracastor. s. m. 3 ss. theriac. androm. 3 ij. infunde in aq. last. alexit. menth. aa 3 vj. colat. 16 ss. adde spt. menth. aq. cinnam. fort. aa 3 ij. syr. de meconio 3 iss. m.

A last thing to be prescribed in an obstinate diarrhœa, is a course of vomits of ipecacuanha.

ceeds from a bad digeftion; mix more aromatics with the aftringents; and advise an infusion of cort. peruv. and the use of the cold bath.

aftringents, till the first passages have been well

emptied and cleared.

12. If from a plethora; after bleeding, and other proper evacuations, the cortex, by way of infusion or tincture, may prove serviceable. When

Sept.

gentle sweating and volatiles, may affect the cure. When from thickness of the juices, give the infus. cort. peruv. cum chalyb. When from an hypercathars, proceed as above.

Or.

By Aq. ceras. nig. cinnam. fort. ãa 3 j. confect. fracast. s. m. 3 j. coral. rub. 3 j. ol. n. m. cinnam. ãa gut. j. spt. lavend. comp. laud. liquid. sydenham. ãa gut. xxx. m. sumat hora somni.

14. When the diarrhoea is critical, it must not be stopped, unless exorbitant, and then proceed

as above.

15. It sometimes happens from the use of aftringents, when given too freely; and from the exhibition of the cortex; in which case, opiates generally effect the cure. When the stools are bilious, use frequent glysters of jus ovinum as 5. When a clear water is ejected, give balsamics along with aftringents, and let the diet be solid.

of. When the excrements are greafy, frothy, of. and a loss of appetite attends, and the case is degenerated into a lientery; succ. limon. acet. vin. alb. spt. vitriol. &c. are to be added to the

diet and medicines above prescribed.

17. When there is a fever; let rhubarb be mixed with the aftringents, or give it intermediately. If the case continues, and strength will allow, bleed. When the pulse is languid, and spirits low, add castor. croc. coccinel. sal. volat. succin. &c. to the aftringents.

18. If an atrophy comes on, join stomachics with the aftringents, and give nourishing glysters. If it tends to a dysentery, bleed, sweat, give

diuretics, and balfamic glyfters.

19. If it stop of it self, or be checked too soon, so that sickness, plenitude at the stomach, in-flammations of the viscera, a dropsy, &c. succeed;

Caufe.

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Reg.

Diseases of the Intestines.

let it be again encouraged by a gentle purging

potion.

20. If a dropfy comes on, give cort. peruv. chalyb. &c. together with proper stomachics, and diuretics.

DYSENTERY.

Def. 1. A Dysentery is a diarrhoea cruenta, attended with griping or great pain in the intestines.

2. This may proceed from an increase of the

fame causes which bring on a diarrhoea.

3. Bile, phlegm, pus, and sometimes caruncles and skins, are here voided in the stools; proceeding from an excoriation or exulceration of the intestines.

4. When it is of long continuance, and at-Prog. tended with a nausea, loss of flesh and strength, the voiding of caruncles, and joined with a fever, tis dangerous. The intestines may hence become not only inflamed, ulcerated, but also scirrhous and gangrened. If unfeasonably stopped, it often occasions a mania, the apoplexy, pleurify, a spitting of blood, or a dropsy. The danger increases as it grows more immoderate, and the excrements more corrupt or bloody; or as a lientery, the hiccup, or violent thirst comes on; especially in old people or children. When it proceeds from mercury in a falivation, 'tis dangerous, especially if the flux and gripings be ievere.

5. Let the regimen be the same here as in a diarrhœa; or rather let all the liquors be render'd more balsamic; as by adding to the decostum album, &c. gum. arabic. &c.

Be Juscul. vitulin. H ij. coq. cum gum. arab. creta alb. aa z j. rad. tormentil. bistort. aa z ss. rasur. c. c. z ss. of an cacua

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Is. iethyocol. gum. tragac. aa 3 j. sacch. albiss. q. s. f. f. gelatina; de qua comedat frequenter.

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6. Bleed univerfally, especially if the dysen-care, tery proceed from a plethora, or the stoppage of any evacuation. Next, give an emetic of ipe-cacuanha, and after that a lenient purge of rhubarb.

7. If the case be inveterate, or if what is voided prove viscous or mucous, glysters are of good service. Warm whey, for this purpose, frequently injected is useful.

Be Fol. malv. alth. aa m s. sem. lin. senugrac. cydoneor. aa 3 j. coque in aq. sont. vel last. vel juscul. ovin. q. s. colatura 3 vj. adde vin. canarin. ol. olivar. aa 3 ij. ol. junip. chym. 3 ss. m. f. enema. This may be repeated twice or thrice.

Be Decoct. com. glysterizant. vin. canarin. aa ziij. theriac. andromach. confect. fracastor. s. m. aa ziss. vitellum unius ovi, balsam. capiv. zs. m. f. enema, bis terve in die injiciendum.

Be Rad. alth. Z ss. sem. carui Z ij. coque in decoct. hord. Z xij. colatura Z vj. adde vitel. ovor. duor. opij gr. iij. m. f. enema.

Be Theriac. andromach. confect. fracastor. s. m. aa 3 ij. vin. canarin. 3 vj. mucilag. gum. tragac. 3 j. laud. liquid. 3 j. m. f. enema.

8. During the course of these glysters,

Re Bol. armen. sang. dracon. cretæ alb. terr. japon. sperm. ceti, aa 3 ij. ceræ slav. 3 iij. terebinth. venet. 3 j. mac. n. m. aa 3 j. sacch. saturn. 3 ij. ol. cinnamom. 3 j. f. s. a. pil. 8. è qualibet 3 j. capiat iv. vel v. ter 4 terve in die.

9. Be Conserv. rosar. rub. cynosbat. gum. arab. aa 3 ss. cinnamom. rad. tormertil. coral. rub. consect. fracastor. s. m. mithrid. aa 3 ij. gum. tragac. 3 j. P sperm.

Diseases of the Intestines.

s. f. elect. sumat q. n. m. maj. ter quaterve in die, superbibendo tinct. rosar. rub. sine acid. parat. cochl. v.

10. By Pulv. gum. arab. sperm. ceti, aa gr. xv. specier. hyacinth. coral. rub. sang. dracon. bol. armen. lapid. hamatit. ppt. aa gr. x. gum. tragacanth. gr. vj. philon. roman. gr. xij. ol. n. m. gut. j. syr. de rosis siccis q. s. f. bolus pro re nata repetendus.

11. B. Bol. armen. I. ter. japon. sang. dracon. aromat. rosat. aa Is. ol. cinnamom. gut. j. f. pulv. ter in die sumend. cum haustu sequent.

R Gum. arab. 3 ij. solve in aq. cinnamom. tenuis 3 iij. colatura adde syr. balsam. aq. lumbricor. mag. aa 3 ss. m. f. haust.

12. Opiates should here be used discretionally; the best in this case are pil. matth. de styrac. & cynoglos. These are also the last resuge in case of extremity.

13. The symptoms in a dysentery are usually the same with those in a diarrhoea, and the medicines there prescribed will serve here also; the aromatics being omitted or moderated, and the balsamics increased.

14. If a dysentery proceeds from an hypecatharsis, or too much mercury; give opiates by the mouth, and inject glysters at the same time.

R Juscul. vervecin. H is. vitel. ovor. duor. m.f. enema, statim injiciend.

Add to the next, if there be need, theriac. andromach. diascord. s. m. aa 3 ij. balsam. capiv. 3 vj. and repeat it as occasion requires.

15. If the cause were a stoppage of perspiration, the hæmorrhoids or menses, encourage those evacuations immediately. But if the distemper was brought on by high living, or too free an use of spirituous liquors, bleed, give an emetic, lenient purgatives, and inject whey-glysters.

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COSTIVENESS.

Costiveness is either natural or acquired; Cause. lean people are usually most subject to it. Tis often the effect of drinking rough wines, using too much exercise; and proves the attendant of many distempers.

2. It will fometimes occasion a pain in the head, and an inclination to vomit. 'Tis feldom very dangerous, tho' fometimes indigestion, the colic, the iliac passion, and worms in children, are

its consequences.

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3. The diet here should be aperitive, as grewels Regim.

with currants, butter and fugar; fat broth, &c.

4. Some for this diforder drink sena-tea, some Cure. eat stew'd prunes, and others use suppositories, or lenitive glysters and purgatives. If it be habitual, 'twould be proper so to order the matter that a stool might be obtain'd every morning.

The following may be taken till this habit is

required.

5. R Fol. sen. 3 ss. sal. tart. 3 ss. coque in aq. font. q. s. colatura to j. adde syr. de ros. solut. manna opt. aa 3 j. sumat 3 iiij. h. s. vel bis quotidie.

6. R. Ag. mineral. purg. H ij. mannæ cremor. tart. aa ziss. coque & cola; bibat ad libitum, vel pro re nata.

7. R. Elect. lenitiv. 3 j cremor. tart. 3 ss. pulv. sanct. 3 ij. syr. rosur. solut. q. s. m. sumat quant. n. m. h. s.

8. R. Pil. ruff. extract. rud. aa 3 j. tart. vitriolat. 3 ss. ol. n. m. gut. iij. syr. violar. q. s. m. f. pil. n°. XXV. sumat ij. vel iij. omni nocte, vel pro re nata.

If these fail, add calomel to the electuary, or pills; and now and then exhibit a brisk purge.

Caufe.

Prog.

Cure.

Diseases of the Intestines.

9. When only one stool is defired, as is often the case in fractures, severish distempers, or before a purgative is to be exhibited, a suppository seems to be an useful thing to procure it.

By Mel. opt. 3 vj. spec. hier. picr. 3 j. sal. gem. 3 ss. coque ad consistentiam debitam, & in formam regatur pro suppositorio aptam.

A violet-comfit is successfully used by the vulgar, to answer the same end in children; but a dram of pil. ex duob. will do it better in adults.

TENESMUS.

1. A Tenesmus is a too frequent and ineffectual inclination to go to stool.

2. Besides the causes of a diarrhoea and dyfentery, this may also happen from a weakness, or ulceration in the sphinter ani, or an irritating humour in the rettum.

ly than in a dysentery; the pain is limited to the rectum; and the evacuations are little else than a mucus tinged with blood.

4. 'Tis less dangerous than a dysentery, unless there be an ulcer in the restum, or a fistula in ano, or the restum be subject to fall down.

dysentery. Rest and an easy posture are requisite.

6. The cure is much the same as in case of the dysentery. In the first place,

By Pulv. sanct. rhei aa 3 j. ol. cinnamom. gut. j. laud. lond. gr. ss. syr. violar. q. s. f. bolus mane sumend. & pro re nata repetend.

Give a paregoric at night, and afterwards come to glyfters.

7. Seri lact. vel juscul. vervecin. 3 iv. vin. canarin. 3 ij. gum. arabic. 3 ss. tragac. 3 j. opij crudi gr. ij. s. enema, injiciend. bis terve in die.

Or,

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Or,

8. R. Decoct. fol. malv. vin. canarin. aa ziij. sevi meliloti zis. sperm. ceti, confect. fracastor. s. m. aa zis. vitel. unius ovi, laud. lond. gr. iv. m. f. enema.

9. K Rad. tormentil. bistort. cort. granator. aa 3 j. stor. ros. rub. balaust. aa m. ss. coque in aq. font. q. s. colatura 3 iij. adde vin. rub. 3 iij. vitel. ovor. duor. laud. lond. gr. v. m. s. enema.

10. Afterwards continue this for some time.

BL Conf. fracastor. s. m. \ni j. sperm. ceti gr. XV. rad. rhabarb. spec. hyacinth. terr. japon. coral. rub. bol. armen. aa gr. Viij. ol. n. m. gut. j. syr. de ros. sic. q. s. f. bolus, bis in die sumendus, cum haustulo tinct. rosar. rub. The last resuge in this case is to opiates.

HEPATIC FLUX.

I, THE hepatic flux is a diarrhoea cruenta se-Def. rosa, proceeding from the same causes as a diarrhoea and dysentery.

2. This is feldom original, but the consequence Cause. or attendant of other dileases; and frequently happens in the last stage of a consumption.

3. The evacuated matter resembles the water Diag. in which raw sless has been washed; and comes away without griping; different from what happens in a dysentery.

4. In confumptions and fevers 'tis generally Prog.' accounted mortal. 'Tis in other cases to be judg'd of from its cause, and the constitution of the patient.

5. The regimen and cure are both the same Reg. and as in a diarrhoea and dysentery. Or give the Cure. following for a constancy.

R. Rad. rhabarb. pulv. Ə j. conserv. rosar. rubrar. q. s. ut f. bolus, omni nocte h. s. sumend. Caufe.

Diag.

Prog.

COELIACA PASSIO, & LIENTERIA.

Def.

1. CoEliaca passio, is a diarrhoea, wherein the aliment is discharged in a state of indigestion: but when the aliment is discharged quite crude, the disorder is called lienteria.

2. These distempers appear to be no more than a want of digestion joined with a diarrhoa; and therefore may have the same causes with

those.

3. The griping here is generally less than in a diarrhoea or dysentery; and the stools happen immediately after eating. This case is often attended with a pain in the stomach, and heat in the hypochondria, paleness, faintness, thirst, tympanites, the jaundice, a difficult respiration, and a consumption. That species of worms call'd ascanidat is here also frequent.

rides, is here also frequent.

diarrhæa; young persons are more easily cured of it than such as are old; when it follows a diarrhæa, 'tis accounted better than when it succeeds a dysentery. A tympanites coming upon it, is reputed a bad sign; but a consumption or jaundice a worse. If from a strumous disorder in the lacteals, 'tis deem'd incurable. Great loss of appetite, an increase of drought, little urine, a bloated, or erysipelatous sace, black or light stools, &c. are all accounted dangerous. If chyle be mixed with the excrements, the fault appears to lie in the intestines.

Regim.

observed in the diarrhoea, cholera morbus, vomiting, want of appetite and indigestion; only let the warm cardiacs be here more freely used. The patient shou'd eat and drink but little at a time.

6. Bleeding

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6. Bleeding is thought proper at the begin-Cure. ning of the distemper, if the patient be plethoric, or athletic, or if the juices appear too viscid; especially if a fever attend. In the next place, vomit with ipecacuanha, if the symptoms indicate. Then purge as in anorexia 6. But where it joined with a diarrhoea or dysentery, give rhubarb bolus's, &c. as p. 205, 206, 209, 210. omitting the balsamics, unless the ventris tormina require them. The following potion may be taken occasionally.

Be Rhad. rhei 3 ij. sen. 3 j. tamarind. 3 ss. sal. absinth. tart. vitriolat. aa gr. xv. sem. sænicul. dulc. 3 ij. insund. in aq. cinnam. tenuis 3 v. colaturæ 3 iij. adde syr. rosar. solut. 3 ss. sal. volat. oleos. 3 j. m.

f. potio mane sumend.

Or,

7. Be Pulv. rhabarb. gr. XXV. sal. volat. succin. gr. vj. tart. vitriolat. 3 ss. extract. gentian. 3 j. ol. mac.

liquid. gut. 1). f. bolus.

8. If the case be scirrhous, or the juices very viscid, as may be suspected if the preceding treatment proves inessectual, recourse must be had to mercurials, either alone, or mixed with proper purgatives. But if it be strumous, as may be conjectured if any scrophulous disorder has preceded, we are to proceed as in scrophulous tumours.

9. A course of terebinthinate medicines, may here also be useful.

By Terebinth. è chio z j. balf. tolut. zij. vitel. unius ovi, aq. cinnam. ten. vin. alb. ãa z iij. syr. croc. z j. m. sumat. cochl. ij. ter in die.

Or,

B. Terebinth. è chio 3 ss. mastich. styrach. myrrh. gum. elem. aa 3 j. bals. peruv. 3 ss. croc. D j. s. pilul. massa cujus sumat 3 ss. ter 4 terve quotidie.

To this mais may be added occasionally calo-

mel. 3 ss. alum. ust. 3 j. camphor. 9 j.

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Alfo,

gut. 60. ad libitum, è vin. alb. & decoct. hord. aa.

Elixir proprietatis, Spt. terebinth. & Spt. (al. armon.

are also proper here.

to attenuate the viscidity of the chyle in the

lacteals, and deterge them,

Re Rad. gentian. aristoloch. rotund. aa 3 ij. coque in vin. alb. q. s. colatura the ss. adde terebinth. venet. (in vitello ovi solut.) 3 vj. tinet. myrrh. 3 ss. ol. amygd. dulc. 3 ij. f. enema, semel in die, vel pro re nata, injiciendum.

12. The following are proper after due eva-

cuations,

Be Castor. gr. xij. lign. aloes, rad. contrayerv. rhabarb. aa 3 ss. sal. succin. gr. v. extract. gentian. 3 j. ol. cinnam. gut. j. syr. de menth. q. s. f. bolus, mane & vesperi sumendus, cum cochl. iiij. infus. alicujus stomach.

13. B. Conserv. flaved. aurant. absinth. rom. aa 3 ss. pulv. cinnamom. cort. winteran. aromat. rosat. aa 3 iss. terr. japon. rhei, coral. rub. aa 3 j. mac. croc. aa 3 j. syr. è cort. citri q. s. f. elect. sumat q. n. m. maj. ter in die, è cyatho vini albi.

14. In young children, when this disorder arises from the curdling of the milk, &c. in the prima via, the testaceous powders are generally success-

ful.

The other fymptoms attending the colliaca passio, are to be treated as those in a diarrhoa or dysentery.

Colic.

Def. and

1. THE colic is a violent pain in the inteflines, from a too great distension, irritation, or solution of continuity of their fibres.

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2. The bilious colic generally attacks about the Diag. beginning of the Summer; in which case the patient vomits a green colour'd, porracious, or a white, pituitous, and frothy fluid, with great heat and griping pain: being also thirsty, feverish, and generally costive. After eating and drinking the pain increases. The flatulent colic is now in one part, then in another, sometimes above, and fometimes below the navel, and attended with a grumbling or rolling noise in the viscera. Air when let free gives ease; but if it remains pent up in the coats of the bowels, it causes a vehement tensive pain. The same will also happen from an induration of the faces, or a depravation of the aliment. The pain often occasions vomiting and nephretic symptoms; from whence the stone colic, as 'tis vulgarly called. This distemper proceeding from excessive passion, sometimes continues long, and in its remission attacks the spina dorsi: in hysteric persons 'tis not fixed like the true nephritis; befides, the pain here augments after eating; the vomiting also and cofliveness are great; and some ease is usually perceived after any evacuation by the mouth or anus; the urine has a sediment all the while, and an iscuria feldom or never attends, as in the true nephritis. It sometimes happens from violent purging, which will bring on a fit; and at others a spontaneous looseness will attend one. Sometime colics appear to be epidemical.

body be soluble, the cure proves generally easy; but when attended with watching, hiccup, delirium, coldness of the extremities, cold sweats, &c. 'tis accounted dangerous. The bilious and stone-colie are apt to degenerate into the iliac passion, epilepsy and palsy. The epidemic kind often proves mortal; but the hysteric is seldom dan-

gerous.

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4. Allow

Diseases of the Intestines.

Reg.

4. Allow a warm aromatic diet, unless in a billious colic, wherein all strong spirituous liquors are thought to do harm; here, therefore, give panada with mace, &c. decost. hord. cum vin. alb. chicken-broth, gellies, &c.

In a pure flatulent colic give spicy and spirituous liquors more freely; such as burnt wine,

fnake-root-brandy, &c.

In an hysteric colic, let the regimen be car-

diac, and allow of wine, acids and spice.

When it is caused by a crapula, sometimes a little surfeit-water, wine, or brandy will do service, and may be used more freely here than in the bilious kind: the same also may succeed in that from indigestion.

If it proceed from any large thing swallowed down, that will not readily digest, let the diet

be aperient, balfamic, and oleaginous.

If it be epidemical, regard must be had to the symptoms which attend it, the constitution of the year, and the temper of the patient; in all the cases let sleep be encouraged, the air be warm and dry, and all passions be avoided.

5. In the bilious colic bleed; especially if the person be plethoric, or a sever be threatened; then give a gentle emetic, and after it a paregoric. Next let a purgative glyster or two be injected, and at length may be used proper anti-

emetics with fal. absinth. &c.

BL Aq. ceras. nig. menth. absinth. comp. aa 3 is. succ. limon. 3 is. sal. absinth. 3 j. syr. de meconio 3 j spt. menth. lavend. comp. aa 3 is. m. sumat cochlear. iij. post singulas vomitiones. Urgente vero dolore adde opij gr. j. vel ij. sive laud. liquid. gut. 50.

6. If this don't succeed, anodyne glysters must be used, which are here preserable to purges. If

the case be slight,

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By Fol. malv. alth. puleg. flor. chamamel. aa m. ss. bacc. junip. lauri, sem. carui aa 3 ij. coque in aq font. 3 xiv. colatura adde syr. violar. ol. olivar. aa 3 iss. opij gr. iv. f. enema.

B. Last. vaccin. decost. avenac. vel juscul. vervecin. 3 xij. vin. canarin. 3 iiij. laud. liquid. 3 ij. ol. chamamel. 3 ij. m. f. clyster, bis in die violentius cum siphone injiciend.

7. If the case he hysterical, let the decostion be made of sabin. artemis. puleg. atriplex. olid &c. and add afterwards to each, ol. succin. 3 ij. asa satisfied. 9 j. camphor. 9 ss.

In case of a diarrhoea, give the glysters prescribed in diarrhoea and dysentery; but repeat them not so often, or make them less restringent.

9. But if the patient be costive,

Re Decott. com. clysteriz. (addendo inter coquendum, sem. lin. fænugr. aa 3 ss.) 3 xij. elect. lenitiv. syr. de spina cervina aa 3 j. spec. hier. picr. 3 j. ol. sambuc. 3 ij. anis. cumin. aa 3 j. m. f. enema.

9. If there be a suppression of urine, pain in the loins, vomiting with costiveness, and other symptoms of a nephritis,

net. (in vitello ovi solut.) Z ss. elect. lenitiv. Z vj syr. rosar. solut. ol. chamamel. aa Z iss. ol. junip. chym. Z m. f. enema.

B. Decoet. com. clysteriz. (incoet. sem. carui 3 ss.) 3 xij. terebinth. venet. (vitel. ovi solut.) ol. terebinth. aa 3 ss. syr. de spina cervina 3 is. sal. cathart. amar. 3 j. ol chamamel. 3 ij. m. f. enema, repetend. pro renata.

If the evacuation, caused by the glyster, be not sufficiently large to prevent a suspicion of the iliac passion, add to it pil. ex duobus 3 ij. vel pulv. jalap. 3 j.

10. If

be violent, anodynes must be exhibited, both before and after the stimulating evacuants. When the costiveness will not give way to gly-sters, we must come to solid purgatives, which are to be made the stronger, the more opiates you give before or mix with them. If these don't operate, they usually augment the symptoms. In case, therefore, of a vomiting and costiveness, begin with purgatives thus,

R Pulv. rhei 3 Is. ol. anis. gut. ij. opij gr. Is. (vel

gr. j.) Syr. rhabarb. q. f. f. bolus statim sumend.

B. Pulv. sanct. 3j. rhei gr. xv. sal. volat. succin. gr. v. ol. n. m. gut. ij. laud. liquid. sydenh. gut. xxx. syr. de ros. sol. q. s. f. bolus.

Or,

Re Pulv. Sanct. pulv. rhabarb. sesin. jalap. cremor. tart. ãa 3 ss. spec. diambr. pulv. castor. ãa gr. viij. opij gr. ss. ol. junip. carui ãa gut. j. syr. de spina cervina q. s. f. bobus.

If one of these repeated two or three times, shou'd prove inessectual, add to another of them mercur. dulc. gr. x. xv. 9 j. vel etiam 3 ss. pro rei

exigentia.

11. Pills may fucceed when powders will not.

Be Pil, ruff. stomach. cum gum. aa gr. xv. sal. tart. Is. ol. caryophil. sænicul. aa gut. j. opij gr. ss. vel gr. j f. pil. v. statim sumenda.

The next are stronger.

Be Extract. rud. pil. ex duobus aa 3 j. tart. vitriolat. 3 ss. ol. cinnam. menth. chamamel. aa gut. j. laud.

lond. gr. ss. vel gr. j. m f. pil. sumend. ut supra.

Add to these mercur. dulc. as above if requifite: and remember to proportion the dose of the opiate given along with the purgative to the violence of the pain, even tho' it were to the quantity of two, three, or four grains of opium. However, the less there is occasion for in pletho-

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ric habits, the fooner the fymptoms go off. An opiate may precede a purgative in this form.

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12. Pulv. castor. spec. diambr. aa gr. vi. laud. lond. gr. ij. plus minus prout res exigit, theriac. androm. 9j. syr. de mentha q. s. f. bolus hora integra, media, vel quadrante à purgatione sumend.

13. When there is no tendency to a vomiting, liquid cathartics may be exhibited. Thus,

Be Decolt. sen gereon. Zij. syr. de spina cervina Zvj. aq. junip. Zis. spt. lavend. comp. Zj. laud. liquid. gut. xxv. m. f. potio.

Be Tinct. sacr. Ziij. syr. de spina cervina, aq. menth. aa Z ss. elixir. proprietat. gut. 50. laud. liquid. gut. xxx. m.

Or,

R. Tinct. sacr. elixir. salut. aa z j. syr. de spina cervina z ss. tinct. aurant. z j. laud. liquid. gut. xxx. m.

14. The stone-colic is best cured by lenient purgatives, unless nothing be voided downwards, and life be thereby endanger'd; in which case strong purgatives, with an opiate, must take place. Afterwards,

R Fol. malv. sen. aa 3 ss. sal. tart. 3 ss. coque in aq. font. q. s. colatura 16 j adde gum. arab. 3 ss. vin. alb. 3 iv. syr. de alth. 3 iss. sal. prunel. 3 ij. sal. volat. oleos. 3 j. m. sumat 3 iiij. secunda vel quarta quaq; hora.

Or,

By Fol. alth. m. j. rad. alth. 3 j. glycyrrhiz. 3 ij. bacc junip. sem. fænicul. dulc. aa 3 iss. gum. arabic. 3 is. coque in aq font. & petroselin. aa q. s. ut sit colaturæ th j. cui infunde calide fol. sen. 3 vj. sal. tartar. 3 is. rad. rhei 3 ij. in colatura solve extract. casiæ sistul. recent. 3 j. & adde vin. alb. lisbonen. 3 viij. aq. raphan. comp. 3 ij. spt. lavend. comp. 3 is. spt. nitri dulc. 3 ij. m. sumat 3 iiij. ter quaterve in die.

Diseases of the Intestines.

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B. Aq. mineral. purg. the ij. sal. cathart. amar. 3 vj. n. m. cinnamom. aa 3 ss. zinziber. Dj. sem. sænicul. dulc. 3 iss. coque ad the j. & sub sinem adde sen. 3 ij. mannæ 3 j. cremor. tart. 3 ss. colaturæ adde aq. juniper. mirab. aa 3 j. spt. menth. nitri dulc. sal. volat. oleos. aa 3 j. m. sumat ut supra.

R Fol. sen. 3 ij. rad. rhei 3 iss. sal. tart. 9 j. sem. carui contus. 3 j. cort. aurant. 9 ij. infunde in aq. sænicul. 3 vj. colatura 3 iij. adde syr. rosar. solut. 3 ss. elect. lenitiv. 3 iij. aq. junip. 3 ij. sal. vol. oleos. 3 j. m. f. potio, sumenda cum regimine.

To these, if requisite, may be added pil. matth.

laud. lond. &c.

15. If purgatives are not required,

R. Aq. petroselin. flor. chamamel. vin. alb. aa 3 iss. lumbricor. mag. junip. aa 3 vj. ol. amygd. dulc. 3 iss. syr. de mecon. 3 j. spt. nitri dulc. sal. vol. oleos. aa 3). f. mistura, cujus sumat cochl. iij. singulis vel alternis horis.

R. Syr. papav. errat. de mecon. alth. aa z j. ol. lini z iss. anis. gut. x. tinct. croc. spt. lavend. comp. aa z j. m. sumat cochleare unum frequenter.

16. If the symptoms still continue, bathing is

proper.

Re Rad. alth. 3 iiij. flor. chamamel. bacc. junip. lauri, sem. fænicul. dulc. carui, cumin. anis. lini fænugr. aa 3 ij. coque in aq. font. q. s. & omni congio adde spt. vini com. He ss. f. semicupium, bis terve in die usurpandum.

17. If there be a suspicion of air pent up in

the intestines, give perspiratives.

Be Pulv. castor. Is. camphor. sal. succin. c. c. volat. aa gr. iij. mithridat. I j. syr. croc. q. s. m. f. bolus statim sumend. cum haust. seq.

R. Aq. theriacal. 3 ij. vin. alb. 3 j. sal. volat. oleos. tinct. croci, spt. lavend. comp. aa 3 j. syr. croci 3 is. m. f. haustus.

18. The

18. The following liniment, after the use of bathing, may be serviceable.

Be Ol. amygd. dulc. terebinth. aa 3 j. succin. spe. sal. armon. aa 3 ij. lavend. comp. 3 ss. camphor. 3 j. m. & cum hoc inungatur locus affectus frequenter.

19. If the pain and fymptoms of the stone-

colic still continue violent,

R Fim. equin. 3 iij. aq. puleg. petroselin. aa 16 j. infunde calide & colatura adde vin. alb. 16 ss. aq. junip. 3 iiij. sal. vol. oleos. 3 ij. m. sumat 3 iiij. pro

dosi, & repetatur pro re nata.

20. If it degenerates into the iliac paffion, 'tis to be treated accordingly. If a true nephritis comes on, 'tis a perplexing case; because opposite remedies are here required: opiates however may prove serviceable, being freely given; but spirituous medicines are to be forborn. Proceed thus,

Re Gum. tragac. arab. aa gr. xij. pil. matth. gr. viij. balf. peruv. gut. x. balf. gilead. gut. v. ol. fænicul. gut. ij. syr. alth. q. s. f. ut bolus quem sumat pro

re nata.

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B. Aq. flor. chamamel. Zij. lumb. mag. syr. è mecon. ol. amygd. Za Zis. spt. nitri dulc. Zij. m. sumat dimidium statim, & intra duas horas reliquum, si non prius cessaverit dolor.

Resolution of the series of th

21. These pills seldom sail to give ease, after

proper evacuation.

Diseales of the Intestines.

Rt Pil. matth. gr. XI). castor. opt. gr. X. sapon. casssil. gr. XV. ol. junip. gut. ij. balsam. gilead. q. s. f. pil. iv. hora commoda sumenda.

22. In nervous and hysterical colics,

Be Philon. roman. Dj. extract. gentian. gr. xv. pulv. castor. sem. anis. aa Dis. ol. junip. gut. ij. syr. de menth. q. s. f. bolus, semel vel sapius in die sumend.

Re Sal. chalyb. \ni ss. vol. Juccin. c. c. camphor. aa gr. iv. castor. myrrh. aa gr. v. extract. gentian. \ni ss. balsam. peruv. gut. iv. opij gr. j. syr. artemis. q. s. f. pil. iv. h. s. sumenda.

23. In flatulent colics, when carminatives do

more good than cardiacs,

Re Pulv. sem. carui 3 j. flor. chamamel. mac. rad. galang. angel. hispan. aa 3 is. conserv. flaved. aurant 3 j. pil. matth. gr. vi. ol. anis. gut. ij. syr. è meconio q. s. f. bolus pro re nata sumendus.

24. In habitual colics,

Be Rhei 3 j. passul. exacinat. 3 x. sem. cardamom. min. 3 j. spt. vin. gal. H j. infunde frigide, & colatura sumat cochl. ij. vel'iij. quotidie seviente dolore.

Re Rhei, rad. glycyrrh. aa z j. sem. cardam. minor. cinnam. croc. aa z ss. zinzib. caryoph. n. m. mac. aa z ss. sinzib. sayoph. n. m. mac. aa z ss. sal. tartar. z ss. vin. alb. & canarin. aa z sj. spt. lavend. c. z ij. infunde frigide, & colatura sumat z ij. pro dosi, subinde.

The following drops are ferviceable here.

Rad. serpent. virg. angel. castor. aa z ss. cinnamirad. galang. sem. cardamom. min. piper. long. aa z is. croc. zinzib. aa z iss. mac. caryoph. n. m. aa z s. cort. aurant. sicc. z i. infunde in spt. vini gall. & vin. alb. aa z j. colatura cuilibet z j. adde laud. liquid. sydenham. z ij. & sit dosis gut. 60. vel z j.

B. Rad. angel. hispan. Ziij. sem. cardam. min. Zj. gran. paradis. Z ss. infunde in spt. croc. tinct. aurant. aa Hj. & colatura adde laudan. liquid. pro re nata. 25. When

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3 ij.

25. When the colic lies chiefly in the sto-

By Rad. angel. hispan. galang. serpent. virg. castor. sem. cardamom. minor \(\tilde{a} \) \(\tilde{3} \) i). croc. mac. zinzib. piper. long. \(\tilde{a} \) \(\tilde{3} \) s. vin. canarin. \(\tilde{1} \) ii, infunde \(\tilde{6} \). a. \(\tilde{6} \) colatura adde \(\tilde{p} \) t. menth. ceras. nigror. tinct. aurant. \(\tilde{p} \) t. lavend. comp. \(\tilde{a} \) \(\tilde{3} \) i. aq. anis. junip. \(\tilde{a} \) \(\tilde{3} \) is. \(\tilde{1} \) mat \(\tilde{3} \) is. pro doss.

Or.

Re Bacc. junip. 3 ss. sem. anis. coriand. carui, sonicul. dulc. cort. aurant. aa 3 ij. zinzib. mac. piper. long. cinnam. aa 3 j. n. m. caryoph. aa 3 ss. vin. canarin. th ij. insunde s. a. & colaturæ adde aq. angel. comp. 3 iv. sumat ut præcedens.

26. Decoctions are almost out of use, tho?

they may be of service in this case.

Re Rad. galang. zedoar. serpent. virg. cort. aurant. aa 3 ij. coque in aq. font. q. s. ad th ij. sub sinem addendo bacc. junip. laur. sem. fænic. dulc. aa 3 ij. zinzib. sem. cardomom. min. caryoph. cinnam. aa 3 j. colatura adde aq. angel. comp. absinth. comp. aa 3 iiij. spt. menth. syr. croc. è cort. citri aa 3 j. m. sumat 3 iij. ter quaterve quotidie.

This may be fitted for hysteric colics, by adding herb. artemis. puleg. rut. &c. to the de-

coction.

27. In flatulent nervous colics,

R Pulv. flor. chamamel. sem. anis. aa gr. xv. rad. angel. hispan. zedoar. cinnam. pulv. aa gr. vj. ol. carui, gut. ij. laud. lond. gr. j. m. f. pulv. h. s. sumendus, oppro re nata repetendus.

Or,

Be Pulv. croc. spec. diambr. sal. volat. succin. rad. contrayerv. serpent. virg. aa gr. iv. castor. opt. 3 ss. ol. cinnam. gut. j. laud. lond. gr. j. sacch. alb. 3 j. m. f. pulv. sumend. cum cochlear. iv. julap. sequent.

R Aq. ceras. nig. cinnam. tenuis aa 3 ii). stephan. 3 ij. spt. lavend. comp. 3 vj. syr. de meconio 3 j. m.

f. julap.

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Diseases of the Intestines.

Rt Aq. flor. chamamel. Zvj. angel. absinth. epidem. aa Zj. spt. menth. Zij. lavend. comp. Zij. sal. vol. oleos. Ziis. laudan. liquid. Zj. syr. è cort. citri Zj. m. f. julap.

28. In the hysterical and stone-colic,

By Pulv. gum. arab. tragac. aa 3 ss. sal. volat. suc. cin. camphor. sal. tart. flor. chamamel. aa gr. v. ol. sassafras, sænicul. aa gut. j. laud. lond. gr. j. m. s. pulv. pro re nata sumend.

Be Sal. vol. c. c. succin. aa gr. v. camphor. gr. vj. cinnam. pulv. castor. chalyb. ppt. aa gr. x. laud. lond. gr. j. ol. mac. liquid. gut. ij. syr. de meconio q. s. f. bolus sumendus cum cochlear. aliquot julapii sequent.

Re Aq. puleg. ceras. nig. ruta bryon. c. ãa 3 ij. spt. lavend. comp. 3 ij. sal. vol. oleos. tinct. castor. ãa 3 j. (laud. liquid. 3 ij.) syr. de artemis. 3 j. m. f. julap.

BL Aq. flor. chamamel. fænicul. petrosel. raphan. comp. vin. alb. aa 3 ij. sal. vol. oleos. spt. nitri dulc. aa 3 ij. (laud. lond. gr. iij.) syr. de alth. 3 iss. m. f. julapium.

29. When the colic proceeds from a furfeit, if fnake-root brandy, or the like, will not fucceed, give an emetic, and treat it as a crapula.

When it takes its rife from beans, peas, tea, or any flatulent thing, eat or drank, the common cordials will usually be sufficient; but if these inflame too much, bleed and give an opiate.

If the disorder proceeds from indurated faces; inject an emollient glyster, order laxative spoonmeats, then give a gentle purgative, and afterwards a brisk one with calomel.

If it happen from any thing swallowed, that was too big to pass the stomach and guts with ease, give oleaginous medicines and purgatives.

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If from the use of violent styptics, give lenient purgatives and glysters; and order a soft laxative diet.

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In hyfterical colics, befides cardiacs, alexipharmics, and chalybeates, exercise and the air prove of singular service.

When the colic is epidemical, the highest cardiaes and anti-colics are to be given in proportion to the symptoms.

If it be caused by worms, treat it with regard to them. And so when it proceeds from tumors or ulcers in the intestines, or the lientery, or when it degenerates into a palfy, regard must be had to the original cause.

But if it seems to be seated in the region of the spleen, apply emplast. è cicuta cum ammon. to the part; or else a plaster of galbanum with a little camphire.

When great weakness attends the colic, glyflers and opiates are the only things to be depended upon.

ILIAC PASSION.

I. THE iliac passion is an obstruction to the Def. passage of the excrements downwards; whence they come to be ejected thro' the mouth.

2! It may proceed from violent vomiting, cra-Cause. pula's, distensions, tumors, scirrhosities, &c. in the intestines.

happens in inflammatory constitutions, the pain is great, and a pituitous or bilious vomiting and sever attend. When from the same cause in pale and thin persons, these symptoms are less acute, appear later, and often without a sever. If it happens from air pent up, and inflaming the intestines, it usually precedes or sollows the colic. It sometimes, also, follows

upon a rupture in the groin or ferotum. The common signs are, acute pain, inflation and distension of the whole abdomen, or part the re of; sometimes a hard tumor in the hypogastric region, and violent vomiting, which, if it continues, grows chylous, sætid, excrementitious, ec. dissiculty in breathing and making water; restlesses, cold sweats, coldness in the extremeties and deliquia.

Prog.

4. All the kinds of it are dangerous; but if there are polypusses in the intestinal tube, or if there be a hernia, and the intestines cannot be soon replaced, 'tis thought incurable. If no excrements or urine pass for fix or seven days, 'tis usually mortal. A fever happening upon the strangury is here thought a good sign. Tho's medicines may pass when the case is inveterate, 'tis not always safe to foretel a recovery. If the vomiting be truly excrementitious, there are hopes of a cure from glysters.

Regim.

5. A flender diet should here be observed. It may consist of spoon-meats, grewels, panada's, with wine, &c. decost. hord. chicken-broth, with rad. alth. gum. arab. and other oily, fat or lubri-

cating liquors.

Cure.

6. If a fever attends, or one be feared, bleed, and repeat it once or twice during the cure, if the patient's strength will allow. If it proceeds from an accumulation of fæces, attended with a hardness, tumor and inflation, a warm fotus or bath, with a proper liniment, will be of use; as also liquid lenient purgatives, if the patient can retain them. See colic 16, 18, 13. If it proceed from a rupture, let the intestines be replaced before any medicine is given. If from too restringent remedies, or food, give laxative glysters and lenient purges. If from a spontaneous vomiting, begin with a gentle emetic, and proceed as in case of vomiting.

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Or if necessary, mix an emetic, a purgative, and opiate together. Thus,

R. Vin. emet. 3 iij. tinct. sacr. 3 iss. laud. lond. or. iss. vel gr. ij. m.

Or,

R Pulv. sanct. ipecacuanh. aa 3 j. laud. lond. gr. is. m. sumat è quovis vehiculo; bibendo de decoct. hord. & aq. miner. aa in operatione.

7. In general, give a glyster, when requisite, after bleeding. The following has been often found serviceable.

Be Ol. lin. H ss. colocynth. 3 iij. coque parum, cola & injice pro clystere ter in die si opus fuerit.

After this, proceed to fuch as are more emol-

lient, attenuating, and purgative.

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Or

Re Rad. alth. Is. fol. malv. alth. aa miss. flor. chamamel. m. j. coque in aq. font. q. s. colatura z xij. adde syr. de spin. cervin. vin. emetic. turbid. aa z iss. elect. lenitiv. sal. cathart. amar. ol. chamam. terebinth. aa z j. f. enema pro re nata injiciendum.

If this be thought too strong, let the doses of the purgative ingredients be moderated; always omitting anodynes in these glysters, or whatever may take off from their irritating force. Between the injection of the glysters, give purgatives with opiates, or give an opiate both before and after the purge. If a liquid form will not be retain'd by the stomach,

Be Theriac. androm. 3 ss. laud. lond. gr. ij. m. su-

mat hora una à pilulis seq.

Be Pil. stomach. cum gum. ruff. ex duob. aa A ss. sal. tartar, tart. vitriolat. aa gr. vj. ol. n. m. gut. j. m. f. pil. v.

Or mix the opiate with the purge thus,

Be Pulv. sanct. Is. jalap. Is. sal. tartar. gr. viij. opii gr. is. ol. menth. gut. j. syr. de rhabarb. q. s. f. bolus.

After the operation give a paregoric.

8. If

Diseases of the Intestines.

8. If these fail, increase the dose.

Or,

By Pulv. sanct. \ni j. resin. jalap. gr. xij. pulv. cornachin. \ni ss. calomel. gr. xv. vel \ni j. ol. caryoph. gut. j. laud. lond. gr. ij. syr. de spina cervina q. s. f. pil. sumend. ut bolus pracedens.

Or,

Bl. Pil. ex duob. Ə ij. calomel. gr. xv. vel Ə j. sal. vol. succin. gr. v. ol. anis. gut. j. laud. lond. gr. ij. m.

f. pil. v. pro dosi.

9. One or more of fuch pills, as those of the two doses last described, may be given every three or four hours, with some of the following julep, till they answer the end proposed.

Be Aq. menth. 3 vj. theriac. epidem. aa 3 j. syr. è cort. citri 3 vj. spt. lavend. comp. 3 ij. m. f. jula-

pium.

The glyfters notwithstanding must be continued every four or five hours. When strong purgatives fail to operate, lenient will often succeed. But if these shou'd not stay in the stomach, give anti-emetics, as in case of vomiting, and afterwards gentle purgatives. But observe here not to stop the vomiting suddenly, especially if no excrements come away with the glysters, for sear purging should not answer after that is stopped. But when it is safe to put a stop thereto, it cannot be affected better than by the following.

Be Succ. limon. 3 ss. sal. absinth. 9 j. laud. lond.

gr. j. m. & repetatur pro re nata.

But neither opiates nor cardiacs must be very freely used, for fear of increasing the nausea, and causing an inflammation of the intestines.

10. The vomiting therefore being flay'd, and

firong purgatives proving useless,

Rt Tinct. sacr. cum vin. alb. parat. Z vj. sumat cochl. iv. statim & repetatur dosis omni bihorio vel trihorio donec effectus edat; bibat interim c piose de aq. miner.

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miner. purg. coquendo alterat. cum n. m. sem. fænicul. dulc. &c.

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And if necessary, dissolve in each 16 is. of the waters sal. cathart. amar. mann. aa 3 j. or the strength of the medicine may be augmented by boiling the water longer, and adding sena to it in boiling.

If the tinstura sacra be judged too inflammatory, it may be diluted with aq. menth. The use of glysters is still to be continued.

there is imminent danger of the patient's life, argent. viv. crud. may be given; beginning with ziij. or ziiij. and repeating the dose twice or thrice in an hour; increasing also the quantity if it be necessary. This remedy has sometimes succeeded. The danger of it may be lessened, and its essential increased, by giving a little before it a strong anti-emetic and opiate, as also a glyster. After the mercury is swallow'd down, gentle exercises is proper. But if this dangerous remedy be refused a tryal, 'tis thought the best way to give frequent emetics, as the strength will bear, to force a passage downwards.

WORMS.

In Different species of vermicular animals are cause. apt to lye in the intestinal tube, especially of children. They are supposed to be bred from ova, swallowed down with the food, and encouraged by any viscidity in the passages.

The teretes or rotundi commonly seat themfelves in the stomach, or intestina tenuia; the ascarides in the intestina crassa, and often near the sphinteer ani; the lati, sascia, or tape-worms, lye any where in the passage indisferently; being often jointed; and knitting together, they sometimes appear like a bag of worms.

Q 4

2. Fre-

Diag.

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2. Frequent diarrhoas, sometimes a dysentery, and lientery, are caused by the ascarides. The dejections here are frothy, green, greasy, and sometimes like sullers-earth dissolved in water. Worms are attended with a fetid breath, a hard or inflated belly, voracity, thirst, severishness by sits, with an intermitting pulse and glowing cheeks; heaviness and pain in the head; sleepiness, nausea, vomiting, pain in the stomach or guts, a dry cough in children, and sometimes delirium, convulsions, fainting, cold sweats, and an atrophy.

3. The more violent and lasting the symptoms, the worse is the distemper; and if they proceed from natural indigestion, it more dangerous than when caused by a crapula, viscid ali-

ment, &c.

4. Acids are good here, fuch as fuce. aurant, limon. &c. and when they proceed from a weak concoction, exercise and air are useful. If from crapula's, a thin diet is best; if from viscidity, the diet should be slender; and if from costiveness, laxative.

If from putrefaction or ill digeftion, let wine be mix'd with the gruels, panada, &c. and in this case to adults, wine may be allow'd freely, provided there be no fever. The following drank

plentifully, may be of fervice.

Be Argent. viv. 3 iss. coq. in aq. ruta q. s. ad colatura th iij. adde succ. aurant. limon. tinct. croc. syr.

croc. aa 3 iss. m.

This may perhaps be mended by throwing melted tin often into the decoction. But aq. font. fyr. limon. and fpt. vitriol. duly proportion'd, will make a more pleasant liquor for constant drink.

Cure.

5. In new born infants, to purge off the meconium, and prevent the generation of worms,

Be Syr.

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Be Syr. flor. persicor. rosar. solut. aa 3 ss. syr. rhabarb. 3 ij. ol. anis. gut. j. m. detur cochleare parvulum subinde.

6. For those of eight months or a year old, when crapula's, or the curdled milk may favour

the generation of worms,

BL Diagryd. calomel. 6ies. sublimat. sacch. alb. aa m. dentur gr. vj. vel viij. vel 3 ss. puerulo 6. vel 8. mensium, & gr. xij. puero anniculo.

R Pulv. sanct. rhei aa gr. viij. calomel. gr. v. ol. anis. gut. ss. m. pro puero anniculo.

7. When calomel is not necessary, or thought

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R Pulv. rhei 3 j. ol. n. m. gut. ij. f. pulv. chart. iiij. vel vj. sumat unam bis in septimana.

After two or three purges,

Be Pulv. è chel. cancror. simp. cret. alb. test. ostrear. ppt. aa sumat gr. xv. vel \(\text{\tenseloop}\) j. bis terve quotidie è laste materno.

8. For those of about fix years old, and under or over proportionably, after a few calomel

purgatives,

R Æthiop. mineral. pulv. sem. santon. aa 3 ij. co-rallin. 3 j. sabin. 3 ss. croci 3 j. f. pulv. chart. xij. sumat unam mane & sero è pauco decocto supra descripto 4.

9. After the use of these powders purge again.

Bet Pulv. sanct. cornachin. aa gr. xv. calomel. rhei aa gr. viij. ol. ruta gut. j. m. sumat bis in septimana

cum regimine.

During the operation may be drank a draught or two of the decost. mercurial. Or three or four grains of calomel may be given alone, for two or three nights successively; and afterwards the above-mention'd powder, leaving out the calomel.

Or,

Be Resm. scammon. jalap. calomel. aa 3 ij. sacch. alb. H is. ol. cinnam. n. m. aa gut. xx. mucilag. gum. tragac. q. s. f. troch. 3 ss. pendentes, quorum unus

fit dosis pro puero duorum annorum.

about the cacum, or near the anus, as may be known sometimes by an itching there, glysters are serviceable both in adults and children. The following formula duly proportioned will serve for both.

Be Absinth. vulgar. ruta, centaur. min. aa m. ss. sem. santon. contus. 3 iij. colocynth. 3 ss. coque in ag. sont. q. s. colatura adde ol. terebinth. 3 ss. succin. 3 j. sabin. gut. x. spec. hier. pic. 3 j. ol. lin. rancid. 3 ij. m. s. enema bis in die injiciend. & diu retinend.

Or.

Re Rad. aristoloch. rotund. gentian. sem. santon. aa 3 j. coque in aq. sontan. q. s. colatura 3 viij. adde ol. absinth. 3 ij. succin. chym. 3 ss. rut. sabin. aa gut. x. sal. cathart. amar. 3 vj. pil. ex duob. 3 ss. elixir. proprietat. 3 ij. m. s. enema.

11. Suppositories also are useful here.

Bt Pulv. rad. gentian. aristoloch. rotund. sem. santon. fol. absinth. vulg. spec. hier. picr. aa 3 ij. fell. tauri 3 ss. ol. absinth. rut. sabin. junip. aa gut. vi. mel. q. s. fiant glandes.

12. Fomentations to the belly, tho' they are

not much in use, may also do good.

Re Fol. absinth. vulg. prass. sabin. rut. abrotan. flor. chamamel. aa m. j. rad. gentian. aristol. long. aa zss. colocynth. zij. coque in aq. font. q. s. colatura tij. adde tinct. myrrh. & aloes zij. f. fotus bis in die utend.

13. Liniments are frequently used with good fuccess.

R Ung. laurin. Zij. ol. rut. Zj. camphor. Zij.

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tinct. myrrh. & aloes, ol. absinth. sabin. aa 3 j. m. f. liniment. super ventrem subinde inungend.

By Ung. neopolitan 3 iij. fel. tauri, pulv. aloes, colocynth. aa 3 ij ol. rut. sabin. aa 3 j. m. f. liniment. parcius adhibend.

14. Cataplasms likewise prove successful in children.

B. Theriac. androm. 3 Is. ung. dialth. 3 ij. ol mac. per. express. 3 j. pulv. aloes, myrrh. diagryd. colocynth. aa 3 Is. ol. absinth. rut. chym. aa gut. iv. m. f. cataplasm. abdomini infantis sex annorum applicandum.

R. Mel. Zj. spec. hier. picra Z ss. fel. tauri Z iss. ol. sabin, gut. vi. pulv. gentian. q. s. f. cataplasma.

15. Plasters are also very useful.

Be Pulv. sabin. sem. santon. rad. aristol. rotund. colocynth. aloes, scammon. myrrh. aa 3 j. fel. bov. 3ij. camphor. ol. absinth. succin. rut. aa 3 j. resin. com. 3j. tereb. venet. q. s. f. emplast. super alutam extend. toti abdomini applicand.

If this plaster be thought too strong for children, add to it an equal part of emplast. è cymino.

16. The following draught is beneficial.

When the cure is attempted by athiop. mineral. or mercur. crud. they often fail, unless purgatives be given alternately.

R. Tinet. facr. cum duplo specier. 3 iis. elixir. proprietat. 3 j. elix. vitriol. gut. xv. m. sumat mane pro re nata.

17. If worms be supposed in the stomach, first exhibit emetics and afterwards,

Re Spec. hier. picr. 3 ss. pil. ruff. 3 ij. myrrh. 3 j. sal. chalyb. 3 j. croc. 3 ss. ol junip. gut. xx. syr. de absinth. q. s. f. pil. 5. è 3 j. qualibet; sumat iij. vel iiij. ter in septimana, vel pro re nata.

The tinctura sacra may also be given in a small

quantity over night.

GRAVEL, or a STONE in the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETERS, and URETHRA.

nd.

1. WHEN there happens a collection of the terrestrial parts of the urine in any of the urinary passages, and this occasions a difficulty in making water, and a pain in the small of the back, or os pubis, the patient is said

to have the stone or gravel.

When this collection is so large as to form one or more bodies unable, by reason of their fize, to pass thro' the conduits of urine, they frequently cause great pain, ulcers in the parts, and an entire suppression of urine: and from the part where this obstructing matter happens to lodge, the distemper receives its denomination, as from the kidneys, bladder, ureters, or urethra.

Caufe.

2. This disorder may sometimes have an hereditary cause; that is, the urinal passages may be naturally straiter than they ought to be; or the conflitution may be disposed to generate a flony matter. An obstructed perspiration and a cold or moist air may also give rise to it; for by means hereof, the more heavy particles of the animal fluids will be detain'd in the body. Another occasion of this diftemper may be the use of waters, which running thro' various strata of the earth, are impregnated with stony particles. There are some wines too, and other liquors, which being either foul, or not fufficiently fined down, or abounding in tartar, or other terrestrial corpuscles, may lay the foundation for the stone. Again, in persons subject to the afthma or gout, who have a weak digestion, viscid chyle, and stony concretions in the joints, there are manifest seeds of this distemper. In thort, by canacing in ti

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short, whatever can bring on an accumulation of earthy matter in the urinary passages, whether by obstructing or lessening the capacity of the canals, or by immediately or remotely producing the substance it self, will cause gravel, and in time the stone.

3. The symptoms of the gravel or stone are fre- Diag. quently, a nausea and vomiting, with a numbness down the leg and thigh of the part affected; a pain, fixed or moveable, great or less, in proportion to the bulk of the impacted matter, felt generally about the region of the loins, os pubis, and parts adjacent. This pain is very acute and almost continual, when the gravel or stone remains at the head of the ureters; but begins to lessen as it is protruded forwards. Sometimes when the stone is angular, or continues long fixed, the urine is bloody; and generally in all nephritic obstructions, 'tis thin, and made in small quantity, especially at the beginning of the fit. Sometimes there happens a total suppression of it; in which case both the wreters may be obstructed. When the matter is forced into the bladder, the urine is turbid, and comes away plentifully; and there appears in it much fand, and fometimes small stones: which if angular, are feldom voided without pain. When the paroxysm is violent, and of long continuance, there fometimes happens an entire suppression of stool, so far that cathartics lose their force; and sometimes too, tho rarely, the terrestrial matter is deposited in such parts where the canals are lax, and the circulation languid; fo as, at the same time, to occasion both an arthritic and a nephretic fit. When a stone is lodged in the urethra, the pain generally proves exquisite, but limited to the part; where fometimes the stone will bulge outwards, and may be felt with the fingers.

Prog.

Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.

4. All paroxyims, in case of a confirm'd stone: are dangerous. An accumulation of fand in the kidneys or ureters, is less dangerous than a form'd stone; fince if there was occasion, it might be crush'd to pieces. A stone in the kidneys is of worse consequence than in the ureters, and more or less so in proportion to its bigness. The largest stone naturally capable of passing the urethra in men, is supposed to be about the fize of a small hazel-nut; but in women, one confiderably larger may pass the meatus urinarius. When both kidneys, or both ureters are affected, 'tis so much the more dangerous; especially if attended with sharp pain, exulceration, inflammation, want of fleep, loss of strength, a fever, suppression of urine, &c. When the symptoms continue for many days without intermission, the case is desperate; especially if coldness has feized the extremeties, the pulse ticks, and the patient has cold sweats, &c. When the case is habitual or hereditary, happens in old age or gouty conftitutions, the cure is difficult. The fymptom of bloody urine, continuing after the fit is gone off, proves hard to remove. When the urine is plentifully discharged, has its ordinary fediment, is turbid, and the fymptoms decrease, 'tis a fign the paroxysm is going off. If a large stone be long detain'd in the urethra, especially if it be rugged, and can neither be propell'd backwards nor forwards, and there be a total suppression of urine, the case usually proves mortal.

5. A laxative diet is here the most suitable. A glass of white wine, either pure or mix'd with barley-water may be allow'd. But during the paroxysm, 'tis best to use some such as the following liquor.

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Be Decott. hord. (cum incott. gum. arabic. 3 s.) Hij. vin. alb. lisbon. His s. syr. de alth. de 5 radaper. aa 3 is. spt. nitri dulc. 3 s. m. bibat cyathum frequenter.

All viscid aliment, hot spices, &c. are to be avoided, and only gruels, whey, broths, teas, &c. made use of. Marshmallow or linseed tea might here be serviceable. Gentle exercise, especially walking and riding, are useful.

6. The cure regards either the fit immedi- Cure.

ately, or the prevention of it.

In the fit, 'tis first proper to bleed, especially if the patient be robust, of a sanguine constitution, or severish. In the next place,

Be Aq. fænicul. petroselin. aa 3 iss. gum. arabic. 3 is. solutio cui adde syr. de alth. vin. alb. aa 3j. spt. nitri dulc. 3 j. laud. liquid. gut. xv. s. haustus statim à phlebotomia sumend.

7. If the fit continues, order the enema terebinthinat. as p. 219. 9. to be repeated once or twice a day, and after it comes away the following draught.

By Aq. petroselin. fænicul. aa 3 j. raphan. lumbric. mag. aa 3 iij. spt. nitri dulc. 3 j. pilul. matth. gr. vij. vel x. tinct. sal. tart. gut. xv. m. f. haust.

8. If these fail of success, we must have recourse to lenient purgatives. See the most proper in this case under the head of colic, 14.

When by reason of a violent vomiting, a purgative cannot be detain'd in the stomach, the mixture anti-emetica cum suc. limon. must be used, as in iliac passion, 9. or else an opiate precede, or be given along with it.

After the operation of every purgative, and especially if the pain be violent, 'tis proper to

exhibit an opiate.

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9. When liquid purgatives cannot be conveniently used, because of a vomiting or great suppression of urine; or if they having failed of success,

R. Elect.

Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys:

Re Elect lenitiv. 3 j. pulv. gum. arabic. tragacanth. ãa 3 j. bal. gilead. gut. XXX. pulv. sanct. 3 j. jalap. pil. matth. ãa 3 ss. sal. vol. succin. gr. viij. terebinth. venet. q. s. f. bolus, partitis vicibus sumend. cum regimine.

Or,

R Pulp. cassia, fistul. elect. lenitiv. aa 3 j. pulv. sanct. 3 is. sal. prunel. test. ovor. pulv. rhabarb. aa 3 ij. milleped. sal. succin. spec. diatragacanth. frigid. aa 3 iis. syr. rosar. solut. q. s. f. elect. de quo capiat. q. n. m. ter in die, superbibend. mixt. sequent. cochlear. iij.

Be Bals. gilead. tereb. ven. bals. capiv. ãa 3 ij. vitell. unius ovi, vel etiam duorum, terantur simul in mortario, sensim addendo vin. alb. aq. slor. chamamel. petroselin. sænicul. syr. de alth. ãa 3 ij. spt. nitr. dulc. 3 ij. tinct. cantharid. tinct. sal. tartar. ãa 3 j. m.

10. If these medicines succeed not, and the symptoms increase, it may not be amiss to use calomel purgatives.

Be Pulv. varvicens. jalap. calomel. aa 3 j. laud. lond. gr. ij. sal. tartar. succin. vol. aa gr. x. terebinth. venet. q. s. f. bolus.

During the operation, let fat broths or some balsamic apozem, with gum. arab. &c. be plenti-

fully drank.

The purging waters, with fal. cathart. amar. or rather fal. mirabil. glauberi, manna, crem. tartar. &c. are also proper here; only we must observe, that when the stone is large; when the pain proves continual and fixed; when the urine is bloody, the suppression great, &c. saline stimulating purgatives, or strong diuretics, ought not to be made use of, because they often increase the pain, prolong the paroxysm, and sometimes occasion death it self; and therefore after the exhibition of laxatives, or gentle emetics is less dangerous and often more successful; so that half a dram or two scruples of ipecacuanha

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anha may be given; the patient drinking a small quantity of white-wine-posset-drink in the operation: and after that is over, a paregoric shou'd be exhibited. If ipecacuanha be thought too strong, the oxymel. scillit. or sal. vitriol. may be used in its stead.

ments, cataplasms, baths, fomentations, oc. must not be omitted.

Be Ung. dialth. ol. chamamel. terebinth. aa 3 j. spt. vin. camphorat. 3 ss. opij 3 ss. m. f. liniment. quo cum inungantur partes affecta bis quotidie, superapplicando

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12. For a fomentation,

Re Rad. fænicul. petroselin. raphan. rust. aa z ij. herb. alth. malv. aa m. j. sem. fænicul. lini bac. junip. aa z is. coq. in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ th ij. adde sal. nitri z ij. ut s. fotus, bis quotidie utendus, ante applicatum linimentum.

13. After the use hereof,

Be Cepar. sub cineribus coct. 3 iv. ung. nervin. 3 ij. camphor. pulv. 3 j. m. f. cataplasma, post usum lini-

ment. applicandum.

14. Semicupia likewise may be serviceably used as in the colic, 16. the aromatics being left out, or diuretics and emollients substituted for them. About an hour before the patient enters the bath, let him take the following.

Re Sperm. ceti Ə j. sal. prunel. ocul. cancror. aa gr. Xv. sal. tartar. gr. X. camphor. sal. vol. succin. aa gr. vi. bals. gilead. 3 ss. syr. de alth. q. s. f. bolus.

fatim sumend. superbibendo haustum sequent.

R. Ol. amygd. dulc. 3 j. syr. de mecon. 3 ss. m. exactissime, & sensim adde aq. fænicul. 3 j. raphan. vin. alb. aa 3 ss. tinct. sal. tartar. cantharid. aa gut. X. spt. ni tri dulc. 3 j. m. s. haust.

15. The tinttur. cantharid. ought always in this case to be exhibited along with opiate of

balsamic medicines, thus :

Be Tinet.

R

Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.

BL Tinet. cantharid. 3 ss. spt. nitri dulc. laud. liquid. aa 3 j. m. sumat gut. XXXX. ter in die è cochleari ol. amygd. dulc. vel haustulo sequentis apozemat.

Be Decost. rad. alth. His. gum. arabic. 3 j. f. solutio, cui adde syr. de alth. 3 ij. vin. alb. 3 iv. f. apozem.

The same end may also be answer'd by linc.

tus's or mucilages.

16. Opiates are very serviceable when the patient can retain no purgative, when the pain is violent, after all artificial evacuations, and when the patient is grown very weak, and other things have long been tried in vain; in which latter case,

Be Tartar. vitriolat. sal. tartari, succin. vol. camphor. aa 3 j. sperm. ceti 3 ij. sapon. venet. 3 j. pilul. matth. 3 iss. ol. junip. gut. x. bals. gilead. q. s. m. f. massa, è cujus qualibet 3 j. formentur pilul. viij. quarum sumat iv. bis in die cum cochlear. iv. julap. sequent.

Be Aq. petroselin. sænicul. vin. alb. aa \(\frac{1}{2} \) iij. syr. alth. \(\frac{1}{2} \) ij. spt. nitri dulc. \(\frac{1}{2} \) iij. camphor. \(\frac{1}{2} \) ss. m. f.

julap.

Be Ol. amygd. dulc. 3j. syr. de alth. 3 ss. vin. alb. 3j. aq. fænicul. 3j. spt. nitri dulc. 9j. laud. liquid. gut. x. m. f. haust. quem etiam capiat bis terve in die.

17. The following may also be taken with

any proper bolus, pills, or powders.

Re Sperm. ceti, bals. capiv. terebinth. ven. aa 3 is. vitell. ovi q. s. vin. alb. aq. sænicul. aa 15 ss. spt. nitri dulc. 3 is. tinct. cantharid. 3 j. pilul. matth. 3 j. aq. raphan. c. syr. de alth. aa 3 is. m. s. a. & sumat cochlear. iv. pro re nata.

18. The following may thro' the whole cure fupply the place of *Tipping*'s liquor, and is perhaps a much better medicine, tho' it receives

not a twentieth part so many ingredients.

Be Decost.

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By Decost. pestoral. (cum gum. arabic. & rad. alth. aa 3 j. parat.) to j. vin. milleped. to ss. aq. raphan. c. 3 iv. theriacal. 3 ij. spt. nitri dulc. (in quo sal. vol. succin. 3 j. stetit per noctem) 3 j. tinst. sal. tartar. 3 vj. tinst. cantharid. 3 ss. laudan. liquid. 3 ij. sacthar. albis. q. s. m. sumat 3 iv. bis in die, vel pro re nata.

19. Cathartic glyfters, oleaginous linctus's, and lubricating mucilages, may also be used intermediately.

R. Ol. amygd. d. syr. de alth. aa zij. sperm. ceti zij. spt. nitri d. ziss. m. sumat cochlear. i: ad libitum.

20. The following mixture too, may be taken, by way of drops, in any mucilage, linetus, or folution of gum arabic.

Be Spt. nitri d. 3 ss. tinct. cantharid. milleped. laud. liquid. aa 3 j. camphor. sal. vol. succin. aa 3 ss. m. s. a. sumat gut. 50. ter quaterve in die, vel pro re nata.

21. If this procedure hath not the defired effect, and the symptoms continue or grow more severe; if the costiveness remains, yet the patient's strength not too much impair'd; as also if a vomiting happen or continue,

R Calomel. gr. XV. pulv. sanct: jalap. aa 3]. sals vol. succin. gr. Vij. camphor. gr. V j. sal. tartar. 3 ss. ol. sænicul. gut. ij. syr. de alth. q. s. f. bolus mane sumend.

Be Pil. coch: min. extract. rud. aa 3 j. calomel. gr. xv. camphor. sal. tartar. vol. succin. aa gr. vi. ol. junip. gut. ij. f. pilul. no. vi. in eundem sinem.

22. If the symptoms still continue, and the strength be greatly diminish'd, our last resuge is to laudanum, which shou'd be given in some balsamic vehicle, not too much charged with pungent directics. Thus,

Be Pulv. gum. arabic. 9 j. laudan. lond. gr. ij. vel iij. sal. succin, camphor. aa gr. vi. cons. malv. vel cynosbat. q. s. f. bolus, semel in die sumend. vel sapius, diminuendo laudani quantitatem pro re nata.

Or let forty or fifty drops of liquid laudanum be given once or twice a day, in a draught of

canary mix'd with barly-water.

Be Rad. alth. gum. arab. aa 3). balsam. tolutan. Sal. tartar. aa 3 ij. decoct. hord. th iij. cog. s. a. & colature calent. 16 jis. affunde super rad. raphan. rustic. 3 iij. Sal. vol. succin. 3 j. milleped. vivent. contus. 3 j. cepar. incis. 3 ij. colatura adde vin. alb. 16 j. spt. nitri d. 3). tinct. cantharid. 3 ss. camphor. 3). pilul. matth. 9 ij. m. sumat cochlear. ij. semel, bis vel ter in die,

Be Decoet. pracedent. ol. amygd. d. syr. alth. aa 31. m. f. haustus 5ta quaq; hora, vel pro re nata sumend.

23. The following pills and emulfion also may be serviceable.

Be Sapon. venet. pilul. matth. aa 3 ij. sal. vol. succin. sal. tartar. camphor. aa 3 is. terebinth. è chio, bals. capiv. aa 3 J. ol. junip. gut. xij. syr. alth. q. s. f. pilul. xij. è quavis 3 j. sumat vi. bis terve quotidie, superbibend. emulsion. sequent. cochlear. Vi.

Be Bals. tolut. 3 i). ol. amygd. d. 3 i). vitellum ovi, decost. hord. to ij. in quo prius sint soluta gummi arabic. 3 vj. syr. de alth. ag. raphan. c. aa z ij. spt. nitri d. 3 is. m. f. emulsio, de qua bibat etiam haustulum ad libitum.

When both kidneys or ureters are so far 24. obstructed, that no urine at all is suffer'd to pass thro' them, relaxing diuretics are first to be employ'd, that the passages may be the eafier widen'd. But if this method, together with the use of a warm bath, shou'd fail, the more deterging diuretics and cathartics must be made choice

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choice of, mixed up with a requisite proportion of terebinth, venet. Glysters also, composed of ingredients of the like virtues, may prove ferviceable. But if this treatment shou'd fail of fuccess, we must at last place our dependance upon opiates, which are here to be freely administred, and repeated, in proportion to the demand there is for them.

25. If, as it frequently happens when the stone is confirm'd and large, or the fit has continued long, the patient shou'd be feverish or plethoric, phlebotomy becomes necessary; and gentle purgative glyfters also might be frequently injected to mitigate the lymptoms, by warming and relaxing the parts, without irritating the stone it self. But if the patient be laxative, glysters without the purgative ingredients shou'd be administred.

Be Decost. commun. clysteriz. 3 xij. terebinth. venet. 3 vj. vitellum unius ovi, ol. terebinth. 3 ss. ol. chamæmel. 3 ij. ol. junip. chym. 3 j. m. f. s. a. enema, pro re nata injiciendum.

26. In the mean time, proper lubricating linetus's and mucilages are not to be omitted; for these in some measure may supply the parts with a mucus, that will render the irritation caused by the stone more tolerable. Gum. arabic. is excellent in this case, being taken in large quantities, by way of apozem or folution. the quantity requisite on this occasion, most conveniently be taken down in the form of a mucilage thus.

Be Gum arabic. 3 i). tragacanth. 31. aq. cinnamom. ten. 3 x. f. syr. de alth. 3 iij. m. f. mucilago, cujus sumat cochleare unum vel alterum frequenter.

27. Anodynes and balfamics are highly proper in case of a confirm'd stone, to mitigate the violence of the symptoms, and put an end to the present paroxysm, or to gain a truce till the

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Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.

the operation can be perform'd. And when the stone is too large to come away by the natural paffage, 'tis abfurd to exhibit forcing diuretics, or flimulating medicines. In this cafe therefore,

Be Gum. arabic. Sperm. ceti, conserv. malv. aa 3 j. laudan. lond. gr. j. syr. de alth. q. s. f. bolus, pro re nata

sumend. cum haustu sequent.

Be Aq. cinnam. ten. 3 is. ol. amyad. de syr. capil.

lor- vener. aa 3 V). m. f. haustus.

28. When a total suppression of urine happens from the stone falling upon the neck of the bladder, the patient ought to lye upon his back, elevate his knees, and so move himself, first on one fide, and then on the other, or fuffer himfelf to be shook in that posture. It might also be proper in this case to use a warm bath. But thele proving ineffectual, a catheter must be introduced, by which the stone may be repelled back into the bladder, and the urine be let out.

29. If a stone happen to fall down into the urethra, and proves too large to pass naturally thro' it, the proper chirurgical means may be used to break, extract, or repel it. But sometimes injections thrown in with violence, will force it back into the bladder. If nothing of this kind proves successful, and the stone, by reason of its bulk or figure, be absolutely unable to move backwards or forwards, without intolerable pain, and very great danger, the operation must be perform'd on the side of the wrethra, and the stone extracted thro' the wound. The like method is to be taken when fuch a stone sticks fast in the meatus urinarius of women; tho' the large diameter and the fmall length of that passage, with the great dilatation whereof 'tis capable, frequently allow of an exit to stones of a moderate size, by means of the

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re le bi the dilatory; an inftrument used by surgeons to extract them when lodg'd in this passage. But when a stone in the urethra is thought capable of passing it, without any considerable damage to the parts, a gentle diuretic, anodyne medicine, as 27. may be exhibited with success. In this case the dose of the opiate shou'd be increased in proportion to the pain; for sometimes an ordinary dose will here prove ineffectual.

30. The particular fymptoms which happen in nephritic disorders, if they prove violent, or go not off with the original distemper, are to be treated as originals. Thus a numbress down the leg may be treated as a partial palfy; and understand the same of bloody urine, nausea, vomiting, costiveness, &c.

31. To prevent the return of the fits, we must order a proper regimen, and convenient medicines to be used in the intervals of them. The diet may be the same with that above prescribed

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32. The medicines are to be proper diuretics mix'd with balfamics; lenient purgatives being interposed. But in corpulent and gross constitutions, cathartics with calomel, as also the strongest diuretics, are sometimes required.

33. R. Terebinth. è chio 3 j. sal. vol. succin. camphor. sal. tartar. aa 9 ij. cantharid. pulv. gr. vj. m. s. a. & f. pilul. x. è singula 3 j. quarum capit. v. bis

in die cum cochlear. ij. solution. sequent.

R Gum. arabic. Z iss. solve in decost. bord. # j. colatura adde syr. de alth. Z ij. spt. nitri dulc.

3 is. m.

It might likewise greatly tend to prevent the return of a paroxysm to inject now and then a lenient glyster, with a proper quantity of terebinth. venet. or ol. terebinth.

Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.

Spirit. nitri dulc. is allow'd to be the most promiling, and at the same time the safest menstruum hitherto discovered for dissolving the stone in the bladder. It might therefore be given freely for this purpose, mixed with proper emol-

lient and diluting liquors.

34. When the stone in the bladder is confirm'd, and fo large that there are no hopes of diffolving it, or of its being ever able to pass thro' the urinary conduits, the furgical operation, called lithotomy, becomes necessary. Such a stone is known or supposed to be lodged in the bladder from the following figns. (1.) A pain felt about the os pubis, neck of the bladder, or parts adjacent; which increases just after the urine is discharged, and grows violent in the urethra about the glans penis. (2.) An itching in the glans penis, attended with frequent erection. (3.) A weight felt in the scrotum, peritonaum, and the parts that lye above it, with fickness, nausea, &c. when the stone happens to be large. (4.) A frequent desire to make water, and great difficulty in doing it; for it often comes but in drops, which sometimes will not all together amount to the quantity of half a spoonful. (5.) Sometimes too, the urine appears bloody; in which case the stone is supposed to be rugged. (6.) A total obstruction will now and then happen at the beginning, middle, or towards the end of making water; occafion'd by the stone falling upon the orifice of the bladder. (7.) A tenesmus, attended with a desire of making water. (8.) The patient is frequently very restless; and the pain causes him to change his posture or fituation, cross his legs, or give himself violent motions; but if the stone be large, he can hardly stand erect, walk, or ride upon rugged or even ground. (9.) When afte dica 'Tis forn yim fere is v the inst Th intr uter fixe may cyit 01 ope fror 3

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When the pain and other symptoms continue after some small stones have been voided; this indicates that more, or larger remain behind. (10.) 'Tis highly probable, that a stone is actually form'd, if the patient fuffers repeated paroxyfms without voiding any stone, or urine, different from what is natural. (11.) But a stone is with the most certainty known to lodge in the bladder by introducing a catheter; for the instrument may be made to strike against it. This information too is the more confirm'd by introducing the finger into the rectum, or vagina uteri; whence likewise the position, mobility, or fixedness, magnitude, roughness, &c. of the stone may be known; or whether it be included in a cyftis: and hence a fleshy substance growing from or adhering to the bladder, in which case the operation might prove fatal, may be diftinguish'd from a heap of fand, or more folid substance.

34. The operation is always dangerous, and often mortal. If a person relapses, or sutters fresh paroxysms after he has once been cut, and all the stones extracted, the case is highly dan-

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35. Before the operation is refolved upon, 'tis proper to confider the state, strength, and age of the subject; with the situation, magnitude and number of the stones in the bladder, so far as they can be known by learching, &c. The time usually made choice of for the operation, is the spring-season, tho' in case of necessity, no regard is had thereto. The patient is generally prepared for the purpose, by bleeding, and two or three lenient purgatives, administred a few days before he submits to the operation. Some also a little before the time, give a coniderable dose of an opiate, with a view as well to render the patient insensible of the pain, as to prevent a fever, which might otherwise be

raised thereby.

36. Lithotomy is performable three different ways, viz. by the apparatus minor, the apparatus major, and the apparatus altus, as 'tis called. The apparatus minor is as follows. The patient being laid fost upon his back, with his hands tied down to his feet, and legs kept by two affiftants as far as possible afunder, the operator having dipt the two first fingers of his left hand in oil, introduces one or both of them into the anus, and with his right hand gently compresses the parts above the os pubis, to direct the stone from thence downwards; then with his fingers before introduced, he compresses the stone against the left fide of the perinaum near the future, and afterwards makes the incision with a sharp pointed two-edged knife, proportionable to the bulk of the stone, and sufficiently deep to reach it; when, if the stone does not fall, or cannot be thrust out by the fingers, it is to be extracted by the forceps, or other convenient instrument. And when the bladder is fufficiently clear'd of all the extraneous bodies it might then contain, the patient is to be loofed, and the wound to be dress'd up, as is usual in cases of the like kind; care being taken to heal it up speedily, to prevent the urine from passing that way. Lithotomy is practifed in this manner principally upon children, or when the stone can be felt with the fingers introduced into the rectum; but when it cannot be so felt, the apparatus major takes place.

37. In the apparatus major, the patient is placed upon a table, and secured as in the apparatus minor; then a channell'd catheter being introduced thro' the urethra into the bladder, and passing near to the stone contain'd therein, up to the perineum, the operator cuts as in the apparatus' minor.

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nor; his bistory or knife now running in the channel of the catheter; then whilst the catheter remains in the bladder, near the stone, the sorceps, or other convenient instrument, must be introduced, by its direction thro' the wound, to take hold of the stone, which may then, the catheter being first withdrawn, be extracted.

If the wound in this case happens to be very large, 'tis usual to sew it up; as also by means of a filver cannula sixed therein, to evacuate the grumous blood, or other matter lodged in the

bladder.

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In women, the fingers are introduced thro' the vagina uteri, and not thro' the rectum; and a first short catheter usually made choice of.

38. The manner of the high operation we shall give in the words of Mr. Chefelden, who has fre-

quently perform'd it with good fuccess.

"Before we go about this operation, "fays he," it feems necessary that the intestines flould be emptied, to prevent their pressing upon the bladder. For this purpose, I ordered my patients a stender diet, for about two days, and glysters a little before the opera-

" tion.

"The patient being placed upon a bed, or quilt, laid upon a table, with his head on a pillow, his legs off the table, his thighs raised, and his back a little hollow, so as to relax the abdominal muscles; we pass a ligative loosely above each knee, and fasten it to the outside of the table; an affistant on each side holding his hands. And having passed the catheter, another affistant grasping the penis gently with his hand, to prevent a result of the water, we inject as much warm barly-water as will fill the bladder to its utsmost natural distension; more being of little

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Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.

" or no use to the operation; but very painful, " if not dangerous, to the patient. Into a man a full grown may be injected near twelve ounces; and into a boy nine years old, about eight " ounces; allowance being made for the fize of " the stone: which being difficult to do exactly, " the proper quantity for every patient may, I "think, be more certainly known from the fwel-" ling of the abdomen just above the os pubis, if " the integuments are thin; by the patient's ce growing uneasy from the extension of the bladder; and from the refistance which the operator feels to the injection. And that we " may better judge with what quantity of wa-" ter we diftend the bladder, the urine should " be discharged, before the injection is made. "And because an immediate connection of " the fyringe and the catheter, without the " intervention of a flexible tube, would make the catheter too liable to be moved in the " bladder, and give great uneafiness; I joyned "them together by an ox's ureter, which ef-" fectually prevented that inconvenience. But " before we leave this part of the operation, I " must recommend the passing the catheter de-" liberately, and gently; chufing rather to feem " less artful in doing it, than secretly to hurt " the patient, for the reputation of doing it " quick and dexteroufly: and indeed, I judge this " no unnecessary caution in every part of the ec operation.

"The bladder being filled, and the cathe"ter drawn out, the affiftant must continue
"to hold the penis, till the incision is made in"to the bladder; I think it may be best held
between the fore-fingers, or the fore-fingers
and thumb, the affistant's hands being placed
between the patient's thighs; for in this man"ner the penis may be so held, that neither

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Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.

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Regim.

" the skin of the abdomen shall be any way ex-" tended, nor the affiftant's hand interrupt the The first incition may be made " operator. " with a round edged knife, thro' the skin, the " membrana adiposa, between the musculi retti and " pyramidales, even to the bladder, near the os " pubis; for in that part it may be done fafely, "the bladder there not lying close to the in-" teguments. This first incision in a man may " be about four inches long; one end of it ex-" tending almost to the skin of the penis. Then introducing a streight edged knife, with the " back lying upon the foremost, or middle fin-" ger of the left hand, to direct it, the incision " may be securely finished upwards, and the " bladder laid bare from the os pubis, near "three inches long: then paffing a crooked " knife into the bladder near the wachus, un-" til the point is near the centre of the blad-" der, so that bringing it out, it may cut un-" der the os pubis; and immediately, while the "water is flowing out, a finger should be in-" troduced into the bladder, with which the " forceps (which may be very thin) will be di-" rected to take hold of the stone; which, if " large, should not be extracted hastily, be-" cause that increases the resistance. The wound " may be dreffed with any digestive medicine, "upon which may be laid a foft compress, " kept on with an easy bandage. The dige-" ftive I used was this.

" R Cera flav. 3 iv. ol. lini 3 iij. terebinth. ven.

" the j. f. unguent.

"The wounds for some time were somented at each dreffing, which was at first every fix hours, except they were asleep; and as long as the urine came thro' the wounds, the parts about were constantly anointed, to preserve them from being excoriated by the urine."

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Def. 1. A Diabetes is a frequent and copious difcharge by urine, wasting away the body by degrees.

2. It may proceed from the ferum being too much attenuated; from the glandula renales being too much dilated; and from the cuticular vessels being too much contracted.

3. The figns of it are an immense thirst, not satisfied by drinking, because of the sudden separation made by the kidneys; the whole body is emaciated; and generally a hectic sever, with a quick and weak pulse, accompanies this difference.

4. A diabetes is always difficult to cure, and generally proves mortal, if it continues long. In old age it is very dangerous; and also when it happens after immoderate venery, or fevers of a long continuance.

5. A sub-astringent and acid diet is thought proper in this case. Red wine is allowable in moderation. Coffee seems to be no improper liquor; but the decostum album and tinst. rosar. rub. are excellent; and ought to be drank pretty freely. Moderate exercise is of service, if the strength of the patient will allow of it.

6. As we can have no certain criterion when this distemper is occasion'd by the juices being too much attenuated, or the pores of the glandula renales too much dilated; the best method we can take, is to prescribe such medicines as will equally serve in both cases: and those must consist of astringents, anodynes, and balfamics, or agglutinants, which will not only serve to thicken the juices, but also constringe the pores.

Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In this case there seems to be no occasion for evacuations, unless when the disorder proceeds from an obstructed perspiration; or when we are sure the fault is entirely owing to the dilatation of the pores; and then the cold bath wou'd be of great service.

7. B. Pulv. cort. peruv. bol. armen. terr. japonic. sang. dracon. lap. hamatit. aa 3 j. laud. lond. gr. iij. m. f. pulv. cujus sumat 3 ij. ter in die, cum haustulo

vin. rub. vel potius apozem. sequent.

R. Aq. calcis to iij. gum. arabic. Z j. icthyocol. Z j. rad. bistort. tormentil. La Z ss. coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colatura to ij. adde cons. rosar. rub. Z ij. syr. cydon. Z ij. m.

8. By Terebinth. è cio 3 j. pulv. rhabarb. gum. arabic. tragacanth. ãa 3 j. spec. hyacinth. coral. rub. croc. mart. astring. ãa 3 j. syr. è rosis sicc. q. s. f. pil. nº. x. è qualibet 3 j. sumat quinque 5^{ta} quaq; hora cum cochlear. vj. decoct. sequent.

Re Aq. calcis to i). pulv. cort. peruv. contus. 3 j. coque s. a. ad tres vices, colatura to j. adde syr. limon. 3 ij. aq. cinnam. ten. 3 iv. tinct. terr. japonic. 3 j. m. & adde pro re nata laud. liquid. gut. xx.

Or,

Be Tinct. rosar. rub. H iss. cort. peruv. 3 vj. coque in aq. font. q. s. colatura adde vin. rub. H j. syr. bal-sam. Z ij. m. sumat ut supra.

9. The following electuary may also be used.

B. Gum. arab. mastich. aa 3 is. lap. hæmatit. sang. dracon. terr. japonic. cort. peruv. aa 3 j. conserv. ros. rub. consect. fracast. s. m. aa 3 j. syr. balsam. q. s. f. elect. cujus sumat quant. nucis castan. ter quaterve in die cum cochlear. v. julap. sequent.

R Ag. cinnam. ten. plantag. ceras. nig. aa 3 iv.

vin. rub. 3 ij. syr. limon. q. s. m. f. julap.

certain incontinency of urine, involuntary dripping, or difficulty of holding in the water, which

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Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.

which may proceed from a paralysis in the neck. or sphincter of the bladder, or from a too great relaxation of either; which is often the case in women with child and young children. It fometimes likewise happens from coughs, and near the state of fevers, or other diseases, and in the article of death. The thing in it felf is feldom dangerous; and when 'tis caused by other difeases, the cure of those will commonly effect the cure of this. But when it proceeds from a palfy, or a relaxation of the sphintler vesica, or attends old age, 'tis hard to remove. The diet in this case should be aftringent, and if the tincture of red roses be made the constant drink. the cure may prove the easier. In case of old age, 'tis not always thought fafe to employ aftringents; but if neither that nor any thing else contra-indicate the use of them, the cure may be attempted in the following manner.

Be Pulv. cort. peruv. rad. tormentil. gum. mastich. ter. japon. aa 3 ij. diascord. conserv. ros. rub. 3 ss. syr. de rosis sic. q. s. f. electuarium, de quo capiat quant.

n. m. ter in die, cum haustulo vin. rub.

Be Coral. rub. ppt. Sang. dracon. spec. hyacinth. aa 3]. mastich. pulv. gr. x. m. f. pulv. bis vel ter in dit sumendus è cochlear. aliquot. tinct. rosar. rubrur.

Ischuria and Strangury.

Def.

1. \ Schuria is a total suppression of urine. But when the suppression is only partial, we

call it the Strangury.

These cases are either true or spurious; true, if the suppression happens when the bladder is full; but spurious, when, from some fault in the parts, there is no separation made of the urine, so that the bladder remains empty.

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2. Paralytic or convulfive motions in the Confe. Tobincter vefice, may cause these disorders. The neck of the bladder may also be too closely thut by tumors, scirrhosities, inflammations, callosities, caruncles, the stone, &c. The fætus likewife, by pressing hard upon the neck of the bladder, may give a rife hereto; the intestinum rectum being fill'd with indurated faces, or the hamorrhoids being greatly swelled internally. This suppression may likewise happen from the urine being too long detain'd, which distending the bladder, may press its neck against the adjacent parts so hard, as to hinder the exclusion of its contents. A suppression also must necessarily ensue, when the serum of the blood is not duly separated, as in dropsies; in luxations of the vertebra of the back; in fevers; or when the kidneys or ureters are obstructed, &c.

3. When this diffemper proceeds from the Diag. ftone, caruncles, tumors, &c. 'tis known by introducing the catheter. The other symptoms are eafily discover'd from the relation of the patient. If from inanition no tumor appears, there is little pain, and the defire of making water returns less frequently; nor is there any weight or pressure perceivable in the abdomen; all which symptoms attend when it proceeds

from repletion.

4. An ischuria is more dangerous than a stran- Prog. guria, and if it continues long, proves always mortal; especially if it be from repletion, or when the spinal vertebra are broke. The suppression continuing, and a hiccup supervening, is accounted a fign of death.

5. If the suppression be total, the patient Regim. must drink little, and use the same regimen as

in case of the stone.

6. If it proceed from paralytic diforders, 'tis Cure. to be treated as the palley.

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7. If from convulsions in the Sphintter vefice, emollient liniments are to be used about the or pubis, perinaum, &c. Fomentations are also of fervice; so likewise are baths, emollient clysters, injections, Oc.

As to internals, balfamics are proper, but the diuretics ought not to be stimulating. Sal fuc-

cin. & millepedes are very serviceable.

8. If from tumors, scirrhosities, inflammations, callofities, &c. and the ule of emollient glysters, lenient purgatives and balfamics take no effect, the catheter must be introduced: the same is to be understood if the suppression happen from the bladder being full, or by holding the urine too long.

9. If from caruncles, they are to be broke by introducing the catheter, or rather suppurated

away or corroded.

10. If from grumous clotted blood, warm injections, fomentations, baths, &c. should be used.

11. When from the fætus pressing upon the bladder, use gentle purgative glysters, phlebotomy, and balfamic laxatives. And here let the patient lye supine. Emollients are also convenient, being made up with ol. amygd. dulc. lilior. alb. unquent. dialth. laurin. &c. If these take no effect, the catheter must be used.

DYSURIA OF HEAT OF URINE.

Def.

Cause

1. D Muria is a difficulty, usually attended with a painful heat in making water.

2. The causes hereof may be a solution of continuity in the bladder, its sphintler, or the urethra, from inflammations, ulcers, or an abrafion of the mucus, appropriated to defend those parts from the saltness or acrimony of the urine, which is fometimes highly faturated with hot acrimonious particles. The long continuance like-

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likewise of a diarrhora, tenesmus, &c. may cause it. 'Tis also an attendant in a gonorrhora, and sometimes seems natural to the constitution. Violent or long continued exercise, or epispastics, may give occasion to it, and so likewise may ulcers in the reins and bladder.

3. The heat is mostly perceivable at the be-Diag. ginning and end of making water; and if the pain happen in the internal part of the glans penis, where the urethra ends, the sensation is the

when this disorder is natural in any par-prog. ticular conflitution, as also when it continues long in antient people, it is very difficult of cure. But when it proceeds from other diseases, the removal of them is often the cure of this.

5. The diet ought to be ballamic and cool-Regim. ing, and the exercise moderate.

and let the patient drink freely of marshmallowtea, in which gum. arab. is dissolv'd. Mucilages also are proper, and all the balsamic diuretic and lenient cathartics prescrib'd in the stone. But all violent purgatives, and sharp irritating diuretics, ought to be here omitted. Manna dissolv'd in whey is excellent; and it might be proper here to drink largely of that liquor without the manna.

When vesicatories, or the use of cantharides, cause this symptom, a strong solution of gum. arabic. in water, drank freely, will give speedy relief. When 'tis an attendant in venereal cases, it must be treated with regard to the original distemper.

INFLAMMATION of the REINS and

BLADDER.

A N inflammation of the reins and bladder Def.
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2. The causes of it may be a plethora or cacochymia, violent motion long continued, and hard drinking, especially of spirituous liquors. It may also be the consequence of falls, blows, a suppression of the menses, hamorrhoids, long and violent paroxylms of the stone, &c.

Diag.

3. The figns of this diforder are a heavy pain felt in the region of the loins, and fometimes a pulsation in the parts inflam'd: the pain is generally increas'd by fneezing, or other violent motions. If the inflamed fibres are tumefied to a great degree, a numbness in the thigh of the same fide frequently happens from a pressure of the nerves, &c. the patient lyes with difficulty on the opposite side, nor can he stand erect without great pain. If the inflammation continue, there often succeeds a nausea, vomiting, fever, &c. If the bladder be inflamed, the pain is generally felt about, or above the os pubis, where there is often also a heat and pulsation. Pains, and heat in the parts themselves, together with a dysuria, frequently attend. For a vine and bester

If the inflam'd fibres be near to, or have any communication with the intestinum rectum, there

generally happens a tenesmus.

In case of a violent inflammation, there is sometimes a suppression of urine and a costiveness. In short, most of the common symptoms of inflammations attend one in the reins, viz.

thirst, fever, &c.

Prog.

4. Inflammations both in the reins and bladder are accounted dangerous, if they prove violent, or are of long continuance, &c. An internal spontaneous inflammation is thought worse than when 'tis the consequence of other disorders. If it proceed from the stoppage of some evacuation, and the same returns, it often cures

Careja.

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the fymptom. If from blows or bruifes, and the fymptoms prove violent and dangerous, the inflammation may continue long.

5. The regimen and diet ought to be gentle, Reg.

peripneumonia, and angina.

thought, be of service, and may be repeated according to the constitution of the patient, and demand of the symptoms. Lenient cathartic glysters may also be given once or twice a day, pro re nata; the cathartics being omitted when the patient is not costive, or only whey, mutton-broth, or warm milk being used in their stead. Gentle purging draughts ought also to be taken twice or thrice a week. Fomentations, baths and emollient liniments are proper here. Emulsions likewise and mucilages, oleaginous medicines, and solutions of gum. arabic. will be of service. So may cataplasms, ex medula panis alb. croc. camphor. &c.

7. If the pain be violent, and the inflammation increases, gentle anodynes should be cautiously used. If the inflammation be in the bladder, inject some such as the following in-

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Be Decott. hord. the is. troch. alb. rhaf. 3 ij. Bt.

vin. camphorat. 3 ss. m. f. injectio.

8. If a bruise or fall should have occasioned the inflammation, the following powder may be given.

Be Pulv. rhabarb. Sperm. cet. lap. hybernic. Spec. diatrag. frigid. aa 3 j. f. pulv. cujus Sumat 3 ss. vel

dil. ter in die cum hauft. decott. pettoral.

The inflammation of the reins and bladder increasing may end in an ulcer; which must be treated accordingly.

Ulcers in the REINS and BLADDER.

A N inflammation of the reins or bladder Def. may augment, fo as to come to suppuration, and form an ulcer. The fibres of them may also be lacerated, by any external or internal violence, or corroded fo as to fuffer a loss of fubstance.

Coufe.

2. This may proceed from a stone proving angular, large, or continuing long in one place; from corrofive sublimate, cantharides, or some fuch corroding fubstance taken inwardly in too large a quantity. It may likewise happen in venereal cases, which have been of long standing, ill managed, or become univerfal. All inflammations being apt to turn into ulcers if not speedily cured, whatever may cause these will

allo give rife to this.

Diag.

3. The figns here are an excretion of pus along with the urine, which lafting long, shews there is an ulcer in the bladder, or urinary paffages. What part is affected may be known from the feat of the pain; if it be the kidneys, the region of the loins; but if the bladder, either the region of the os pubis or perinaum are chiefly pain'd. When the disorder lies in the kidneys, pus is more intimately mixed with the urine than when it is in the bladder, where it is more purulent, crude and changeable. If the ulcer be in the neck of the bladder, or meatus urinarius, fincere pus without a mixture of urine is often voided. To this we may add, that in case of ulcers in the bladder and its neck, there is a continual dysuria, and pain in the part affected; but when the reins are ulcerated, the dysuria and pain attack by intervals. If the ulcer be deep, and happen greatly to corrode the veffels, 'tis somefomet 4.

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Th purpo fometimes attended with a large hæmorrhage.

4. Olcers, whether of the kidneys or bladder, Prog.

are difficult of cure.

The fymptoms continuing or increasing, the patient being restless, a sever, consumption, cachexia, &c. being also present, are thought bad signs.

All ulcers proceeding from internal causes are accounted dangerous, so likewise are those of long standing, and happening in aged people.

5. Cooling liquids and jelleys are here proper; Reg. fo likewise are broths or decoctions made with conserv. ros. rub. gum. arabic. rad. sarsaparil. consolid. maj. c. c. ras. glycyrrhiz. passul. exacin. fol. alth. malv. capil. ven. ling. cervin. &c. A milk diet may also be of great service, being used along with a proper electuary, such as was prescrib'd in consumptions, p. 112. The regimen order'd in the stone and gravel, omitting the sharp diuretics, will here be very useful.

6. If the patient be plethoric, bleed; and next Cure. give gentle balfamic and lenient cathartics, either by the mouth or glysterwise. The balfamic terebinthinated medicines prescribed in cases of the stone and gravel are here likewise serviceable,

the sharp diuretics being omitted.

7. The following pills and folution may be

greatly serviceable,

By Terebinth. è cio 3 j. myrrh. mastich. aa 3 ij. gum. tragacanth. pulv. rad. alth. sang. dracon. aa 3 j. bals. tolut. Dij. syr. balsam. q. s. f. pilula x. è qualibet 3 j. sumat 5. ter in die cum cochlear. iij. solution. sequent.

R Decott. hord. H ij. cum gum. arabic. Z j. balf. capiv. sperm. ceti aa Z ss. bals. gilead. Z ij. in vitel.

ovi solut. syr. alth. 3 iv. m.

The emplast. flos unquent. may answer the same purpose.

8. If

8. If the ulcer be in the neck, or cavity of the bladder, the following injection may be fyringed warm, twice a day, thro' a catheter, when 'tis fo introduced that the sphintler vesica may not hinder its entrance.

Be Rad. aristol. long. & rotund. aa z ss. coque in aq. font. q. s. colatura th ss. adde vin. rub. th ss. tinet.

myrrh. elix. propriet. aa 3 j. m. f. injectio.

Liniments and other external remedies can here be but of little service. If a large hæmorrhage should happen, use phlebotomy, and give proper refrigerants, astringents and anodynes. When the ulcer is seated in the bladder, aluminous or vitriolic injections may be made choice of; but if the case be venereal, recourse must be had to emetics of turpeth. mineral. Or to a fali-vation.

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Dropfy is a gradual collection of lympha or ferum in some particular part of the body; or a too great proportion thereof in the blood; and so may be either general or parti-

cular.

If this collection happens in the head, 'tis called hydrocephalum; if in the breast, hydrops pettoris; if in the belly, ascites; if a flatulency attend in the latter, tympanites; if just above the navel, hydromphalum; if in the scretum, hydrocele; if universal, and it be but in its beginning, cachexia; but when increased, teucophtegmatia or anasarca.

2. The droply, in general, may proceed from whatever diminishes perspiration, lessens the quantity of the urine, and renders the blood too sluid, or damages the lymphatics. The blood also may be render'd so viscid, that the

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serous part of it cannot be separated, and thrown off by perspiration or urine. Hard drinking may cause it, by bringing on obstructions, or weakening the fibres. A stoppage of natural evacuations may also give rise to it; so likewise may other distempers, as the jaundice, scirrhous liver, consumption, natural weakness, oldage, want of exercise, &c. Lastly, the renal glands, or the urinary passages may be obstructed or block'd up by gravel, sand, stones, tumors, ulcers, &c. so that a sufficient discharge cannot be made that way; whence the supersuous serum is turn'd into another channel.

3. The swellings it occasions are fost, not Diag. painful, and pit, or keep for some time depress'd,

after the finger is forced against them.

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In a leucophiegmatia and anafarca, the legs swell at the beginning, especially towards night, and then pit remarkably. The urine is pale, the appetite decays; and at length the swelling rises higher, and appears in the thighs, belly, breast, arms. The face becomes pale and cadaverous; the slesh soft and lax; the urine thin, white, crude, and little; a difficulty in respiration comes on, and is attended with a slow sever and drought.

In an ascites, the serum sometimes lodges between the dupiclatures of the peritonaum; at other times the liver, spleen, and all the viscera are loaded therewith; it being contain'd in bladders called hydatides. The belly in an ascites not only swells, but the serum may be felt to quash, upon handling; and the patient feels it in turning from one side to another in bed. The feet, legs, thighs, and scrotum swell, while the upper parts are emaciated and waste away. The urine is little in quantity, and has often a brick-colour'd sediment. In the process of the distemper, there comes on a difficulty of respiration,

Prog.

ration, and a fever, with great drought, inward heat, loss of appetite, and universal weakness.

In a tympanites the serum is more rarified than in an ascites; and the abdomen harder and more tensive; nor does it lessen or increase upon the patient's lying on his back, or turning on his side. Pains in a tympanites are frequently selt about the navel and loins; otherwise it appears as an ascites. Women are frequently subject to this windy dropfy, which will almost in every symptom impose upon them, so as to persuade them they are pregnant.

Hydrocephalum happens chiefly to children, and is easily known by the magnitude and opening of the head. The figns of a leucophlegmatia

are obvious.

4. All dropfies are hard to cure, but more so when attended with a fever, a difficulty of re-

spiration, &c.

The afcites and tympanites are more dangerous than the anafarca; and where water is contain'd in the viscera, the case is worse than when 'tis more external. An ascites happening in a sever generally proves mortal: and that proceeding from a scirrhosity of any of the viscera, worse than a tympanites. Abscesses, or spots on the thighs, are accounted bad signs.

When it proceeds from hard drinking, 'tis feldom cured; especially if age comes on. If from a suppression of urine, thro' a continual default of the kidneys and urinary passages, 'tis esteem'd dangerous. If from an obstructed perspiration, as by drinking cold water, &c. and it be taken in time, 'tis less difficult of cure. A diarrhea happening at the beginning is a good sign; unless it be attended with an apepsia. A cough in dropsical cases is bad. But if the sever, thirst, respiration and cough be tolerable, and the urine flow pretty plentifully, there are hopes;

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as also if it proceed from a suppression of the menses, and they take to slow again. The cure of an ascites remains hitherto unknown, because more patients die than recover after the operation.

5. The diet in dropsies ought to be chiefly Reg. folid: and roasted food is here preferr'd to such as is boiled. Liquids ought to be used sparingly. Wine or other proper liquors, medicated with broom, are esteem'd excellent drinks in a dropsy. Water acidulated with spirit of vitriol is proper to quench the thirst, being used as a gargle.

To remove from a thick air, to one that is

thin, has proved serviceable.

6. The cure of dropsies, in general, principally cure. depends upon the due use of cathartic, sudo-rific, and diuretic medicines.

The purges employ'd shou'd be of the more

violent kind.

R Pil. ex duob. extr. rud. aa gr. xv. resin. jalap. gr. viij. sal. vol. succin. 3 ss. ol. sænic. gut. 1. syr. è spin. cervin. q. s. f. pil. vj. summo mane sumend. Grepetantur bis vel ter in septimana.

The following may, if there be occasion for

it, be drank during the operation.

By Sem. sinap. contus. 3 j. coque parum in seri lact. to iij. colaturam epotet ad libitum.

7. When the operation of the purge is over,

R Ocul. cancror. ppt. sal. nitri aa gr. XV. gum. guaiac. sal. vol. succin. aa gr. viij. camphor. gr. vj. ol. junip. gut. ij. syr. è 5. radicib. q. s. f. bolus b. s. sumen d. cum haust. sequenti.

Be Vin. atb. 3 ij. aq. theriacal. raphan. c. ãa 3 vj. syr. limon. 3 ss. spt. nitri dulc. 3 j. sal. vol. oleos. 3 ss. m. Si vero vigil fuerit adde vel bolo vel haustui

pil. matth. gr. v.

CIX.

Other experienced forms of purgatives for the drops follow.

Be Pil.

Be Pil. coch. min. Əj. gambog. sal. tartar aa Əss. ol. succin. gut. ij. cum tereb. venet. parum s. pilula v. pro dosi.

gr. viij. camphor. sal. vol. succin. aa gr. iv. ol. junip. gut. ij. syr. de spin. cerv. q. s. f. pil. v.

To a dose of these pills may be added occasionally, where the strength of the patient will allow, calomel. gr. x. or mercure virid. gr. v. or tur-

peth. min. gr. iv.

8. In persons of a robust constitution, the sollowing pill has been given with incredible success, in case of an anasacra or leucophlegmatia; especially where they proceeded from obstructions, a suppression of the menses, hard drinking, or the like.

B. Extract. aloes 3 ij. scammon. 3 j. resin. jalap, extr. colocynth. aa 3 v. gambog. extr. benedict. aa 3 ss. tart. vitriolat. 3 iij. elater. caryoph. n. m. mac cast. russ. ext. croc. aa 3 ij. calomel. 3 iss. syr. de spin. cerv. q. s. s. s. massa, cujus fere summa doss est gr. xv.

The extractum benedictum here mention'd is

made thus.

Bt Fol. sen. rad. rhei aa z ss. agaric. 3 ij. aq. latt. spt. vin. aa z iv. infunde cola & exhala s. a.

Re Pulv. jalap. gambog. sal. tartar. aa gr. xij. scammon. sal. vol. succin. aa gr. v. ol. junip. gut. ij. m. f. pulv. vel cum syr. de spin. cerv. q. s. bolus, cui adde, pro re nata, elater. gr. ij.

9. The following are milder.

B. Tinct. sacra 3 iij. sp. lavend. c. 3 j. m. f. haus-

Or,

Be Elect. caryocostin. 3 vj. vin. alb. 3 iv. m. s.

The following wine used for some time is admirable in the anasarca.

R. Ciner.

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Be Civer. genist. milleped. vivent. 3 iij. aa rad. raphan. elleb. nig. calam. aromatic. mechoacan. jalap. aa 3 j. sal. absinth, 3 ils. cort. winteran. cinnamom. n. m. aa 3 iss. caryoph. macis, aa 3 ss. piper. long. sem. cardamom. min. aa 3 j. senæ 3 iij. rhei 3 j. m. f. ingred. pro vin. alb. lisbon. Ho vj. stent simul, leni calore, & capiat colatura cochlear. VI. omni mane, vel cochlear. iij. bis quotidie.

Be Ciner. genist. 3 ij. rad. raphan. rust. 3 iij. sem. sinap. contus. 3 ij. petrosel. fænic. d. aa 3 j. cort. sambue. intern. 3ij. fol. ebul. cinnam. sal. absinth. aa 3 is. sal. nitri, sem. dauc. sylv. aa 3 j. rad. jalap-3 vj. chalyb. ppt. sen. aa 3 ij. infund. in aq. fænic. this. vin. alb. thiv. Stent simul pro debito tempore, & colatura capiat cochlear. vj. ter in die.

10. If the case proceed from a retention of the urine, and an obstruction of the secretary

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Re Pulv. bufon. 3 ss. Sal. chalyb. gr. vj. tart. vitriol. A ss. fal. vol. succin. gr. v. m. f. pulvis, sumat ter quotidie, vel pro re nata, cum cochlear. aliquot sequent. infusion.

R Ciner. genist. Zij. vin. alb. Hij. stent simul per

diem, deinde cola.

Alfo,

en duris mort a Be Spt. terebinth. 3 vj. spt. lavend. c. 3 ij. m. sumat guttas 60. in cyath. vin. alb. vel infusion. pracedent.

11. The following mixture may be fuccessfully

taken for fome days together.

Be Vin. scillit. Ziss. ag. cinnam. f. syr. alth. aa Zis. m. sumat pro dosi.

incree the feren cannot Re Acet. Scillit. 3 ij. aq. cinnam. f. Syr. de mecon. aa 3 j. spt. nitri d. 3 ij. m. pro duabus dosib.

Be Oxymel. scillit. vin. scillit. aq. cinnam. f. syr. de meçon. aa 3 ss. tinct. sal. tartar. 3 j. m. pro dost. 12. If 12. If the foregoing remedies prove unfuccefsful, the patient ought to use a hot room and dry frictions. When the motion of the blood is languid, we must use proper aromatics with

chalybeates thus.

Read. gentian. raphan. rust. sem. sinap. calam. arom. cort. tamarisc. ebul. elleb. nig. ãa z ij. lign. guaiac. sassafras, bacc. junip. sem. sonic. dulc. cort. winter. sem. petrosel. ãa z j. sal. absinth. z iss. herb. absinth. rom. marrub. alb. centaur. min. ãa m ij. ciner. genlst. milleped. vivent. ãa z iv. insund. s. a. in cerevis. fortior. cong. iij. (vel potius in vin. rhenan. & alb. lisbon. ãa cong. iss.) colatura adde vin. chalyb. th iij. spt. nitri d. z iij. m. bibat th ss. bis vel ter in die.

The following electuary may prove beneficial

where the case is not grown inveterate.

Re Cons. absinth. rom. flaved. aurant. aa. 3 vj. chalyb. cum tart. ppt. pulv. ari aa 3 ij. cort. winter. 3 is. sal. vol. succin. 3 ij. syr. è cort. citri de 5 rad. aper. aa q. s. f. elect. sumat q. n. m. ter quotidie cum insusson. sequent. haustulo.

Be Ciner. genist. sem. sinap. rad. raphan. rust. aa 3 ss. vin. alb. H. j. aq. sonic. petroselin. aa 3 iv. infunde s. a. & colatura adde syr. alth. 3 ij. spt. nitri d. 3 ij. m.

Thus much for the cure of a dropfy in general.

13. When a dropfy proceeds from drinking of cold water, or whatever obstructs perspiration, diaphoretics are the proper remedies; such as camphor. Sal. Succin. vol. c. c. Spec. diamb. mithrid. rad. serp. virg. &c. And if the patient be strong, young and sanguine, and the disease in its infancy, bleeding will be convenient.

or gravel in the kidneys, whence the ferum cannot freely pass them, to remove this obstruction with safety, opiates must be joined along with balsamics and diuretics, as in the case of the

stone or gravel.

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15. In a dropfy proceeding from a viscidity of the blood; the vessels being stuft up, and the circulation languid, mercurials, chalybeates, and aromatics, are the most proper.

wine may be more plentifully allowed, and a higher diet than in other cases. Riding and moderate exercise is here of great service.

17. If from a suppression of the menstrual discharges, they ought again to be promoted, if possible; but in this case it very often happens, even in young subjects, that upon a stoppage of them for some time, the ovaria swell and grow dropsical, which, together with the tuba fallopiana are of such a nature, as to contain some gallons of serum.

18. In dropfies proceeding from a confumption, natural weakness, and old age, purgatives ought to be sparingly used: and on the intermediate days, lixivious diuretics and proper corroberants, such as chalybeates, &c. may be administred.

19. If from a fcirrhous liver or the jaundice, such medicines ought to take place as are prescribed

in those distempers respectively.

20. If cedematus swellings happen in the legs, or other parts, chalybeates; or if the patient be only cachectic, a course of the minerals or German spaw-water, will be proper. And for externals, focusses ex fol. puleg. flor. chamem. and other warm and spicy ingredients, will be convenient.

21. When the diftemper proceeds from large hamorrhages, other evacuations, or a fever, purgatives ought to be sparingly exhibited; the cure in these cases depending principally upon the proper use of bitters and chalybeates.

22. The bydrocephalum, which is frequently feen in children, from the time of their birth till they come to be about three or four years old,

old, is to be cured by making iffues in the occciput or neck, perpetual blifters, and the use of calomel purgatives. A purgative diet-drink also prepared of rhubarb, fem. fanicul. dulc. &c. may forward the cure, being drank daily.

23. If the hydrops pectoris be original, or proves not an attendant in the ascites, and yields not to the general method of cure, already prescribed, the same operation may be performed as is prac-

tised in the empyema.

24. The hydromphalum & hydrocele are to be

treated as the ascites.

25. An ascites & tympanites are to be treated with the fame medicines; only carminatives should be added to them when they are defign'd for the latter. The chirurgical operation fucceeds not so well in the tympanites as in the ascites; because, tho' the swelling be large in the tympanites, it often contains but a small quantity of water. Too strong purgatives ought not to be used in either case. When they grow inveterate, and greatly weaken the patient, our chief hope is from perspirative fomentations, liniments, cataplasms and plasters, together with proper internals; or elfe from the manual operation, which it is thought should be performed as foon as ever the lymphatic veffels are known to be actually burft.

26. R. Ciner. clavell. Ziv. urin. human. Hij. coque ad Hij. & adde spt. vin. camph. Hj. sal. nitri, armon. aa Zj. m. f. fotus. In tympanite adde decosto flor. chamemel. m. ij. sem. anis. cumin. aa Zs. utatur

frequenter cum spongia; & postea,

27. B. Ung. martiat. Ziv. ol. terebinth. chamamel. spt. nitri dulc. aa Z j. spt. sal. armon. Zss. camphor. Zij. ol. cumin. carui, anis. aa gut. xx. m. & illine partes affectas, deinde appliceter cataplasma sequens.

28. Be Sterc. bov. rad. bryon. alb. recent. raphan. recem. aa th j. pulv. fl. chamamel. sem. anis. cumini

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tarui aa z ss. cepas ij. camphor. 3 ij. sulph. viv. alum. aa z j. ung. martiat. z ij. m. s. cataplasm. applicet. toti abdomini & sape renovetur.

28. Afterwards may be applied the follow-

ing plaster.

Be Emp. è cumin. 3 v. camphor. 3 vj. spt. terrebinth. ol. succin. carui, anis. aa 3 j. m. s. emplast. cujus extende 3 iss. super alutam, abdomini toti ap-

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29. Lastly, when the ascites is confirmed, and there remain no hopes of relief, but from the operation, it is proper to perform it speedily, before the water has time to form it self into hydatides, or corrupt the viscera.

Previously whereto 'tis necessary we should regard the preparation of the patient, and have in readiness a proper bandage, to apply when

the ferum is extracted.

If the patient has been costive for some days, and the intestines are supposed to be overloaded with excrements, a gentle enema may be given the

night before the operation.

There must also be in readiness for the dressing. (1.) A small piece of emplast. de minio fuscum, or emp. adhesiv. to be applied to the orifice after the operation: above which is to be placed a bit of fine linen rag doubled, as after phlebotomy. (2.) A large piece of flannel, three or four times folded, sufficient to cover the whole abdomen, reaching upward about three inches above the navel, descending as low as the os pubis, and extending on each fide as far as the offa ilia. (3.) A flannel-roller, five or fix yards in length, and five fingers in breadth; but if the person be fat, it may be a yard or two longer. (4.) And lastly, there must be in readiness about half a pint of spirit of wine, and twice as much small beer, in which to dip the bandages.

The patient being feated in a chair, with a pillow or bolfter between that and his back, the operator makes the puncture, with his triangular instrument or stylet, about two or three inches below the navel, either on the left or right fide (but generally on the left) about half an inch or an inch from the linea alba. instrument is so contrived, that to make the puncture, it passes thro' a cannula, so that when the former is drawing out, the cannula is introduced, without any pain to the patient: and the sharp instrument being entirely removed, the water flows thro' the cannula in a full stream. which is received into a bafin, and emptied into a larger veffel, until all is evacuated. But toward the latter end, when the stream begins to lessen, both sides of the abdomen are pretty tightly to be compressed with the hands, till all the water be entirely discharged. If the patient should be faintish, during the operation, he may be supported with wine or proper cordials. After the due evacuation of the ferum, the cannula is taken out, and the patient affifted to fland upright; then immediately the plaster is applied to the puncture, and after that the small compress. Next, the small beer being made pretty hot, pour the spirit of wine to it, and therein immerse the large flannel compress; gently squeezing it out again, and apply it equally to the abdomen. And to keep on all, strengthen the vessels, and prevent as much as possible the influx of the waters, the flannel roller is to be applied as tight as the patient can well bear it. After this the patient is to be put to bed, and when he has eat some light thing, and drank a glass or two of wine, he may compose himself to rest; or if there be occasion, let him take the following draught.

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The present method of performing this operation is preserable to the antient, in evacuating all the water at once; by which means the vessels have a better opportunity of contracting themselves.

It is never found that the extraction of the water all at once, either kills or weakens the patient, more than the doing of it at several times would do; if the serum be thin enough to pass thro' the cannula.

The method of letting the cannula remain after the operation, was generally the occasion of a mortification.

When the ferum is thick, or contain'd in bydatides, the operation is less certain: but the
patient may, in this case, live longer without
the operation, than in the other; and when it
becomes necessary, 'tis here generally perform'd
with a lancet, at proper intervals.

When the ferum is contain'd in the ovaria of women, the case seldom admits of an internal cure; and never by the operation.

When an ascites is the consequence of other diseases, as homorrhages, agues, &c. 'tis more easily cured, and the operation proves more successful, than when it proceeds from hard drinking, or some fault in the constitution of particular persons.

In an afcites a great quantity of ferum is generally contained in the ferotum and legs, which will afterwards afcend into the abdomen; and when the patient begins to swell again considerably, it will fall down again. But when after the operation, the water does not fall down again, or but little, 'tis reckon'd a diagnostic of recovery.

The operation of the bydrocele is needless when it attends an ascites; because of the communication of the one with the other; unless in either case the serum be contained in bydatides; and then it will be necessary. Tis proper that the legs be rolled with linen rollers, beginning from below upwards, to hinder the waters from falling down, and over-stretching the vessels.

RUPTURES.

Def.

Rupture, in general, is an external protuberance of the intestines, omentum, or parts adjacent, from a relaxation of the peritonaum: and so may happen either in the abdomen, inguen, or scrotum. When such a rupture happens in the navel, 'tis called exomphalos; when in the groin, herna inguinalis; and when in the scrotum, hernia scroti.

Caufe.

2. Ruptures may proceed from violent exercise, vaulting, leaping, running, &c. blows, falls, or any other accident which overstretches the peritonaum. In women, a hard labour has often caused a rupture both in the navel and groin.

Diag.

3. If the hernia, in whatever part it is, proceeds only from a relaxation, it appears without inflammation or pain, and disappears when the patient has lain for some time on his back in bed, and appears again when he rises. If it be an hernia intestinalis, from an eruption of the intestines, omentum, or both, it may either slide down into the scrotum, or lye in the inquen; and this prolapsion is sudden, if it proceed from a blow or fall. Sometimes, also, blood is extravasated, and the swelling painful. If you place your hand upon the production of the peritonaum, at its exit from the abdomen, and put the patient upon coughing

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or fneezing, it may be distinguish'd from a farcoma, by the motion of the gut perceivable in that case.

The hernia omentalis is an unequal, soft, slippery tumor, of a stated magnitude; but that of the intestines is round, and yields a certain murmuring noise if they are empty; but if full

of excrements, those may readily be felt.

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4. The hernia intestinalis is not without danger; Prog. tho' by means of a good bandage it may be cured in young people. The hernia omentalis is the leaft dangerous. All bernia's from external accidents are dangerous. When they happen in old people, they are thought incurable. Those joined with a cough are of difficult cure. In the hernia intestinalis, if the excrements harden by being long detain'd in the ruptur'd intestine, 'tis often of dangerous consequence; and occasions pain, inflammation, the iliac passion, and some-times a gangrene. The hernia omentalis is less dangerous, and easier of cure. In moist constitutions, ruptures are easier cured than in dry ones. A cure may generally be expected if the ruptures be well kept up, with a proper truss, till the person be twenty years of age.

5. The patient's drink ought to be subastrin-Regim. gent and agglutinant, and consist of medicated or astringent ales, wines, &c. The food should also be astringent, and the bread might be mixed with the sem. anis. carui, fænicul. dulc. &c.

Rest is here preferable to motion.

6. If the excrements be indurated, or the Cure. patient be costive, a carminative and laxative

glyster will be proper, from time to time.

After the operation, the rupture ought to be replaced, and kept up with a convenient bandage or trus. When it is replaced, some advise the putting upon the part a restringent and agglutinant plaster, antecedent to the

T 3 trus

truss or bandage, to corrugate the fibres, and straiten the passages where the rupture was, in order to hinder a relapse. The emp. ad herniam is most commonly applied for this purpose; or in its stead,

R Emp. è cymino the j. oxycroc. the ss. solve conde bol. armen. mumia aa z ij. sang. dracon. mastich. sarcocol. pulv. gallar. flor. rosar. rubr. radic. torment. aa z j. ol. succin. balsam. peruv. aa z ss. ol.

rosar. q. s. f. emplast. durioris consistentia.

But if the person be past the time of his growth, it is to no purpose to apply such restringents; the case being now reckoned past cure. It is sufficient that he keep it up with a bolster, and convenient bandage, or rather a proper truls; by which means, and ordering the non-naturals aright, life may be prolong'd.

7. In the hernia scroti, instead of the plaster above prescribed, the following cataplasm may be applied, after the intestines or omentum are

replaced

BL Pulv. cortic. granator. rad. torment. flor. rosar, rubr. balaust. aa z j. farin. fabar. ad pontus omnium, vin. rubr. q. s. f. cataplasma, cujus applicatur q. s. parti affecta cum parum ol. rosar.

8. Fomentations also may be made; but it is to be feared their heat and aqueous parts will

relax too much.

The following may be tryed.

Be Acet. acerrim. H j. album ovi conquassat. H ss.

A cataplasm also of conserv. rosar. rubr. may

here be of service.

o. During the use of externals, we must not pmit internals; which ought to be of a carminative, restringent, and agglutinant nature.

R Troch. de carab. 3 ss. bol. armen. sang. dracon. pulv. cinnamom. semin. anis. carui coriand. aa 3 j. sacchar. saturn. 9 ij. balsam. peruvian. 3 j. syrup. c coral. coral. in die

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coral. q. s. f. pil. nº. 8. ex singul. 3 j. sumat 4 bis in die superbibend. haustul. vin. rub.

R Radic. tormentil. bistort. coral. rubr. aa 3 ij. pulv. cinnam. sem. carui, terr. japonic. gum. arabic. bol. armen. aa 3 j. sacchar. rosat. ad pondus omnium, f. pulvis cujus 3 ij. sint pro dosi, bis in die, cum cyatho vin. rubr.

10. Proper gellies or mucilages, might here also be conveniently administred, made of icthyocol. gum. arabic. tragacanth. rasur. c. c. &c.

Astringent and agglutinant ingredients might likewise be steep'd in the wine or other liquor, or boiled in the broths used by the patient. The simples proper for this purpose are radbiftort. tormentil. consolid. major conserv. rosar. ras. c. c. ebor. cinnamom. herb. plantag. pilosel. centinod. quinque fol. sanicul. auricul. mur. cort. granator. fl. rosar. rubr. &c.

may be cured by proper carminatives given inwardly. Discutient warm somentations will also be adviseable; and especially the emp. è cymin. applied warm upon the part.

HAMORRHOIDS.

1. THE hamorrhoids are a painful, periodical pef. tumor in the lower part of the intestinum rectum; usually appearing externally in the anus.

2. They may be caused by a distension of the Cause. hamorrhoidal vessels, either from high living, a plethora, or a too rich and fizy blood; or else from old-age, weakness, or a blood that is depauperated, render'd too serous, and apt to stagnate in the vessels. Costiveness also gives frequent occasion to them; so does the stoppage of any other natural evacuation, as the menses, &c.

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or whatever may occasion the blood to stagnate in the hamorrhoidal vessels.

Diag.

3. Sometimes they are internal, and cause great pain in going to stool, especially if the faces are indurated; after which they often appear externally, and blood is seen upon the excrements. When they are external, the touching of them, or sitting without a cushion, is commonly painful; but most so after going to stool. They vary in magnitude, sigure and colour; some are hard, others soft; and they often bleed plentifully, and then grow more easy.

4. They are seldom dangerous, unless when they inflame, and threaten a gangrene. When they bleed, they are accounted salutary; especially if it be critical, or happens upon the stoppage of any other evacuation. If they suppurate, or become ulcerous, they often occasion a

fiftula in ano.

Reg.

Cure.

Prog.

5. If they proceed from high living, or a fizy blood, let the diet be thin and moderate, and confift chiefly of whey, grewels, broths, &c. If from a weak constitution, old-age, or depauperated blood, let the diet be balsamic and nourishing: and if from costiveness, laxative; avoiding all inflammatory or spirituous liquors.

6. If the pain be violent, and the diftemper

caused by high living, an obstruction of the menses, their stopping too soon, or else by sizy or grumous blood, first use phlebotomy; and afterwards the following, by way of somentation, or rather by way of vapor, may prove serviceable.

By Fol. alth. malv. flor. origan. sambuc. melilot. chamamel. aa m. ij. capiat. papiv. alb. contus. 3 iiij. bacc. junip. laur. sem. lini, sænugr. aa 3 j. coque in last. vaccin. aq. sont. aa q. s. colatura cong. j. adde cl. terebinth. 3 iiij. ol. succin. 3 j. opij, camphor. aa 3 ij. spt. vin. 16 ss. m. f. sotus.

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7. The same ingredients being bruised, will serve for a cataplaim, after the use of the fomentation or vapor.

Or,

8. Be Cataplasm. de mic. pan. alb. & latt. vaccin. 15 ss. croci 3 ij. camphor. 3 ss. opii 3 j. ung. dialth. 3 ss. m. in eundem sinem.

A vapor of milk and honey, or a fumigation of fulphur, will fometimes answer the same end.

9. If the hæmorrhoids be internal, and the

patient is costive,

By Rad. alth. sem. lini, sænugr. aa 3 ss. sol. malv. slor. chamæmel. sambuc. aa m. j. gum. arab. 3 ss. tragac. 3 ss. coque in aq. sont. q. s. colaturæ adde elect. lenitiv. 3 vj. croci, camphor. aa 3 j. opii gr. iv. syr. ros. solut. ol. ros. vin. canarin. aa 3 ij. s. enema, injiciend. pro re nata.

If the patient be not coffive, omit the pur-

gatives.

10. The following unguent is proper, either in the external or internal hæmorrhoids; but when used for the latter, let it be put up with a dosil twice or thrice a day.

By Ung. popul. sambuc. alb. camphorat. aa 3 ss. sacch. saturn. croc. aa 3 ij. camphor. opii aa 3 ss. vitel. ovi unius, balsam. sulphur. anisat. spt. vini aa

31s. m. f. unquent.

Or,

11. Be Ung. popul. ol. rosar. aa 3 j. emplast. de minio 3 ss. solve & adde athiop. mineral. calomel. aa 3 j. opij, camphor. ol. bux. aa 3 j. m.

Or,
Be Mel. theriac. vulgar. ung. dialth. aa 3 ss. vitel.
ovi unius, mucilag. gum. tragac. sem. cydonior. aa
3 iss. croc. sacch. saturn. camphor. opij aa 3 j. balsam.
peruv. 3 ij. ol. succin. 3 ss. m.

Be Spt. terebinth. balsam. sulphur. aa 3 j. opij 3 ij. m.

12. The

112. The following cerate also has its use.

Be Emplast de min. ol. amygd. dulc. an 3 j. croc. opii aa 3 ss. camphor. 9 j. balfam. Vulphur. anifat. balf. peruv. ol. succin. aa gut. xij. m. f. cerat.

13. When the swelling is very hard, emplast. de ran cum mercurio, or empl. de mucilag. cum vel sine 3. S. on in candem frem.

mercurio, are proper.

A vapor of milk and 10 oney, or a fumigation Be Emplast, de mucilag. 3 ss. calomel. 3 ij. camphor, Dij. m. & extende super pannum linteum, parti affecte applicand.

14. If the pain, swelling, and discoloration continue, 'tis proper to apply two leeches to the

part, and then to proceed to internals.

Be Flor. Sulphur. 3 is. Sumat omni mane per 14. dies, in sero lattis vel latt. vaccin.

Or, that or out hat some Be Manni cremor tart. aa 3 fs. fumat omni mane cum decost. avenac. vel pro re nata.

15. If the patient be costive, wolld of The

Be Elect. lenitiv. Zij. cremor. tart. lact. Sulphir. 3 vj. ol. anif. gut. vj. fyr. rofar, folut. q. f. f. elect. fumat q. n. m. h. f. vel omni mane. 1 10 30 Will One popul. familie, 10 campberat.

Be Decott. Sen. gereon. Ziij. gum. arab. 3 ij. syr. rof. solut. mann. aa 3 vj. sal. vol. oleof. 3 sg. m. f.

By Fol. sen. gum. arab. aa 3 ss. rad. glycyrrhiz. 3 vj. fol. alth. m. j. f. ingredient. pro thea, de qua bibat ad libitum.

16. If the case proceed from low living, or depauperated blood, and happen in old-age, allow generous wine, a nourishing diet, and other cardiacs; and in case of impoverished blood, give chalybeates.

17. If from high living, the contrary course should be taken, and proper evacuations used.

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- 5 on c laver mad nen app 18. If from a stoppage of the menses, endeavour to promote them.

19. If upon their entire going off, use bleed-

ing now and then, and other evacuations.

20. If from fizy blood, give mercurial purga-

21. If from a scorbutic habit, proceed as in scurvy; and give the succ. millefolij.

WEAKNESS of the FUNDAMENT.

Sometimes, from a particular weakness of the part, the rectum descends lower in going to stool than it ought; at which time the patient is sensible of a bearing down. This is frequent in children that have been subject to a diarrhoea, or violent sits of crying.

2. If it proceed from natural weaknels, or if the sphineter muscle be paralytic, the core is difficult and uncertain; otherwise easier and

more certain.

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3. The diet should be nourishing and cardiac:

red wine, &c. might be allowed.

4. If it proceed from costiveness, give a lenient purge, or rather a laxative glyster, and keep the body soluble. In the mean time,

R Cort. granator. tormentil. bistort. aa z ss. storibalaust. rosar. rubr. aa z ij. santal. rub. lign. aloes aa z j. coque lento igne cum vin. rub. H ij. sit colatura H iss.

This may be used by way of vapor; or a small thick compress may be dip'd in it, and apply'd warm, now and then, with a proper bandage.

on caryophil. mac. cinnam. sem. cardam. minor. spt. lavend. c. aq. hung. &c. or if this fails, a powder made of the same ingredients, included in a linen rag, and dip'd in hot spt. lavend. c. may be applied in the same manner.

6. If

6. If the weakness lye high, and especially if there be a looseness,

By Confett. fracastor. f. m. 3ij. vin. canarin. rub.

aa 3 iij. m. f. enema, injiciatur pro re nata.

7. If from an actual weakness, or a diarrhoea; order besides the somentation, as the respective cases require; and after that, rhubarb for some time. The tinctur. ter. japon. and tinct. cort. peruv. are universally serviceable here; as also the sollowing.

Be Confect. fracastor. f. m. 3 j. ol. cinnam. gut. ij.

m. sumat hora somni pro re nata.

-8. If the case prove obstinate, make the fomentations and glysters more astringent, or proceed as in case of an actual prolapsion of the anus.

PROLAPSION of the Anus.

1. S Ometimes the rectum falls down fo low as to require external affiftance to replace it.

2. The causes here may be the same as of

the hæmorrhoids.

3. If this be not foon reduced, 'tis dangerous; the gut being apt to tumefy and mortify, if long exposed to the air. 'Tis subject to relapse after reduction in children, especially upon their crying; and is difficult to keep up in case of a diarrhea.

4. The diet here must be astringent and balla-

mic.

5. If the intestine be swelled, soment it with warm milk; or if it be discoloured, with red wine; or when a mortification is apprehended, spirit of wine: then let it be reduced with the singers oil'd for that purpose, and apply a compress to the part, dipped in red wine, with a proper bandage, and let the patient easy for some time.

6. If there be a diarrhea, or a great imbecillity in the part, a piece of past-board, or a proper trus,

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Def.

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truss, may be contrived to prevent its falling down again.

FISTULA in ANO.

I. Istula in ano is a finuous and callous ulcer in the anus, being sometimes strait, at others winding; sometimes simple, and at others form'd into various sinus's. It may be caused either by the hamorrhoids, venereal excrescences, contusions on the part, or a bad habit of body.

2. The pus discharged in this case is usually sanious, thin and social; the faces are generally tinged therewith; and the lower part of the restum often ulcerated; and sometimes the os

ischium proves carious.

3. 'Tis difficult of cure, because of the constant humidity of the part; and the more difficult if the patient be in years, and of a bad constitution; and if the fistula have many sinus's, or the lips are very callous.

4. The diet and exercise shou'd here be very

moderate.

5. A falivation, and afterwards a course of the woods, is often requisite to the cure, especially if it be venereal. And in this case the manual operation may be deferr'd 'till the salivation is raised.

6. If the finus's are not large enough, they may be dilated by prepared spunge, or by incision. The tincture of myrrh is thought a proper thing to inject in this case. The dressing is commonly ung. desiccat. rub. mix'd with a small proportion of red precipitate. Care must be taken, lest by irritating medicines, we cause too great a flux of humors on the part.

trufs, may be contrived to pr GONORRHOEA VIRULENTAL

Def.

Gonorrha virulenta, or venereal running; is a flux of corrofive matter from the

internal parts of the pudenda.

Canfe.

Diag.

2. This feems to be caused by an actual communication of the same kind of matter, or some thing contain'd therein, thro' the veffels, to the parts it corrodes; those being usually first af-

fested thro' which it paffed. good no morning

3. If this matter flow thro' the urethra, it commonly appears in a few days after the infection was received, with titillation in that part, the fensation of heat, or a small pricking pain in making water; is first small in quantity and whitish, but gradually flows faster, and changes yellow, green, watery, fœtid, and causes greater inflammation, excoriation, and pain; efpecially in erections of the penis, or tensions of the vagina; pain and swelling in the testes, perinaum, groin, shankers, &c. according to the degree of the infection; but afterwards by using proper remedies the running decreases, grows white, clammy, and at length, after filaments, or flocci, appear in the urine, entirely ceases.

A fimilar matter flowing from the vagina, internally, the neck of the penis, confines of the podex, or the scrotum externally, occasions inflammation, excoriation, and gives rife to warts, marifca, porri, condylomata, &c. tho' these also frequently happen in the respective parts, without any flux of a corrofive matter from them.

The chief feats of this matter, as appears from the inflammation, exulceration, and tumefaction, found upon diffections, are the wrethra, vesicula seminales, prostate, Cooper's glands, and vagina interna.

'Tis albus, exercit ule of

4. I loured confift cure 18 happe imall 1 flux be corrof parts,

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'Tis known from a genorrheea simplex, and fluor albus, by the figns abovemention'd; no violent exercise, great strains, profuse venery, or the

ule of too hot glyfters having preceded.

4. If the matter flow plentifully, be well co- Prog. loured, that is, yellow or whitish, of a good confiftence, and the fymptoms moderate, the cure is thought to be easy. But if the contrary happens, and the cure be long about, some small symptoms of the lues usually remain. The flux being stopped suddenly whilst the matter is corrofive, whether by a fever, callofity of the parts, or the use of astringents, will occasion the lues venerea. It need not be faid that the more feats it has, and the later the running appears, the worse the distemper is likely to prove.

5. The greater the inflammation and other Regim. symptoms, the lower should be the diet. Small liquors drank freely, if they pass quick, are useful. Rest is to be indulged. Frequent bathing in warm water, with milk, bran, and emollient

herbs, is of great fervice.

6. In order to the cure bleed directly, especi- cure. ally if the patient be plethoric, or an inflammation appear in the part affected; and repeat it as occasion requires. The same day, or the day after, give a gentle cathartic.

Be Decoet. Sen. gereon. Ziij. Syr. de Spina cervina, sal. cathart. amar. aa 3 ss. cremor. tart. 3 iij. sal. prunel. Dij. gum. arabic. pulv. Zij. m. f. potio mane

Jumenda.

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7. R Fulv. rhabarb. 3 j. calomel. gr. XV. fal. prunel. I s. syr. de spina cervina q. s. f. bolus.

8. R Extract. rud. pil. ex duobus, calomel. aa 3 j. gum. guaiac. 3 ss. sal. volat. succin. 3 j. ol. sabin. gut. v. cum syr. de althea q. s. f. massa cujus sit 3 ss. pro dosi, bis vel ter in septimana. But

But if the heat and pain in making water be severe, give only cooling lenitives; because rough purges are apt to increase those symptoms.

9. Be Elect. lenitiv. 3 iij. pulv. sanct. 3 ss. cremor. tartar. 3 j. sal. nitri 9 ij. sal. vol. fuccin. gr. iiij. m. sumat partitis vicibus, superbibendo aq. mineral. purg. lb ij.

tives, which are to be repeated three or four times a week, give ballamic diuretics, to pre-

vent the last mention'd symptoms.

Bt Aq. petroselin. Zij. gum. arabic. Zij. sal. nitri Zis. f. solutio, cui adde spt. terebinth. gut. 30. f. haustus.

mineral. 3 j. camphor. cum pauco albumine ovi solut. gr. vj. sacchar. saturn. gr. v. syr. de alth. 3 ss. m.

12. B. Aq. plantag. Zij. sal. volat. succin. gr. v. syr. de rubo idao Z ss. spt. sal. dulc. Z ss. m. f. haus-

tus, pro re nata repetend.

13. Mucilages also are very proper in this case, made of gum. arabic. tragacanth. sem. cydonior. &c. with aq. petroselin. plantag. syr. de althau de rubo idao, &c. And in case the pain and heat prove violent, there are some who prescribe emollient injections; tho' their use in this case is absolutely forbid by others. The following are of the safest kind.

Re Sem. lin. fænugr. ãa 3 j. fol. alth. m. j. coque in aq. plantag. Z xij. colatura the ss. adde bals. peruv. 3 j. admixto pauco vitello ovi solut. mel. rosat. Z ij. sinjectio, cujus parum in urethram injiciatur subinde pro re nata.

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Or,

14. R. Decoet. hord. 15 Is. troch. alb. rhas. 3 j. sacchar. saturn. 3 j. syr. de ros. sicc. 3 j. m. in eun-

dem finem.

or three or four grains of mercur. virid. in the

purgatives, as often as shall be requisite.

16. Calomel may be given in the quantity of ten grains, for two or three nights successively, mix'd with conserv. rosar. or consect. fracast. and at length be purged off with the common cathartic potion. The calomel purging in the might, contrary to expectation, let the design'd cathartic be taken directly, to prevent gripes and bloody stools, which often happen upon taking cold, especially if the mercury has not been duly sublimed or finely ground.

17. When a course of calomel cannot be comply'd with, for want of opportunities to keep

warm, &c. prescribe as follows.

Be Elect. lenitiv. Zij. athiop. mineral. Zis. pulvigum. arab. Zis. cremor. tart. jalap. ãa Zisj. balsam. polychrest. Zij. syr. è cichor. cum rheo q. s. f. electuarium, capiat quant. n. m. major. singulis vel alternis noctibus & auroris.

18. If by this means the running diminishes, the confistence thickens, and the colour of it changes white, slacken, and by degrees leave off mercurial purges, and exhibit only lenitives at

proper intervals.

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Be Fol. sen. 3 is. tamarind. 3 is. sal. tartar. 9 j. infunde in aq. petroselin. 3 vj. in colatura 3 iv. solve gum. arab. 3 is. & adde elect. lenitiv. 3 iij. cremortartar. 3 j. m. s. haust. mane sumend. & pro re nata repetend.

Venereal Diforders.

19. B. Rad. alth. incif. 3 iij. gum. arab. 3 ss. co-que in decost. hord. q. s. ad #b iij. sub finem costionis addendo rad. rhei 3 ij. fol. sen. 3 vj. sal. tartar. 3 ss. in colatura solve mann. syr. rosar. solut. ãa 3 j. m. bibat cyathum singulis vel alternis diebus.

20. Sometimes about the conclusion of the cure, there remains a pain and heat in making water, to remove which, the following has been

found effectual.

B. Sal. cathart. amar. 3 vj. cremor. tartar. 3 ij. m. capiat omni mane ad 6. vel 8. vices cum decocto avenaceo.

of purgatives, to answer the indications hitherto

mentioned.

B. Pil. ex duobus gr. xv. calomel. pulv. jalap. aa 3 Is. mercur. virid. gr. iij. ol. petroselin. succin. aa gut. j. balsam. capiv. q. s. f. pilularum dosis.

22. R. Pil. ruff. 3 ij. calomel. gr. XV. camphor. gr. iiij. sal. volat. succin. gr. iij. cum syr. de spina cervina q. s. f. pilularum doss.

Or.

24. Re Pulv. warwicens. jalap. aa 3 j. calomel. 3 ss. mercur. virid. gr. iij. ol. sassars, succin. aa gut. j. balsam. capiv. vel syr. rhabarb. q. s. f. bolus.

Others more gentle.

25. R Cas. fistular. recenter extract. 3 iij. pulv. gum. arabic: sal. nitri, rhabarb. sen. aa 3 ss. m. sumat

partitis vicibus.

26. R. Pulp. eds. fistul. Z ij. elect. è succo rosar. Z ss. pulv. sanct. warwicens. aa Z ij. sal. tartar. pulv. rhei aa Z j. ol. petroselin. gut. vj. balsam. capiv. Z ij. svr.

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34. ãa Ə althaa mendu syr. de spina cervina q. s. f. etect. sumat q. n. m. bis in die.

27. B. Rad. alth. 9 ij. coque in aq. fænic. 3 vij. in colatura 3 iv. infunde calide sen. 3 ij. rhabarb. 9 ij. iterum cola & adde mann. opt. 3 iij. cremor. tartar. 3 j. m. pro haustu.

28. B. Mann. 3 j. solv. in aq. hord. 3 iiij. colatura adde cremor. tart. 3 iij. spt. nitri dulc. 3 j.

Be Sal. mirab. glauber. 3 j. gum. arab. 3 ij. solve in aq. petroselin. 3 iiij. & adde aq. raphan. comp. 3 j. st. nitr. dulc. 3 ss. m.

29. Proper forms of diuretics for the heat of

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R Sal. nitri puri 3 iij. pulv. milleped. ppt. gum. arabic. aa 3 j. m. f. pulv. in charta sex dividendus, sumat unam bis terve de die è cyatho aq. font.

30. R. Sal. prunel. Z is. volat. fuccin. D j. sacch. alb. Z ij. f. chart. Viij. sumend. ut supra.
Or.

31. Be Sal. nitri puri 3 ss. cremor. tartar. 3 ij. sperm. ceti, spec. diatrag. frigid. aa 3 j. f. chart. x. sumat unam aliquoties in die cum haustu emulsion. sequent.

32. B. Decoet. pro syr. de alth. Ho ii). sem. 4^t. frigid. major. aa 3 ij. papaver. alb. 3 j. amygd. dulc. excort. n°. 40. f. expressio, cui adde aq. raphan. comp. 3 iij. syr. de alth. 3 iss. de hac etiam bibat subinde.

33. B. Rad. alth. incis. gum. arab. aa 3 ss. coque in decoct. hord. q. s. ad th iij. addendo sub finem coctionis rad. glycyrrhiz. sem. sænic. dulc. aa 3 ij. flor. melilot. m. j. st. colatura, cui adde vin. alb. lisbon. 3 vj. spt. nitri dulc. 3 ss. bibat ad libitum.

34. B. Cons. malv. 3 j. pulv. gum. arab. sal. nitri aa 3 j. camphor. gr. iiij. sal. succin. gr. ij. syr. de althaa q. s. f. bolus cum decoct. hordei subinde sumendus.

U 2 35. B. Conf.

35. B. Cons. malv. cynosbat. aa 3 ss. pulv. gum. arab. 3 iij. tragacanth. 3 j. sal. nitri 3 ij. milleped. pulv. 3 j. cum syr. de alth. q. s. f. electuarium, sumat q. n.

m. ter in die cum emulsione supra descript.

36. If by the use of these or the like means, there are grounds to be pretty sure the corrosiveness of the humor is gone off, and a flux of matter still continues, it may be proper to let it alone for some time; and if it cease not of it self, to have recourse to gentle balsamic astringents, the Bristol or other waters. The following may be used with safety.

Be Gum. arabic. 3 ss. sal. prunel. 3 ij. cons. malv. 3 vj. bals. capiv. cum vitello ovi solut. 3 j. m. sumat q. n. m. omni nocte, superb. haust. potus sequent.

Be Lign. sassafras Ziij. guaiac. rad. alth. aa Zj. rasur. c. c. eboris aa Ziss. passular. major. incis. antimon. contus. & nodulo inclusi, aa Zij. coque in aq. sont. q. s. ad Hiij. sub sinem cottionis addend. sem. fænicul. dulc. contus. Zvj. colatura stat potus.

37. R. Diascord. theriac. androm. aa 3 ss. antimon. diaphoret. 3 iij. cinnab. antimon. pulv. gum. guaiac. camphor. aa 3 j. syr. de alth. q. s. f. elect. sumend.

ut pracedens, cum apozem. sequent.

Be Lign. santal. 3 j. santal. rubr. sassafras. rasur. ebor. aa 3 vj. coque in aq. sont. q. s. ad th ij. sub sinem coctionis adde rad. glycyrrhiz. slor. rosar. rubrar. aa 3 ss. bacc. junip. sem. coriand. aa 3 ij. stat colatura.

38. The continuance of such a course as this, together with proper mucilages and mild diuretics, for some weeks, would perhaps not only cure a gleet, but prevent those frequent complaints of flying pains, head-achs, and other symptoms, occasion'd either by the mercury or the relicks of the distemper, and continuing after the supposed cure of a severe infection. They would be better fitted for this last purpose if the astringents were omitted, or emollients used in their stead.

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39. Some to cure a venereal running from the wrethra, venture to inject either spt. c. c. or spt. sal. armoniac. per se. Frequently to wash the parts, both externally and internally, when they can be come at, without violence, must needs be of service; provided it be done gently, and with some proper emollient decoction, mixt with a small proportion of spt. vin. camphorat. Or, perhaps, as good as any for this purpose, is soft river-water gently warmed.

40. A cordee is a convulfive contraction of the franum, and under-part of the penis; caused by the corrofive matter affecting the said parts; which sometimes falling on one side more than the other, bends the penis to that side. This usually comes on a few days after the first appearance of the running, and is scarce observable but in erections, which are here involuntary, and more frequent and lasting than when natural. This case is termed a priapismus, and affects the patient most when he is hot, or overwarm.

If the cordee and priapismus, are not timely remedied, they soon grow worse, continue thro' the whole cure, and are removed with difficulty. The patient in this case should avoid exercise and heat.

'Tis reckoned unsafe, in order to remedy this uneasiness, to plunge the penis in cold water, because of the sudden contraction caused thereby; but any thing that is cold, being applied to other parts of the body, may be as serviceable as it is innocent. In the fit, let the patient cool himself by degrees, and endeavour to make water; but to remove it effectually, give a dose of turpeth. min. and another in a reasonable time after.

B. Turpeth. mineral. gr. vj. cons. cynosbat. parum f. pilul. hora commoda sumenda, bibendo de dececto hordei in operatione.

If.

If this should not work within the compass of an hour, provoke it by a little ipecacuanha, or

Sal. vitriol.

Mercurial purgatives, as above-prescribed, are useful afterwards. Opiates prove very serviceable against the cordee, especially when taken after the operation of purgatives.

Be Gum. arab. 3 j. opij gr. iv. solve in aq. fænicul. petroselin. aa 3 iij. raphan. comp. 3 ij. sumat

4tam partem hora somni, vel pro re nata.

The penis also may be fomented with warm

milk; or rather,

By Herb. alth. absinth. vulg. rorismarin. aa m. j. flor. chamamel. melilot. sambuc. aa p. 1. bac. lauri junip. contus. aa z ss. coque in aq. fontan. latt. vaccin. aa p. a. & colatura th ii). adde spt. vin. camphorat. z iij. f. fotus sape utend. & post singulas vices inungatur penis cum sequent.

R Ol. lumbricor. 3 Is. spt. lavend. c. vin. camphor.

aa 9 ij. m. f. liniment.

Or,

Be Ung. nervin. 3 vj. tinet. castor. 3 is. f. li-niment.

Cooling mucilaginous injections are by some allowed good.

Re Rad. alth. 3 j. gum. tragacanth. 3 ss. coque in decoct. hord. 16 ss. ad 3 vj. st colatura injectio.

At. An inflammation and tumefaction of the testes, may arise in a gonorrhoea, either from the natural weakness of the vessels, violent motion, the unseasonable use of astringents, a neglect of purgation, or any other means whereby the corrosive matter is detained, or falls, with the blood, into them.

In this case, bleed proportionably to the violence of the symptoms, and the patient's constitution. Suspend the testes in a trus, and give brisk mercurial purgatives. If these don't answer, order an emetic of turpethum minerale mean plair

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to be repeated at proper distances; in the mean time make use of fomentations and cataplasms.

By Absinth. vulg. summit. hyperic. agrimon. aa m. j. flor. lavend. chamem. origan. aa m. ss. rosar. rub. p. ij. coque in aq. font. q. s. colature adde aceti vin. alb. spt. vin. camphor. aa 3 ij. f. fotus bis in die vel sepius adhibendus, & post hujus usum applicetur cataplasma sequens.

R Farin. fabar. hord. avenar. aa z ij. sem. lini z j. pulv. cort. granator. slor. balaust. ros. rub. aa z ss. aq. font. partes duas, aceti vin. alb. partem unam; coque ad consistentiam cataplasmat. cujus z iiij. immisce ung. laurin. cum mercurio z vj.

Or,

Be Farin. fabar. 3 iv. litharg. auri 3 ss. coque in

acet. vin. alb. q. s. ut fiat cataplasma.

If after the continuance of these remedies for some time, any swelling remain, let a plaster be applied to the scrotum, covering the part affected. The emp. de cicuta cum ammoniac. emp. de mucilaginib. or which is better, emp. de ran quadruplicato mercurio, may serve for this purpose; being kept on and renewed occasionally, till the tumor is quite vanished. Or, perhaps, it would be as well to rub upon the part, once in two or three days, a little strong mercurial unguent. The truss should be worn all the while. But if the tumor should suppurate internally, it becomes an hernia humoralis; the matter whereof must be evacuated by means of incision, or a caustic.

42. Phimosis, is a strong constriction of the præ-

puce over the glans.

Paraphimosis, is a strong retraction of the præ-

puce behind the glans penis.

These cases may happen from a continued convulsion of the part, occasioned by the corrosiveness of the matter flowing thro' it.

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Some-

Sometimes a phimosis conceals shankers on or about the glans; and sometimes is so violent as to prevent the slowing out of the matter; whence it causes an inflammation or mortification of the part. A paraphimosis is also sometimes so violent, as to require a chirurgical operation.

In both cases it is proper to foment the part well with an emollient decoction; and

afterwards,

Be Mic. pan. alb. q. v. lact. vaccin. q. s. coque ad debitam consistentiam & cuilibet H ss. adde croc. pulv. camphor. aa 3 ss. ung. popul. solut. aa 3 s. f.

cataplasma sape mutandum,

Other cataplaims may be composed for this purpose, ex pulv. bac. lauri, flor. chamamel. sem. lini, sanugr. farin. sabar. hord. &c. cum last. vaccin. ol. hyperic. lumbr. spt. lavendul. c. aq. hung. sal. volat. aleos. &c. Emollient liniments also well charged with spt. vin. camphorat. &c. will here be proper.

Upon suspicion of a concealed shanker, or a tendency to mortification, inject the following, forcibly between the præpuce and glans; it be-

ing first made a little warm.

Be Tinct. myrrh. 3 j. in qua solve camphor. 3 j. sur pro injectione.

Or,

Re Rad. aristol. rotund. zinzib. ãa 3 ij. stor. origan. 3 ss. piper. long. 3 ij. coque in aq. font. q. s. co-latura 3 vj. adde spt. vin. camphorat. elix. proprietat. ãa 3 is. m. vel pro injectione in phimosi, vel fotu in paraphimosi, gangranosa.

Regard likewise must all along be had to internal medicines, for the cure of this disorder. Proper emetics and purgatives, as above prescribed, are to be exhibited according to the

urgency of the symptoms.

Some-

The cure of a paraphimosis in no way differs from that of a phimosis, except in the use of

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injections; and in both cases, if they still prove obstinate, the præpuce must be cut, in order to reduce it to its natural state or situation.

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43. Shankers, are small eating ulcers in or about the pudenda. Loss of substance and callosity are esteemed two of the most certain signs of them.

These frequently appear without any running, and seat themselves indifferently in the glans, praputium, franum, body of the penis; on, within, or about the labia vulva, &c. There commonly flows a little matter or ichor from them at their first appearance; and after that, if let alone, and they neither suppurate, nor spread farther, they grow callous like horn. These often eat away the franum; and if many, threaten a mortification.

There are many other forts of puffules, warts, or black eruptions, &c. term'd, in general, shankers.

If the shankers run, and are disposed to suppurate, dress them once a day with the following.

R Liniment. arcai 3 ss. pracipit. rub. subtiliss. trit. 3j. vel 3 ij. m.

The pracipit rub. will here perform as much as can be expected from a medicine, if mixed not with common basilicon, which causes a filthy deep black eschar, but unquent diapomphol basilicon slav. ung. desic rub. &c. as occasion requires; and is allowed far to succeed that samed unquent of argent. vin. & terebinth venet. aa p. a. Whether the suppuration be encouraged, or an eschar separated by this dressing, gradually decrease the quantity of præcipitate; but continue to use a little, to cause a solid incarnation; and then skin the sore with ung diapompholig or ung rub. desiccativum,

If they grow callous, attempt to discuss them by mercurial plasters, cum cumpher. or eat them to the roots with butyr. antimon. lapis infernalis, or the lunar caustic. Use the same to consume the spongy flesh, or take away the callosity of the edges. If the ulcers should be very foul,

Be Mercur. sublimat. corrosiv. 3 j. solve in aq. calc.

3 iii). & adde elix. proprietat. 3 ss. f. lotio.

Wash them with this every day, and make it stronger or weaker, as there shall be occasion.

In case of a swelling, or some humor stagnating

in the small vessels about them,

Be Rad. gentian. aristoloch. rotund. aa 3-iij. flor. melilot. m. j. rosar. rub. balaust. aa p. j. coque in aq. plantag. & vin. rub. aa 3 x. ad to j. colatura adde tinct. myrrh. & aloes 3 ij. camphor. 3 ij. f. fotus semel in die utendus.

The internals should here be the same as in

cafe of a venereal running.

If the ulcer discharges much, inflames and tumefies the præpuce, &c. give turpeth. min. gr. v. vel vj. by way of emetic, at proper intervals.

Bleeding also, mercurial purgatives, paregorics after them, and cooling emulfions, are not to be omitted. This failing of success, recourse must be had to a free use of mercury, so as to raife either a partial or a total falivation.

44. Warts frequently arise on the neck or body of the penis, in the anus, entrance of the

vagina, and sometimes on the glans, &c.

Soft and large warts, called crysta, marisca, or fici, from their figure, usually come on the confines of the anus, which, and the ferotum, are commonly the feats of the condylomata, or flat broad warts. If they be long, slender and cylindrical, they are termed porri. All these sometimes fall off, or wear away by their constant friction, or rubbing against the cloaths; but leave a ro fom C

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a root from whence they spring again. They sometimes run, and sometimes they do not.

Cut them close off with scissars, and touch the remainder with lapis infernalis, or the lunar caustic. Then dress, separate the eschar, and

heal them up as in case of shankers.

If this can't be comply'd with, touch them twice a day with butyr. antimon. vitriol. roman. or lapis infernalis, 'till they disappear, and then separate the eschar; or dress them with diapomphol. and pracipit. rub. Or it may do as well to apply a little pulv. pracipit. rub. upon the root, covering it with a dry pledget and plaster, and afterwards skinning it over. A solution of corrosive sublimate, carefully used, will consume them saft.

45. Caruncles are fleshy excrescences in the weethra, caused by a relaxation of the internal parts, from the corrosiveness of the venereal running.

They are known by creating a difficulty in making warer, or preventing the exclusion of

the urine.

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They are cured by introducing a convenient instrument into the urethra, and crushing them to pieces, or forcing them down. But 'tis better to put up a small wax-candle, first dipping the end of it in an escharotic, made of vitriol. roman. pracipit. rub. or alum. rup. &c. and let it remain there a convenient time, to consume them. But if there remain an eschar, or the candle has occasioned great uneasiness in the part, use anodyne mucilaginous injections, as 13. 14. and then to finish the cure, aftringent ones of aq. calcis, cort. granator. &c.

46. Crystallines are small risings of the cuticula, into watery bladders, usually upon or about the neck of the penis. You need only, in order to

their cure, touch them now and then with aqual calc. aq. aluminos. solutio vitriol. roman. or solutio mercur. sublimat. corrosiv. Sometimes the matter collecting largely in Coopers glands, causes great inflammation and pain in the perinæum. Here apply, frequently, the cataplasm, p. 296. and purge briskly. If this don't remove it, an incision must be made, and the matter let out.

47. Venereal buboes, are tumors in the groin, arifing from a collection and stagnation of the fluids, or venereal humor, in the glands of that

part. registroom . is

These are known from pestilential or strumous buboes, by their seat; by other symptoms of the lues venerea, preceding or attending; by their coming slowly to suppuration, by the absence of inflammation; and by the patients confession. They are hardish at first, increase slowly, grow to the magnitude of a pullet's egg, and are attended with but little pain. They appear sometimes without any other signs of a venereal infection, at different distances from its being received; sometimes sooner, at other later; and sometimes there happens one on each side.

If they grow fost, and tend to suppuration, 'tis a good sign. If they remain hard, and increase but slowly, bad. If when broke or opened, the matter be waterish, bloody, setid, &c. or the slux small, or violent, 'tis reckoned an unfavourable sign. When they do not ripen at all, it foreshews there is danger of an universal lues.

In order to bring them to suppuration, let the diet be high and nourishing; but if you

would discuss them, low and sparing.

If the buboes be but in their beginning, or by handling them you find there is no matter contained in them, and no other violent symptoms of the lues appear, they may be fafely discussed by a regular

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gular course of mercurial emetics and purgatives: or, perhaps, by mercurial unction, used at proper intervals, upon the fleshy parts of the body; preventing the rise of salivation, and carrying off the infection, as it is again thrown into the blood by strong cathartics without mercury.

In order to this 'tis first proper to bleed, and repeat it if there be occasion; to give a gentle purge or two, and to bathe the whole body often in warm water, &c. The unguent for the purpose is composed after the following manner.

R Mercur. crud. 3). axung. porcin. 3 ils. terebinth. venet. 3 j. m. exactissime, & divide in quatuor vel quinque partes aquales, unam inungat supra suras tibias

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Wait four or five days for the effects of this. If the breath smell strong, the gums grow fore, and the patient becomes feverish, next morning let him take a purging potion. These symptoms ceafing, anoint and purge again; and continue this process, increasing or diminishing the quantity of the unguent, as prudence directs, 'till the tumor of the glands entirely vanishes. A little of the unguent might also be rubbed upon the part, every day. But it requires a great caution here not to raise a salivation, when 'twas not design'd or expected. This method is faid to have proved fuccessful in many confirm d cales of the lues venerea, without the fatigue of a falivation. 'Tis proper to use a diet-drink, after this course of unction is finished.

If the tumor should not thus resolve, a salivation might be raised in good earnest. But if there be matter in the buboe, use no strong evacuations at all; but by applying cataplasms, cupping-glasses or plasters, ripen it well. For

this end also,

Re Rad. alth. recent. allij sicuum ping. aa 3 is. coque in decoct. slor. chamamel. ad debit. consistentiam, adde

adde pulv. sem. lin. 3 fs. ung. nervin. 3 j. f. cataplasma

bis vel sapius in die applicand.

After the tumor is ripened, if the matter make not away of it felf, let an aperture be made in the most depending part, either by lancet or caustic. If by a caustic, separate the eichar with liniment. arcai warm'd, and apply a plaster of diachyl. cum gum. to suppurate what may chance to remain undiffolved. Then let the matter flow out; dress as there is occasion, and permit it to run as long as possible. If the lips grow callous, use pracip. rub. vitriol. rom. lap. infern. &c. or if these should fail, take them off by incifion.

If the matter discharged be ill coloured, or of a bad confiftence, drefs with the following.

Be Liniment. arcai 3 j. terebinth. ven. cum vitello ovi solut. unquent. nicotian. aa 3 ss. m. Add to this occasionally, precip. rub. tinet. vel pulv. myrrh. rad.

aristol. rotund. &c.

If the ulcer tend to a blue or lead-colour, use spirituous liquids, to prevent obstructions and mortifications. To this purpose, also, serve cataplasms de mica pan. lac. vaccin. cum camphor. &c. But if, laftly, it should be attended with corrofion and too great a flux, give turpethum minerale, and repeat the other evacuations. This method of managing a buboe, will prove at least an affistant in the cure of a confirm'd lues.

What remains of the cure, may now be finish'd by the preceding method, using, at last, a

proper course of diet-drink.

But when buboes precede or accompany cuticular eruptions or pustules, ulcers in the throat, exostoses, &c. when there are nocturnal pains in the limbs, when the cartilages are eroded, and when, in short, there is a complication of many of the forementioned symptoms, then is the diftemper confirm'd, and becomes the true lues

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In this case, we must not wait to discuss or break a buboe, or cure a shanker, but begin directly upon a mercurial course, or thorough salivation, which may be performed either by external means, in the manner above-prescribed, or by medicines taken internally; or partly by one, and partly by the other. Let it be observed, that the method by unction is reputed the most powerful, and in case of exostoses, or soulness of the bones, is generally preserred to the other; at least a patient under those circumstances is commonly anointed with mercurial unguent, and his spitting afterwards kept up by internals.

47. Gummata, nodes in the bones, exostoses, or other hard venereal swellings, appearing on the external parts of the body, only as a consequence of the disease, should have their cure attempted first by emp. de ran. quadruplicato mercurio; and if this fails, rub some mercurial unguent on them now and then; and afterwards, apply proper mercurial plasters made of cinnabar, &c. But if there be matter in them, they should be opened by lancet or caustic, and the matter discharged. The bones being exfoliated with tinst. myrrh. & aloes, pulv. myrrh. rad. aristol. & tinst. euphorb. incarn and cicatrize the ulcer.

be often touch'd with tinct. myrrh. mel. agypt. mel. rosat. aap. a. or with mel. agyptiac. per se; using after it this gargle.

R. Cort. granator. 3 ss. coque in vin. rub. aq. plantag. aa H ss. colatura calent. 3 x. affunde super flor. rosar. rub. 3 iij. spt. vitriol. 3 j. iterum cola & adde mel. rosat. syr. de ros. succ. de mor. aa 3 iij. m.

49. Notturnal pains can only be palliated by narcotics; nothing less than a mercurial course, a salivation, or a long continued use of diet-drinks, can entirely remove them.

50. The

50. The lues venerea may, 'tis supposed, be as well hereditary, or receiv'd by a fucking child from its nurse, as gain'd in the ordinary way; in which latter case it usually appears, or comes on and continues with the symptoms hitherto enumerated. When a child is born with the distemper upon him, or when it is hereditary, but appears not immediately after he comes into the world, the first figns commonly are breakings. out in the head and face, and afterwards in feveral other parts of the body. These breakingsout usually afford scales, like those in the dry leprofy; but often eat deep and grow ulcerous. Sometimes there also happens a running thro' the pudenda of the infant thus infected. When the infection was receiv'd along with the milk from the nurse, it commonly first shews it self in foreness and ulcers in the mouth, which after. wards fpread over the whole body.

This diftemper when hereditary is very difficult of cure; the patient commonly dying miferably tabid and ulcerous: but when received from the nurse, the cure proves easier, and may

be foon perform'd if taken in time.

The child shou'd be kept in a laxative state. And if the disease be hereditary, or proceed from the nurse, brisk mercurial purgatives shou'd be frequently exhibited. For a child of half a year old,

Be Calomel. gr. vj. pulv. jalap. rhabarb. crem. tartar. äa gr. viij. syr. violar. ag. rosar. dam. äa 3 j. m. sumat mane, & repetatur bis in hebdomada, ad 8. vel

10. vices.

In the intermediate days of purgation, and after the course of it is finished, it will be proper to use some such thing as the following.

Be Æthop. min. 3 ij. pulv. rhabarb. 3 iss. cinnab. nativ. gum. guaiac. ãa 9 ij. conserv. malv. cynosbat. ãa 3 ij. syr. violar. q. s. f. electuar. molle, cujus detur cochleare B ebor.

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leare parvulum bis quotidie, vel pro re nata, superbibendo baustulum decost. sequent.

Be Lign. Sarsaparil. 3 j. Sassafr. 3 ss. rasur. c. c. ebor. ãa 3 ss. santal. rub. 3 j. coque in decost. hord. q. s. ad 16 j. sub sinem addendo passular. exacinat. 3 j. rad. elycyrrhiz. 3 j. colatura bibat etiam haustum frequenter.

Or instead hereof,

R Aq. petroselin. 3 vj. raphan. comp. 3 j. syr. de

alth. 3 v). fpt. nitri dulc. 3 j. m. f. julap.

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The ulcers that happen in the head, or other external parts of the body, might be dress'd with liniment. arcai, mix'd with a due proportion of pracipitat. rub. But hard scabs or dry scurs on the face, shou'd be anointed with the following liniment.

B. Sperm. ceti, ceræ alb. aa 3 ij. ol. amygd. dulc. 3 vj. m. f. linimentum.

But in case they fink very deep,

By Ung. diapomphol. 3 j. troch. alb. rhaf. 3 ij. pulv. gum. myrrh. last. sulphur. aa 3 j. m. f. liniment.

Ulcers in the mouth or throat of children, who have taken the infection by suction, shou'd be deterged with mel. rosat. acidulated with ol. vitriol.

Other fymptoms of the venereal disease in children are to be treated as in adults; due respect being had to the difference of age. Salivation is not practised upon young children; but there are some who venture to use mercurial frictions, when the venereal symptoms are violent in them; these being managed so as never to bring on the danger that attends a thorough ptyalismus.

fail of success, and the patient is able to undergo the fatigue of a salivation, that is usually the last refuge in venereal cases. But when the viscera are touched, or their substance in-

X fested

fected with the distemper; when the patient is highly scorbutic, hypochondriac, or subject to the epilepsy, convulsive sits, &c. this course is not to be taken; but a milder to be substituted for it. But when a salivation becomes absolutely necessary, can be comply'd with, and may be safely used, it should be raised in the sollowing manner. In order to prepare the body for it, 'tis generally very convenient to bleed the patient, and to permit him the use of a warm bath, to supple the parts, and render them yielding and pliable. And, tho' it may seem trisling, 'tis a material thing to stop up hollow teeth.

Observe that the bodies of patients vary in nothing more than in the quantity of mercury each can bear: a falivation may sometimes be carried thro' with a fingle dram, or even half a

dram of calomel.

Mercurius dulcis, or calomel, is generally allowed to be the best mercurial for the purpose. Begin the salivation with exhibiting five grains, made up into a small pill, with const. cynosbat. or diascord. and repeat it every other night, and also on the mornings if it be requisite, till the quantity taken amounts to about two scruples or a dram. These doses duly repeated, will seldom fail to raise the salivation. If it appears probable, by the symptoms, that the flux will be too violent for the case, or exhaust the patient's strength too much, lower or stop its effects by purging; and begin again, managing it more prudently, 'till you have obtained a degree of sputation adequate to the distemper.

A falivation too hastily raised may cost the patient his life. Tho' the sputation ought to be proportion'd to the violence of the symptoms; yet must it be continued a longer or shorter time, be raised higher, or let down lower, according as the strength of the patient can bear

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it. And this weakness or inability of the patient, may formetimes occasion a falivation to prove ineffectual, tho' prudently managed. The quantity of faliva to be evacuated in a day and a night, should, at a medium, be about thij. or th iii, and this to be kept up by proper dofes of mercury, if the symptoms require, and the patient can bear it, for two, three, or even four weeks together. If the difease hath taken deep root, and the patient thro' weakness cannot bear a high falivation, let a gentle one be continued fo much the longer. The falivation not rifing kindly, a dose of turpeth. mineral. will help it. Much danger attends the taking cold in a falivation; and therefore all due regard must be had to the room, bed, cloaths, flannels, &c. The patient during this course must frequently wash his mouth with a proper gargle, especially before he drinks. There is sometimes occasion, as when the patient may prove convulfive, for the jaws to be kept separate, in order to preferve the tongue, which in a falivation fomes times hangs out of the mouth. If a diarrhoea should come on, and prevent the rising of the falivation, the mercury must be omitted, or given in a less quantity, till the looseness be stop'd. Let the patient during his confinement drink very freely of posset-drink, sack-whey, chicken-broth, &c. warm; and, when faint, a little warm wine, or some cordial julep. The falivation having been continued at its proper height, for the due time, it must be let down by gentle degrees; the doses of calomel being decreased, or a greater distance being observed between their exhibition. When the time requisite for sputation is compleated, the remains of the mercury may gradually be carry'd off by lenitive purges, exhibited about twice a week. Lastly, if an internal course should not have the defired effect. X 2

fect, an external one by unction may be try'd. The rules to be observed are the same here as in the internal. One ounce or less of argent. viv. rubbed, at proper intervals, upon the legs, arms, thighs, &c. will usually raise the salivation high enough in an ordinary case. See 43. This is to be conducted in the same manner as the internal. If a salivation shou'd leave the work unfinished, gentle mercurial frictions used, so as not to salivate, and without purgation, or other evacuations, may prove serviceable, if continued for some time.

Forms of medicines useful in a falivation.

Gargarisms.

B. Vin. rub. # ss. tinct. myrrh. 3 j. m. f. gargarisma.

Or,

By Infusion. flor. rosar. Ho j. spt. vitriol. 3 ij. syr.

de ros. sicc. mel. rosat. aa 3 iss. tinet. myrrh. 3 ss. m.

f. gargarism.

Cordial Juleps.

Be Aq. cerasor. nig. latt. alex. aa z xij. epidem. theriacal. aa z iij. syr. de rubo ideo, croci aa z j. spt lavend. comp. sal. vol. ol. aa z iij. m. bibat cochlear. aliquot ad libitum.

Or,
B. Vin. canar. ag. ceras. nig. aa H j. tinet. croc.
3 j. spt. lavend. c. 3 ss. m. f. julap.

An anodyne Glyster.

If the mercury gripes severely, and causes a

Re Juscul. vervecin. Ho ss. theriac. androm. Dij. confect. fracastor. 3 j. laud. liquid. 3 iss. m. f. enema pro re nata injiciend. & diu retinend.

Aftrin-

Re rub. p 3 vj. singula

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Astringent Mixtures.

Be Ag. menth. cinnam. ten. epidem. ãa z ij. coral. rub. ppt. boli armen. pulv. ãa z iss. syr. de meconio z vj. laud. liquid. gut. 50. m. capiat cochlear. ij. post singulas sedes.

Or,

R. Aq. cinnam. ten. cerasor. nig. ãa z iij. spt. menth.

z ss. confect. fracast. s. m. z ij. laud. lond. gr. iij.

syr. de mecon. z vj. m. sumat cochleare largum post

omnes dejectiones liquidas.

A running often remains after a falivation, proceeding sometimes, perhaps, from a mere re-

By Terebinth. venet. pulv. rhabarb. 3 j. ocul. can-

Referenth. venet. pulv. rhabarb. 3]. ocul. cancror. pulv. rad. alth. aa q. s. f. bolus omni nocte sumend. superbibendo haustum decoct. ligni sanct.

Or let the following be taken every morn-

Rad. sarsaparil. 3 ss. gum. guaiac. 9 ss. arab.

Dj. balf. capiv. q. f. f. bolus.

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Beware of violent aftringents, such as sang. dracon. lap. hamatit. &c. these, indeed, may be proper in a gonorrhea simplex, or flux of semen purum, proceeding from a laxity of the seminal vessels, but might prove of ill consequence after such a degree of infection as required a salivation to remove it. However, the gentle astringents may be given, in case there are good grounds to think the running not at all infectious.

When the complaints are general, but not very violent, and a falivation is dreaded, proper diet-drinks, and alteratives must be contrived, which being used for a confiderable time, may at length effect a cure; tho' some small complaints, as slying pains, a periodical head-ache, or the like, will sometimes remain; for which it X 3 might

might be proper to advise dry frictions, proper

exercise, or the cold bath.

48. A gleet, which is the flux of a thin humor from the wrethra, or a gonorrhoea simplex, that is an involuntary escape of the semen, will often fucceed the cure of a gonorrhæa virulenta, and sometimes remain obstinate, even after the use of a falivation. The first may happen either from too great a relaxation of the glands in the urethra, or from a corrofion or exulceration of them; and appears most frequently after a gonorrhea has been of long standing, or ill-managed in the cure; as by the use of acrid or corroding injections, and the like. The glands may also happen to be ulcerated by the matter of the running, which is often sharp enough for that purpole, The gonorrhoea simplex may proceed from a laxity or ulceration of the feminal veffels, profuse venery, a corrofion of them by the matter of a virulent gonorrhea, the use of corrosive injections, hot glyfters, too great a quantity of mercury, violent strains, &c. The matter evacuated in a gonorrhea simplex is commonly of a good confistence, and frequently pure and unmix'd, unless when corrosive injections, or the like, were the cause of this flux; in which case 'tis often purulent, or mix'd with other matter, and comes away with pain; which in other cases is wanting. The patient also finds himself weaken'd, and less fit for conjugal offices. And if it continue long, and the evacuation be large, he grows feeble, faintish, feels a pain in his loins, and falls into the tabes dorsalis. A gleet is distinguish'd from a gonorrhaa simplex, not only by the colour and confiftence of the matter evacuated, but also by the matter wherein it comes away. The matter of a gleet comes away as well at one time as at another; but that of a gonorrhea simplex chiefly in erections, and when the parient goes brow And ed w dang proci will. the cural mon are the

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to stool. The matter of a gleet is commonly brownish; but that of a gonorrhoea simplex white. And the continuance of a true gleet is unattended with weakness, or other ill consequences, or dangerous symptoms; nor does it unfit men for procreation, as a gonorrhoea simplex sometimes will. When a gonorrhoea simplex proceeds from the use of corrosive injections, 'tis reputed incurable. And the longer both this and a common gleet have continued, so much the harder are they to cure. An aftringent regimen is the most proper in both. Cossee and claret are supposed proper liquors in these cases; so are those made acid with juice of lemons, vinegar, &c.

The cure of both these disorders may be attempted in the same manner. If there be no malignity in them, a sew lenient purgatives are proper at the beginning; and afterwards two or three vomits of turpeth mineral. After this, astringents, and particularly the cortex, may be exhibited to good advantage, either alone, or

mix'd with balfamics, or deterfives.

R Pulv. cortic. peruv. Z j. vin. rub. H ij. m. sumat cochlear. iv. bis vel ter in die.

Or.

Be Cort. peruv. 3 j. terr. japon. 3 ss. alumin. rup. sacchar. saturn. aa 3 j. m. f. pulv. chart. xxx. sumat unam bis terve quotidie, cum tinetur. rosar. rub. cochlear. iv.

Or.

Be Pulv. cort. peruv. 3 j. flor. rof. rub. 3 ij. coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colatura th j. adde syr. limon. 3 ij. tinct. terr. japon. 3 ss. spt. vitriol. 3 j. m. sumat cochlear. iv. ter in die.

Or,

B. Pulv. peruv. lap. hamatit. terr. japon. bol. armen. croc. mart. aftring. alum. rup. sal. prunel. aa 3 ij. sac-char. saturn. 3 is. cons. rosar. rub. 3 vj. syr. cydonior.

X 4

q. s. f. electuar. cujus sumat quant. n. m. major. ter quotidie, superbibend. decott. Sequent. cochlear. iv.

Be Lign. guaiac. sassafr. passular. maj. aa z j. iethyocol. z ss. aq. calc. to iij. coque & sint colature to ij.

Be Extract. cort. peruv. cum spt. vin. ppt. 3 ij. rhabarb. alum. rup. gum. tragacanth. troch. de carab. ter. japon. sacchar. saturn. aa 3 j. terebinth. è cio 3 j. f. massa; ex qua formentur pilula scilicet decem è qualibet 3 j. quarum capiat quatuor bis vel ter in die; cum sequent. expression. cochlear. iv.

R. Milleped. vivent. 3 j. contunde & superaffunde vin. rub. 16 j. colatura adde balsam capiv. in vitello ovi solut. 3 vj. bals. peruv. 3 j. syr. balsamic. 3 ij.

m. f. expressio.

When injections are thought convenient, and

may reach the feat of the diforder,

Be Balsam. gilead. 3 ij. vin. rub. H ss. & cum vitello ovi f. solutio, pro injectione.

Be Bals. capiv. Z ss. bals. peruv. Z j. solve in vitello ovi & adde tinet. rosar. rub. H ss. tinet. myrrh. Z ss. sacchar. saturn. Z j. m. f. injectio.

If these medicines prove ineffectual, the cold-

bath may be tried for some time.

SCURVY.

Def. 1.

Caufe.

1. THE fourvy is usually defined such an alteration in the blood, as disposes it to stagnate, form spots on the surface of the body, and, without violence, to start from the gums.

2. The cause of it may be whatever can break, alter, or destroy the texture of the sluids, which is often the essect of a particular air or diet; the scurvy being a disease frequent in Holland, England, &c. where the air is cold and piercing, and the food generally viscid; but more rarely, if at all seen in the southern parts of the

world.

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world. But the distemper it self is not well defined; and seems chiefly to be supported by others: in effect, 'tis usually attended with the affectio hypochondriaca, scrophulous or scirrhous disorders, a soulness of the blood, &c. and appears most frequently in such persons as are given to gluttony and drinking, at the same time that they use but little exercise. 'Tis also

fometimes hereditary.

3. Many figns of this diftempers are much Diag. the same with those of the affectio hypochondriaca; to which may be added, (1.) A sponginess or erofion of the gums, and rottenness of the teeth; a fetid breath, and frequent returns of the toothach. (2.) Spots, which are first red, afterwards livid, then blackish; appearing chiefly on the thighs and legs, and fometimes on the back, arms, neck and face; with an unufual indolence of the whole body, especially about the loins and thighs. (3.) The appearance of red gravel in the urine. (4.) An unequal pulse, one while weak, and foon after strong. (5.) Wandring and uncertain pains; from whence fcorbutic rheumatisms. (6.) An inflammation and redness of the skin all over the body. (7.) A diarrhœa and dysentery. (8.) Frequent shiverings, no hot fit succeeding them, sometimes twice or thrice a day; fometimes also these fits resemble those of an intermitting fever; often returning once or twice a month, without any determined period. (9.) Tumors and fwellings in the joints or other parts, sometimes hard, sometimes foft, fometimes protuberant, and at others within the skin, inflamed or not inflamed. (10.) This disease continuing long, especially if the patient be melancholy, or of a hectic constitution, brings on an atrophy.

Reg.

(B)

4. In general, this diffemper is difficult of cure; and so much the more as it is hereditary, as the person has been long afflicted therewith, or as it is a diffemper incident to a nation, or the person

affected is of a melancholic disposition.

s. The diet in a scorbutic habit shou'd be. easy of digestion; wine might be drank to advantage in this case. Dry frictions also are thought serviceable, being perform'd upon the parts where the spots appear. Gentle exercise shou'd by all means be used: and tobacco either fmoak'd or chew'd, is allowed to be ferviceable.

6. Bleeding is proper to begin the cure when the constitution is fanguine, the body gross, the glands schirrous, the pulse intermitting, and the person young, or when hot tumors happen in the joints, and in particular, if a lethargy, apoplexy, or fyncope should accompany the fourty: on the other hand, we must forbear it when the patient is weak, dropfical, melancholic, or aged.

7. After bleeding 'tis proper we should come to purging, but cathartics of the inflammatory kind are here accounted not so safe and effectual as the laxative; which may be repeated once or twice a week pro re nata. Where there are eruptions, as is usual almost in all scorbutic cases, mercurials are of great

fervice.

8. When the scurvy appears in watry pimples, draftic purgatives with calomel will an-

fwer better then fuch as are lenient.

The purging mineral waters are also of fervice, when the circulation is languid, and the blood viscid. They may be administred in the following manner.

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Be Ag.

R. Aq. purgant. mineral. Hij. mann. opt. cremor. tartar. aa 3 vj. sal. tartar. 3 ss. cortic. winteran. nuc. moschat. aa 3 j. coque ad His. & bibat partitis vicibus, cum regimine.

o. If there be an obstruction in the capillaries, a diaphoretic or two may be given before we proceed to anti-scorbutics and chalybeates.

R Lap. contrayerv. 3 ss. sal. volat. c. c. succincamphor. aa gr. vj. syrup. limon. q. s. f. bolus h. s. sumend. cum haust. sequent.

R Ag. petrosel. 3 ils. raphan. c. 3 ss. spt. nitri

dulc. 3 iss. syrup. limon. 3 is. m.

After the operation of any of the purgatives, a proper composing draught ought to be given; and if the patient be afflicted with a diarrhoea, palpitation of the heart, an universal weakness, old age, or melancholy, a grain of the laudan. londin. may be added thereto.

The use of a flesh-brush also in case of itchings in the skin, or beginning stagnations, will

be proper.

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10. Anti-scorbutics mix'd with purgatives, are thought to be much more serviceable in this

case, than purgatives alone.

The following drink has been found effectual. By Rad. oxylapath. raphan. rust. lign. guaiac. Sassafr. polypod. aa 3 j. fol. abietis, salv. virtut. heder. terr. agrimon. aa m. ij. milleped. vivent. Sen. opt. aa 3 iv. rad. rhabarb. angelic. glycyrrhiz. radic. jalap. contus. aa 3 j. aurant. cum toto limon. aa n°. iij. cort. winteran. sem. semicul. dulc. bacc. juniper. aa 3 vj. galang. calam. aromatic. n. m. aa 3 ij. cremor. tart. 3 ij. antimon. crud. in petia ligat. 3 iv. s. ingred. immitend. in cerevis. fort. non lupulat. & cerevis. tenuis aa cong. ij. paulo post adde succ. beccabung. nasturt. aquatic. cochlaer. hortens. aa th j. sumat 3 vj. vel th ss. omnimane.

11. When scorbutic symptoms happen in inflammatory and sanguine constitutions, or in those of a lean or hestic habit, instead of the aromatics and pungent anti-scorbutics, such as are cooling may be substituted in their stead. For instance,

By Rad. china, sarsaparil. taraxic. dent. leon. cichor. gramin. herb. acetos. scabios. plantag. lujul. ling. cervin. hepatic. agrimon. lign. santal. citrin. rubr. &c.

12. For an anti-scorbutic wine,

Re Rad. raphan. rust. incis. 3 j. polypod. 3 ss. cochlear. hortens. beccabung. aa m. j. cort. winteran. 3 ij. n. m. semin. semicul. dulc. aa 3 j. passular. solis incir. 3 j. vin. alb. lisbon. & rhenan. aa H j. infunde frigide & colatura, si opus fuerit, adde vin. chalyb. 3 ij. bibat 3 iij. pro dosi.

13. Or instead thereof,

BY Fol. cochlear. hortens, heder terrestr. aa H iss. nast. aquatic. beccabung. summit abiet genist. aa m. Xij. rad. raphan. rustic. lapath. acut. aa H j. aurant. n°. 20. m, pro cerevis nov. cong. X.

To the above-mention'd drinks may be added occasionally cort. aurantior. limon. rad. galang. calam. aromatic. rad. rhabarb. monac. sem. sinap. flor.

Sambuc. &c.

14. In conflictutions where the juices are vifcid, or the circulation languid, to the warm pungent anti-scorbutics, chalybeates may be added. Thus steel may be added to the anti-scorbutic drink above prescribed, or rather,

Re Conserv. cochlear. hortens. lujula aa 3 ss. pulv. rad. ari, milleped. aa 3 iss. chalyb. ppt. 3 ij. gum. guaiac. 9 ij. syrup. limon. q. s. s. electuar. cujus sumat quantit. n. m. ter in die, cum haust. potus anti-scorbutic.

supra descript.

When the chalybs prove too heating, it may be omitted, especially in hectic constitutions, and antimon. crud. or athiops mineral. may be used in its stead.

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15. Or instead of the electuary, give the fol-

lowing powders.

Re Athiop. mineral. rad. oxylapath. gum. guaiac. cinnab. fact. milleped. pulv. ari, aa 3 ij. fal. vol. succin. 3 j. f. pulv. chart. xx. sumat unam bis vel ter in die cum julap. sequent. cochlear. vj.

Re Aq. flor. Sambuc. 3 vj. raphan. comp. lumbricor. magist. aa 3 iss. Syr. limon. Sambuc. aa 3 vj. spt.

cochlear. simplic. aa 3 ij. m. f. julap.

thin, hestical, and the velocity of the blood apt to be augmented upon the least occasion; when the preceding course has failed of success, or where the chalybs has weakened the solids, and induced a hestic, nothing will answer better than a milk-dyet, used along with the testaceous powders, as in the case of a consumption.

The following also might be serviceable in

fuch a case.

By Fol. nasturt. heder. terrest. beccabung. plantagin. cochlear. hortens. aa p. a. exprime succum, cujus Hi. adde succ. aurantior. Zij. & bibat Ziv. bis in die per 14 dies.

Broths also made with rad. eryng. rasur. c. c. fol. plantag. ling. cervin. &c. are very proper in

the hot scurvy.

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17. When the disease is hereditary, the best method is to prescribe a continued course of anti-scorbutic medicines suitable to the case; and if this proves successful, to repeat the same at proper seasons of the year.

18. When the diforder is caused by a cold air, the removal into an air that is thinner and warmer, will often perform what anti-scorbutics cannot; or if taken after such a removal, they

will answer much better than before.

19. When the scurvy is caused by viscid diet, whatever attenuates the blood, and particularly mercurials,

mercurials, must be mixed with the anti-scorbutics.

20. When it proceeds from melancholy, or is attended therewith, such medicines as are proper in hypochondriac cases, are to be mixed

with the anti-scorbutics.

21. When 'tis complicated with the rheumatism (which may be known by the frequent shifting of the pains) warm carminatives are to be given internally, mixed with anti-scorbutics; and in this case, the parts are to be somented with warm spirituous medicines, and anodyne liniments.

22. When spots happen in any part of the body, and continue long, they may be often wash'd with the spt. vin. camphorat. aq. regin. hung.

& spt. cochlear. simpl. aa p. a.

23. If a swelling in the joints attend what is called a cold scurvy, after using a proper fotus, apply the emp. è cymin.

If the same happens in the hot scurvy, use lenitive purgatives, the cooling anti-scorbutic juices, and such medicines as are proper in a hestic.

24. Sometimes watery pustules and pimples appear in the neck, breast and arms, for the cure whereof proper purgations are useful, and afterwards edulcorants, absorbents, and whatever attenuates and promotes transpiration, as gum. guaiac. athiop. min. the testaceous powders, &c.

AFFECTIO HYPOCHONDRIACA.

1. THE affectio hypochondriaca, otherwise called melancholy, is a change in the natural state of the mind, from some imaginary cause with regard to the person, attended either with anxiety, or a consident alacrity.

2. The general and material cause of this disorder is supposed to be indigestion, or a crude

Def.

Canse.

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contingenerate for the lit of pious Person

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Carre

and viscid chyle, which brings an universal lentor upon the blood. Many particulars may give rise to this distemper; as (1.) A fedentary, studious and inactive life. (2.) Feeding upon grofs and viscid aliment, or taking in more than the stomach can digest. (3.) Excess in venery; as also a retentio nimia seminis. (4.) Too large evacuations of any kind; or a stoppage of such as are natural and necessary. (5.) Extremes in the passions of the mind; as grief, forrow, despondency, &c.

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3. The concomitant figns of this diftemper Diag. are indolence, tremors, fears, anxiety, despondency, indigeftion, costiveness, a difficulty in respiration, a swelling in the throat threatning fuffocation, the hiccup, and a fhort cough. Sometimes also there is a pain in the hypochondria, especially in the left, proceeding principally from flatulencies, and the pressure of the stomach and colon inflated after eating. These flatulencies alfo not unfrequently refemble the stone, as to the pain they occasion; a heat likewise is often felt in the bypochondria, which also often flies into the face. A palpitation of the heart usually attends here, with a fort of pressure or uneafiness fest about the abdomen and viscera; in which case the patient is under a terrible apprehension of death. Laftly, when these symptoms continue long, they cause weakness, frequent cephalalgia's, epilepfies, vertigoes or apoplexies.

4. This disease is seldom mortal; tho' if it prog. continue long, it may at length prove so, by degenerating into the epilepfy, apoplexy, &c. If the hæmorrhoidal flux happen moderately here, it often proves a cure; so likewise does a copious discharge of black urine, without a fever. Persons of a thin habit, pale complexion, and luch as abound in saliva, are most subject to this

diftemper.

5. Whatever

Regim.

5. Whatever aliment and exercise tend to promote a good digestion, liquify the juices, and fortify the blood, are here proper. Wine should be allowed. The food should be nourishing and easy of digestion. Nothing is more advantageous than agreeable conversation, a good air, and brisk exercise; especially riding on horse-back.

Care

6. Bleeding in melancholics, is generally accounted bad; however if the case proceed from a suppression of the menstrual or hæmorrhoidal flux; if the palpitation of the heart be great; if an apoplexy, epilepsy, or vertigo attend, or be feared, it is absolutely necessary, especially in constitutions that are sanguine: and for the convulsive motion in the throat, so frequent in this distemper, nothing is of more service than to open the jugular vein.

7. Emetics are frequently used and repeated in the cure of the affectio hypochondriaca: 3 ss. of ipecacuanha may be given once or twice a week, as

occasion requires.

8. Strong purgatives are thought improper, but laxatives answer well. The tinctura sacra is

often prescribed with success.

If the case proceed from the juices being very viscid, and the strength will permit, mercur. dulc. may be given in the intervals of purgation to the quantity of \Im s. for three or four times. The purging waters with manna, cremor. tartar. &c. are here proper. Where the patient is so weak, that he cannot bear internal purgatives, glysters may take place.

9. Chalybeates are of great service in this case, after general evacuations, especially being used together with the cortex. But for those of a hestical constitution, rad. elebor. nig. made up into the form of an electuary, pills or

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tincture, ought always to be substituted instead of chalybeates.

10. During the steel course, or towards the latter end thereof, the cold bath may prove of great service, being continued for some time. A course also of the chalybeate waters, as those of the German spaw, might be adviseable.

gently inquired into; for 'tis that which ever ought to regulate the method of cure. Thus when it proceeds from profuse venery, a suppression of necessary evacuations, &r. it must be treated with regard thereto; as also to the symptoms, or other diseases wherewith it may happen to be complicated.

with flatulency, fometimes such a thing as the

following fotus will be proper.

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R Herb. absinth. roman. rorismarin. sabina, salvia, nicotian. aa m. ss. bacc. juniper, lauri, cortic. winteran. aa z ss. semen. anisi, sænicul. dulc. aa z iij. coqué in aq. font. q. s. ad th ij. colatura adde spt. carui, spt. vini camphorat. aa z ij. m. s. fotus.

After the use of this fotus, rub some of the

following liniment upon the part.

R Ol. terebinth. Zij. fænicul. suctin. aa gut. Xi. f. linimentum. And lastly, apply the following plaster.

R Emp. de cicut. cum ammoniac. è cymin. galbani tolat. aa 3 j. camphor. 3 ij. ol. anis. carui aa gut. x. m. f. emplast. super alutam extendend. & utrique hy-

pochondrio applicand.

13. If the distemper yields not to the use of these means, recourse must be had to such as are prescribed for the hysteric disease. And if these likewise sail of success, the case may be treated as maniacal.

14. The night-mare, as it is vulgarly called, of the sense, or imagination of a weight pressing

upon the stomach in the time of sleep, is often a symptom of this disease, and may proceed from the same cause; viz. imperfect chyle, or a viscidity in the blood, which hinders its free circulation, especially thro' the fine capillaries of the lungs. 'Tis also observed to follow upon a plethora, full meals, late suppers, and the eating of fuch things as are hard of digeftion. The perfon feized with the night-mare, is usually greatly diffurbed in his sleep, by frightful dreams or dismal apprehensions; and loudly bemoans himfelf in groans, as if he were at the point of death. He breathes thick and short, and sometimes rattles in the throat. 'Tis not eafy to awake the patient; and when that is done, he complains of having sustained a great pressure upon his breaft; which he still feels, tho' in a less degree. This symptom is not reputed dangerous of it felf; unless at length it becomes apoplectic or epileptic. That proceeding from an over-fulness, is easy of cure. When it is occafion'd by a fluggish circulation, exercise is highly adviseable; and now and then a glass of generous wine. It is also proper that the patient choose a dry, clear and brisk air; that his sleep be moderate, and taken at a due distance from meals.

If a plethora, or too great fulness, be the cause, bleed; and afterwards give a gentle emetic. When it proceeds from, or attends melancholy, or a great viscidity of the blood; after proper evacuations, and especially a few mercurial purgatives, a course of chalybeate bitters may prove serviceable; or preparations of rad. ellebornig. together with sal. absinth for they will greatly attenuate the blood. But if it proves obstinate and troublesome, 'tis to be treated as an hypochondriacal or hysterical case.

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PERSPIRATION OBSTRUCTED.

Perspiration is said to be obstructed, when Definition by some accident the pores of the skin are so contracted, as not to give exit to the materia perspirabilis; or when the circulation is so languid, that it will not throw off the requisite quantity thro' the cuticular pores.

2. This disorder may proceed from what we Cause commonly term catching of cold, or by exposing the body to windy or rainy weather; sleeping in the open air, especially in the evening; going by water; suddenly passing from a warm to a cold state; drinking cold water; changing the

apparel, living under ground, &c.

tion are, a plethora, which is greater or less, according to the strength and duration of the cause; and a sharp pain in the head, small of the back, joints, and over the whole body. If these be neglected, a sever often ensues, and generally of the worst kind; sometimes an universal rheumatism, or else, by way of criss, the blood deposits some humor on the joints near the extremities of the body; or the same humor, by salling on the inguinal glands, or those of the neck or throat, forms a tumor, and causes an inflammation or angina.

4. An obstructed perspiration, if taken in time, Progis not dangerous; but if the obstruction be great, and remain for some days, the consequence thereof may prove fatal; being often the cause of such symptoms as those above-

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of great service to lay the person directly between flannel-sheets. Sleep ought rather to be encouraged than otherwise; since perspiration Y 2 apGure.

appears to be greater at that time, than when we are awake.

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The patient ought to eat moderately, and chiefly of spoon-meat. Sack or white-wine-whey may be drank freely. A thin, dry and warm air, is the most proper in this case.

6. If the person is naturally plethoric, or a plethora be occasion'd by the obstruction; or if the velocity of the blood increase, and a fever appear, bleeding is of great service.

7. After bleeding, gentle diaphoretics are proper. To continue the patient in a gentle and regular sweat, is much better than to cause a violent one, which occasions weakness. Some such as the following powder and draught, may be properly given once or twice a day.

B. Lap. contrayerv. 3 j. pulv. castor. Serpent. virg. aa gr. v. f. pulv. statim sumend. cum haust. Sequent.

Be Aq. ceras. nig. 3 ij. aq. theriac. 3 j. syrup. croc. 3 vj. m. f. haust.

Or, 8. R. Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp. Əj. croci, castor. russ. rad. contrayerv. ăa gr. iv. camphor. sal. vol. c. c. ãa gr. v. confect. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus, sumend. bis in die cum cochlear. iv. julap. sequent.

Be Aq. last. alex. cinnam. ten. theriac. aa 3 ij. fyr. papaver. erratic. 3 vj. m. f. julap.

9. By Theriae. androm. mithrid. aa 3 ss. pulv. rad. serpent. virgin. gr. xv. syr. croc. aq. theriae. latt. alex. aa 3 j. f. haustus, quem sumat bis in die.

Or,
10. B. Pulv. è chel. cancror. comp. 3 ss. bezoar. oriental. croci opt. aa gr. vj. m. f. pulv. sumat omni nocte bora somni cum haust. sequent.

Be Aq. last. alexit. theriacal. aa 3 j. syrup. crosi 3 vj. m. f. haust.

To any of these medicines may be added occasionally antimon. diaphoretis. balsam. polychrest. cerust. cerust. antimon. extract. croc. sal. vol. succin. tinct. serpentar. virgin. spir. c. c. tinct. castor. gum. guaiac. &c.

It is always to be supposed that the patient, during the use of these diaphoretics, or perspiratives, should drink pretty plentifully of sackwhey, or white wine posset-drink, a little warm.

When the case degenerates into a fever or rheumatism, &c. it must be treated accordingly;

regard being had to the cause.

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PERSPIRATION in Excess.

I. I T fometimes happens that a person perspires Def. more in a given time, than is consistent with his health, or than the aliment taken in requires.

2. In some people the cuticular pores are na-Cause. turally too lax, and the juices too thin; and in others, both or either of these may happen from some accidental cause; as the drinking too much tea, an indolent life, &c.

3. If this case be habitual, the person is apt Diag. to sweat violently in the night; and in the day-

time, is indolent and faintish.

4. The thing, of it felf, is feldom dangerous, Progenexcept in old age and confumptions; yet, continuing long, it occasions great weakness, and upon exposing the body to the air, subjects the patient to coughs, intermitting fevers, and, generally speaking, to the same diseases with an obstructed perspiration.

5. The diet should be solid, and not consist of Regim. too much spoon-meat. Coffee is here thought preferable to tea; and red wine better than white. The sleep ought to be moderate. Exercise is commendable, but it should not be too violent, nor long continued. The air should

be dry, but not too warm.

6. Whether it proceed from a natural or ha-cure. bitual laxity of the pores, nothing feems more proper, in order to the cure, than the cold bath;

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provided the person be not too old, nor otherwise distemper'd: and this hath prov'd serviceable, when many internal medicines have failed of success.

7. Preparations also of the cortex are accounted useful in this case. The following powders may be of service.

R. Pulv. cort. peruv. Z j. bol. armen. fl. rosar. rub. coral. rub. margarit. ppt aa 3 ij. pulv. gum. arabic. Z ss. tragacanth. 3 j. m. f. pulv. cujus sumat 3 ss. bis vel ter in die cum haust. vini rub. vel julap. sequent.

Be Aq. plantag. germ. querc. cinnam. tenuis aa 3 iij, mirabil. 3 ij. spt. lavend. c. 3 ss. sacchar. alb. q. s. vel

Syr. caryophyl. 3 j. m. f. julapium.

THE ITCH.

THE itch is an epidemic cutaneous eruption of puffules, in several parts of the body, particularly in the joints, and between the fingers.

2. 'Tis communicated by contact, and possibly

by means of an animalcula.

gers, on the arms, hams and thighs. These eruptions are sometimes small, and contain a limpid fluid; but at others they are large, deep, and contain a white concosted matter, and are covered with crusty scabs. A heat increases with the itching, and renders it sometimes intolerable.

prog.

4. The itch is seldom dangerous, and scarce ever mortal. In youth, where there is a good habit, and when fresh contracted, the cure is easy; on the contrary, in those who are of years, of a bad constitution, and when the distemper, by long continuance, is grown universal, 'tis difficult; and, possibly, may cause the leprosy. In a leucophlegmatic

cophlegmatic or hydropical disposition; as also in a very dry or hestic one, 'tis hard to cure.

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5. A flender diet is here the best, unless per-Reg. spiration be obstructed; in which case, wine or the use of other gentle perspiratives, may be allowed.

6. If the body be plethoric, we are to begin cure. the cure with bleeding; and afterwards to purfue it by purging, which cannot so safely be omitted.

Re Calomel. gr. xv. athiop. min. 3 ss. cons. cynosb. q. s. f. bolus, h. s. sumend. & mane sequent. capiat potion. sequent.

B. Fol. sen. 3 iij. sem. sænicul. d. contus. 3 j. sal. tart. θ j. insund. in aq. sont. q. s. colaturæ ξ iij. adde syr. de spin. cerv. ξ vj. spt. nitri d. θ ij. f. potio.

Or,
7. Re Calomel. gr. xv. pil. ex duob. 3 ss. ol. sassafr.
gut. 1. m. f. pil. n°. 5. sumat cum regimine, & repetantur pro re nata.

8. Instead of repeated purging, the vulgar use only flos sulphur. with milk, or treacle, every morning, for some time; nor, as it appears, with ill success: however the following is better contrived to answer the same purpose.

Be Æthiop. min. 3 ss. antimon. diaphoret. 3 j. conserv. cynosb. q. s. f. pilul. x. è qualibet. 3 j. quarum sumat 5. ter quotidie.

Begin to give these pills soon after the operation of the first purge, and continue them for two or three days together, then repeat the cathartic once or twice as above; after which, externals may be safely used.

Flower of sulphur and butter, soap and ginger, urine and tobacco, brimstone and spirit of wine, &c. are not to be depended on; nor should the unskilful be too busy with mercurials, much less with arsenic, which is no uncommon thing with the vulgar.

Y 4 The

The following liniment is fafe, but somewhat uncleanly, and will occasion a smarting in the part

whereto 'tis applied.

9. R. Axung. porcin. Zij. ol. amygd. dulc. sulphur. viv. aa Zj. elleb. alb. Zs. sal nitri, rad. zinzib. aa Zis. essent. limon. Dj. m. s. liniment. cum quo libere inungantur partes affecta, omni nocte, calida manu.

10. The next is more effectual, but ought to

be used more cautiously.

Be Pomat. Zij. ol. mac. per express. Zj. rad. elleb. alb. Zss. sal. armoniac. Zij. zinzib. alum. rup. piper. long. aa Zj. pracipitat. alb. Ziij. essent. ambragris gut. v. m. s. unguent. cujus Zss. semel inungatur super artus, intacta manente abdominis thoracisq; regione, & reliquum, eodem modo, singulis vel alternis diebus.

B. Pomat. 3 ij. pracipat. alb. 3 ss. m. pro tribus

quatuorve frictionibus, debitis intervallis.

12. These unguents duly employed after proper purgation, or if there be occasion for more cathartics, on the intermediate days of purgation, will suffice when the case is recent, and the scabs are but sew, and not deep: the like end may also be answer'd by a cleanly sluid, prepared after the following manner.

By Merc. Sublimat. corrosiv. 3 j. alum. rup. 3 ij. sal. prunel. 3 ss. ag. calcis # is. m. & caute cum spongia

utatur calide.

during the time that the externals are used, and even after the symptoms vanish; for re-

lapses in this case are frequent.

A decoction or diet-drink with rad. exylapath. fassafras, &c. might be successfully continued thro' the course. But if this process proves inessectual, more powerful mercurials must be employed; and, it it were necessary, so as to raise a slight salivation.

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If leav The most rank and stubborn itch will generally yield to the following unguent, if proper evacuations have been premised.

14. Be Argent. viv. 3iij. cinnab. nativ. 3 j. terebinth. venet. 3 ss. axung. porcin. 3 ss. ol. amygd. dulc. 3 ij. m. ut artis est; dein divide in octo partes aquales, quarum una suris brachiisq; vel munditii gratia, palmis manuum bene affricetur, alternis noctibus, vel longioribus intervallis, sit ptyalismum pracavere velis.

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15. The greatest caution must here be used to prevent a salivation, where it is not designed, which people commonly bring upon themselves when lest to dose their ointment, or by heedlessly running into the cold air with it in their blood.

If this, therefore, should happen, they must leave off the use of it immediately, and cleanse themselves from any external remains of it, as soon as ever they perceive their breath setid, or feel any griping pains. And, indeed, before any strong mercurials are ordered, 'tis highly necessary to know how they used to affect the person; for bodies differ in nothing more than in this particular.

16. There is another way of curing this diftemper, as effectually as by unction, with as much expedition and neatners, and perhaps with less trouble and danger than the foregoing; I mean by a girdle: for tho' the common fort of girdles are daubing and offensive, (being nothing more than 3 vj. or 3 j. of ung. laurin. cum merc. or any common mercurial ointment, spread upon a piece of flannel) yet the following is an excellent contrivance, and answers extremely well, after proper purgation.

R Argent. viv. 3 iij. vel 3 ss. succ. limon. 3 ij. conquassentur in phiala per duas horas, dein simul in patinam effunde, & decantetur succus; pulveri grisao, i. e. mercurio manenti adde albuminis unius ovi dimidiam partem, gum. tragacanth. 9 j. & cum apta

virga

virga agitentur in spumam, quam fasciæ panni wallic. justa forma, illinito, & coram lento igne siccato.

This girdle is to be wore tight about the middle for a fortnight or longer; and if there be occasion, another may afterwards safely be applied: for the mercury, by means of this contrivance, seems to infinuate so gradually, as not to be very capable of raising a salivation.

LEPROSY.

1. THE leprofy is a cuticular disease appearing in dry white thin scurvy scabs upon the whole surface of the body, or some parti-

cular parts thereof.

2. The cause, in general, may be whatever greatly obstructs perspiration; as the venereal taint, unwholsome food, hard drinking, &c. It may, also, follow the confluent small-pox, a stubborn itch, or be conveyed from parents to their children.

3. 'Tis usually attended with an itching. The scabs are commonly dry, except in gross constitutions, where they generally appear humid. They seldom lye so deep as in the itch; being commonly confined to the cuticula; and very rarely descending to the cuties; tho' when the leprosy appears in form of a scabbed or scald-head, the scales are sometimes large, and attended with deep ulcers. In great drinkers it will sometimes come in the form of dry scurfy scales upon the hands or face; but it often appears only on the face or head.

4. The leprofy is feldom dangerous, tho' always difficult of cure in grown persons, or when 'tis hereditary; but in children, when not hereditary, but recent, and appearing only on the face or head, 'tis easily remedied: 'Tis accounted falutary, if it follows, as it sometimes will, the stop-

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stoppage of the running so frequent from behind the ears of children. The humid species is sooner cured than the dry one; each of them being more or less difficult to remove, according to the cause, constitution, continuance, &c.

5. A slender liquid diet, as that of gruels, tea's, Reg barly-water, panada's, &c. is to be used in the dry species; and high feeding is to be allowed in neither; tho' if perspiration be much obstructed, warm wine may be drank moderately. The body should be kept always laxative. In the moist species, let the food be gently desiccative, and very sparingly used. Frequent warm bathing, moderate exercise, and a temperate air, are proper in both sorts.

6. Let the cure in general, be begun with cure. three or four mercurial purges. Then in the dry

species,

Réthiop. min. 3 j. cinnab. antimon. pulv. gum. guaiac. antimon. diaphoret. pulv. ari comp. milleped. ppt. ãa 3 ij. calomel. camphor. sal. vol. succin. ãa 3 is. ol. sassafras, junip. ãa 3 ss. bals. capiv. 3 ij. terebinth. venet. q. s. f. pil. x. è 3 j. quarum deglutiat v. ter quotidie, superbibend. vin. viperin. cyathum.

7. But in the moist one,

Re Farin. sarsa, pulv. chin. lign. guaiac. rad. oxylapath. ãa 3 ij. carn. viperar. 3 vj. argent. viv. (cum latt. sulphur. 3 iij. in pulverem athiopic. redatt.) 3 ss. cerus. antimon cinnab. antimon ãa 3 iss. ol. sassafras gut. x. conserv. flaved. aurant. 3 j. syr. de 5. rad. q. s. f. electuar. cujus sumat quant. n. m. bis terve de die, superbibend. haust. larg. potus diatetic. sequent.

R Cort. & lign. sassafr. aa z ij. santal. rub. citrin. aa z ss. ras. c. c. ebor. aa z j. rad eryng. condit. antimon. crud. aa z iij. hord. gallic. m. j. coque in aq. calc. q. s. ad cong. j. de quo bibat etiam subinde per diem.

8. In either species,

Be Bals. polychrest. tinct. antimon. aa 3 iij. m. sumat gut. 40. ter quaterve de die, in quovis liquore appropriato.

Purging should be repeated at proper intervals,

during the course of these medicines.

9. If this process be disliked, or prove inessectual, perhaps its place may be well supplied by giving calomel. gr. x. cum cons. cynosb. parum, in pilulam redact. singulis vel alternis nottibus, till the first symptoms of a ptyalismus appear; when either a purge is to be administred, or a stop put to the procedure till they disappear again; in this manner renewing the process successively as long as there is occasion: or instead of this may be used, perhaps with more success, the unguent. mercurial. at due intervals.

10. A confirm'd leprofy in adults is reputed incurable, yet by these means it may doubtless be kept under and palliated; and a slow regular salivation, rais'd by unction, may chance to have a greater effect; which, if other things sail,

ought to be tryed.

cure it in children. When it succeeds the small-pox, 'tis usually accounted incurable; tho' warm baths of milk with bran, mallows, &c. may abate it; especially if used during a course of proper purgatives.

12. This distemper frequently happens to children, and sometimes to adults, in the form of a scalled-head; which when less inveterate is com-

monly called a scabbed-head.

To a hot scabbed-head in young children of a gross habit, is usually applied a fresh plantain or colewort leaf: but where these are thought too simple or improper,

By Unguent. Sambuc. popul. alb. camphorat. aa m. f.

unquent.

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BEmp. de min. fusc. ol. olivar. aa 3 ss. liniment.

arca 3 j. f. ceratum, capiti applicand.

When the head is sufficiently drawn, the scabs fall'n off, or well digested, skin it over with unquent. diapomph. and desicc. rub. cum camphor. parva quantitate: but if it grows worse, add occasionally pracipit rub. pulv. alum. unquent. agyptiac. apostol. &c. in a due proportion to the symptoms, by way of detergents.

13. The vermin apt to breed in childrens heads, usually very much obstruct the cure; the hair therefore shou'd be cut close, and a little powder of sem. staphid. agr. sprinkled thereon, be-

fore any dreffing is applied. Or rather,

Be Unguent. laurin. cum merc. Z ss. pulv. aloes, myrrh. aa I j. ol. absinth. chym. sabin. aa gut j. m.

f. unquent quocum illinatur detonsum caput.

Equal parts of this unquent, and that prefcribed in the itch, 9. will usually cure a scabbedhead, and greatly contribute to the cure of a scalled one. But if this Method prove insufficient in children, they must be treated, suitable to

their age, like adults, as follows.

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14. B. Rad. raphan. rustican. enul. campan. oxylapath. aa z ss. herb. absinth. cum cochlear. nasturt. aquatic. aa m. iss. stor. chamamel. sambuc. aa m. ss. bacc.
junip. z j. coque in aq. font. q. s. colatura to ij. adde
spt. vin. camphorat. z iij. spt. vitriol. z j. m. f. fotus,
semel vel bis in die adhibend. & post singulas hujus
utendi vices inungatur supra caput parum unquenti sequentis.

Be Axung. porcin. 3 ij. sulphur. viv. 3 ss. merc. pracipitat. alb. 3 iij. sal nitri 3 ij. m. s. unguent.

15. Or for the same purpose,

R. Rad. aristol. long. rotund. bacc. laur. junip. rad. gentian. elleb. alb. aa 3 ss. herb. absinth. com. sabin. flor. chamamel. aa m. j. coque in aq. font. q. s. colatura 16 iss. adde vin. alb. 3 vj. spt. vin. camphorat.

3111

jij. tinct. myrrh. & aloes z j. m. f. fotus ut pracedens adhibend. & postea inungatur pars cum liniment.

sequent.

B. Unguent. nicotian. 3 ij. sulphur. viv. 3 ss. cinnab. antimon. 3 ij. pracip. rub. lavigat 3 j. bals. peruv. sulphur. terebinthinat. aa 3 ijss. pulv. myrrh. aloes, croc. aa 3 j. m. f. liniment.

To these may be added occasionally calomel. sal armon. nitr. arug. vitriol. alb. alum. ust. &c.

of tobacco, and others venture upon arfenic, and corrofive sublimate; but less dangerous medicines may prove as successful.

The vulgar often use a common pitch-plaster, and therewith violently tear off both hair and scabs together; but the following is less painful,

and perhaps more serviceable.

B. Emp. mercurial. de cicut. cum ammoniac. aa p. e. ot. amygd. d. q. s. f. cerat.

Be Emp. mercurial. fl. unguentor. aa p. a. & folve

codem modo, in eundem finem.

When 'tis sufficiently deterged and drawn, let it be skin'd with a cerate of diachyl. s. demin. fusc. unguent. desiccat. rub. aa.

17. When the leprofy appears upon the face, apply thereto unguent. nutrit. cum pauca camphora, or

unquent. alb. camph. Or rather,

B. Unguent. pomat. 3 j. troch. alb. rhas. 3 ij. camphor. sacch. saturn. pracipit. alb. aa 3 ss. essent. limon.

gut. vj. m.

18. When it comes in form of a dry scurf upon the back of the hands, anoint them with the following, after the patient has been well purged.

R Unguent. rosat. 3 j. ol. amygd. dulc. 3 ss. sulphur. viv. sal nitri aa 3 iij. rad. elleb. alb. enulampan. pracipitat. alb. aa 3 j. essent. limon. gut. vj. m.

· unquent.

Purging

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Purging is absolutely necessary in the several

cases and stages of this distemper.

It was before observ'd, that a salivation should be tried when there appear but small hopes of a cure from any other process.

FRECKLES, SUN-BURN, MORPHEW, and TAN.

Reckles are small, yellowish, or dusky spots Def. and appearing on the skin, chiefly about the Cause. face, neck and hands; being either natural, or proceeding accidentally from the jaundice, or the action of the sun's rays upon the part; for these have a power to change the natural colour of the cuticula; and possibly, by degrees, of the cutis, if not the reticulum mucosum also. Heat, or a sudden change of the weather, will often cause the skin to appear of a darker colour than the natural; and thereby produce what is call'd tan, sun-burn, and morphew, which seem to differ only in degree; and usually disappear in cold weather, or in the winter.

2. Freckles are generally more numerous about Diag. the forehead and temples, than in other parts of the face; and in magnitude commonly equal the bite of a flea, or the scale of a herring; but very seldom appear so broad as a filver peny. Tan, on the other hand, is less confined, and usually spreads all over the face; the spots it occasions being much larger than freckles. Persons of a fine complexion, or such whose hair is red, are the most subject to freckles; especially in those

parts which they expose to the air.

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3. None of these have any ill effect, except Prog. upon the eye; but they are sometimes hard to remove.

4. The

Cure.

4. The greatest service in respect of the cure hereof, is to be expected from the application of fuch things as are, at the same time, emollient and detergent.

R Ol. amyod. d. 3 ij. lact. virgin. ol. tartar. per delig. succ. limon. ag. hungar. camphorat. aa 3 ss. ol. rhod. gut. x. f. mixtura, cui, si opus fuerit, adde merc. sublimat. corrosiv. gr. xv. & cum hac illinantur partes affecta singulis noctibus b. s. prius deterfe, vel linteum in eadem madefiat & per totam noctem gestetur.

5. After the removal hereof, the parts may be rubbed over with the following cold-cream; which might also be used oftener, in case the mix-

ture causes a violent smarting.

Be Ol. amygd. d. Zis. cer. alb. Dij. f. solutio in mortario marmoreo & sensim affunde aq. rosar. dam.

3 ij. ut f. liniment. f. a.

Solutions of vitriol. alb. & sal armon. may be substituted occasionally; oleaginous ingredients being mixed therewith: and to render them the more powerful, add to about 3 iij. of the folution flor. bismuth. 3 1.

GRUBS, PIMPLES, RING-WORMS, and TETTARS.

1. TX7 HAT we usually call grubs in the face, is a white uncluous matter thrust forwards in the skin, which turns black on the top, by being expoled to the air.

2. This may be caused by hard drinking, and an obstructed perspiration; or it may come haturally in some constitutions, or in greater plenty

than in others.

3. A small black point usually first appears, and spreads by degrees; and sometimes this mat-

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Diag.

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ter tends to suppuration, upon which the heads of the eruptions grow white or yellow. These eruptions, or appearances, are more frequent on the external ala of the nose, than on the chin and forehead; and are seldom or never seen any where but in the face.

4. They are usually thought to be falutary: Prog. to check their growth of a sudden, has proved of ill consequence; but being left to themselves, they are never dangerous.

5. The diet should be moderate and perspira- Regim.

tive; and proper exercise ought to be used.

6. When they are numerous, and of long stand-Cure. ing, repellents are very improper; except they are used with repeated purgation. If the body be plethoric, bleed; and after a cathartic or two.

R Aq. hungar. ol. tart. per deliq. aa 3 ss. ol. amygd. dulc. 3 j. succ. limon. 3 iij. m. & cum spongia imbuatur pars affecta bis in die.

Or, if this prove too sharp,

B. Aq. flor. rosar. dam. flor. sambue. ol. amygd. dulc. aa 3 j. sal. tartar. 3 ss. sacchar. saturn. 3 ss. camphor. (in aq. hungar, 3 ss. solut.) 9 j. m.

With this mixture, if the eruptions be general, the whole face may be rubbed over every

night going to bed.

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8. In very tender and delicate complexions, the two above-mentioned mixtures may be apt to chap the face; in which case,

R Emulsion. cum amygdal. dulc. excortic. & aq. rosar. dam. fact. H ss. aq. hungar. 3 vj. camphor. 9 j.

m. f. lotio, f. a.

9. When these eruptions lurk in the corner of the nose, and cannot readily be come at, in order to extirpate them, use the spt. nitri d. or succ. limon. frequently to bath them with; or rather,

Be Aq. hungar. 3 ij. spt. nitri d. succ. limon. an

3). spt. vitriol. 3 ii). m. in eundem usum.

If these fail of success, and the eruptions grow callous, a little mercurial unguent, proper-

ly applied, will usually discuss them.

require nearly the same manner of cure. When they appear in the face, the following is a proper wash for them; after due bleeding and purging,

Be Decott. hord. 3 iv. latt. virginal. 3 ij. camph. (in ag. hungar. aa 3 ij. solut.) 3 j. m. f. lotio.

able here. The following appears to be as good

an one as this form can well admit of.

By Cera alb. subtiliter rasa 3 j. sperm. cet. 3 ss.

campber (in al. amond d. 3 ji. solut.) 2 j. m. erastis.

samphor. (in ol. amygd. d. 3 i). solut.) 9 j. m. exactissime, in mortario marmoreo, dein adde pedetentim aq. rosar. dam. 3 ii). ol. rhod. gut. vj. donec ad linctus

consistentiam redigatur s. a.

This may be used after cleansing the face with fair water mixed with a little aq. hungar. by rubbing it on gently with a clean cloth. But if it prove not sufficiently detergent, add thereto ol. tartar. per deliq. 3 ss. aq. reg. hungar. 3 j. instead of the like quantity of rose-water.

12. Ring-worms are hot, red, flattish eruptions, painful in their formation, and of the erysipela-

tous kind.

In order to cure them, use bleeding and purging; and afterwards, if there be occasion, an anodyne liniment may be applied.

Be Ung. nervin. 3 j. laud. liquid. ol. amygd. d. aa

3 ss. camphor. 3 ss. m. f. liniment.

If the case prove obstinate, it may be treated

as an eryfipelas.

13. Tettars are small spreading eruptions with red edges, appearing indifferently on any part of the body. These are said to be occasioned either by

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by external cold, or the corrofiveness of the soap made use of.

Instead of common soap, in this case may be

used for the hands, almond-powder; or

R Sapon. venet. 3 iv. pulv. amygd. d. farin. tritic. aa 3 ij. camphor. 3 ij. ol. tartar. per deliq. 3 j. effent.

limon. gut. XX. m.

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For tettars in the face, use the wash, 10. or the cold cream, 11. only here the detergents may be left out. If they still continue, proceed to brisk purgation; after which apply the liniment with laudanum, 12. or the cold cream for pimples, 11. and after the cure seems finish'd, repeat purgation.

SHINGLES.

1. THE shingles is a hot erysipelatous corrosive Def.
humor, that generally throws it self
about the waste, in the form of minute and
thick-set eruptions.

2. It seems to be critical, and apt to prevent canse. fevers, &c. at least it discharges somewhat that is noxious; for upon going again into the blood, or suddenly disappearing, it causes dangerous

inflammatory diseases.

3. The shingles appear in form of a small ery- Dieg. sipelatous eruption, before which time the person is generally sick, faint, and looks pale; whilst the pulse is quick and high. The eruption spreads sometimes almost around the waste.

4. The vulgar think them dangerous, and Prog. pretend they are mortal if they go quite round; 'tis certain they are very painful, and often con-

tinue for two or three weeks.

5. The diet must be slender, perspirative, and Reg.

cooling.

6. Both bleeding and purging are usually cure. thought improper at the beginning of this diftemper.

temper. If the person be faint, fick, feverish, &c. or if the eruptions should suddenly disappear,

prescribe as in case of a surfeit.

that generally all rows it leff

The vulgar use a mixture of the juice of houseleek and cream, externally, with success; but this may be much improved by the addition of a little aq. hungar. camphorat. The unquents prescribed in the itch are good here; as are also solutions of sal. armoniac. & vitriol. alb. in aq. font. with a little camphorated hungary water.

But the most successful is the following.

Be Sem sinap. contus. q. v. atrament. opt. q. s. ut f. liniment. quocum illinantur partes affecta semel vel

bis quotidie.

In a few days after the use hereof, the eruptions usually disappear; but to prevent a relapse, or farther danger, the patient should now be purged twice or thrice.

CHAPS in the SKIN.

a lt feems to be critical, and ant to provent Haps in the face generally proceed from the action of the external cold, which either stopping the perspiration natural to the part, or contracting the fibres unequally, occafions them to be drawn afunder; upon which enfues a roughness or fiffure sensible to the touch, and sometimes to the eye. These, when violent, cause a very uneasy sensation in delicate and tender conflitutions. In order to prevent or remove them, the face should be exposed to the cold air as little as possible, and the use of common foap ought by no means to be continued in washing thereof. Unscented pomatum may be belimeared over the part, and suffered to lie thereon all night; but the following limiment is preferable to it, for the same purpole. To grinniged oils as regordum at

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const stinat B. Ol. amygd. dulc. Zij. cer. alb. sperm. ceti aa 3 iss. bals. gilead. Dj. ol. n. m. chym. gut. iv. m. f. liniment.

This, if there be occasion, may be spread upon fine linen, cut into the form of a mask, for the convenience of fight and respiration.

For a wash to cleanse the face from the liniment,

Be Sem. papav. alb. 3 vj. sem. quatuor. frigid. maj. aa 3 ij. amygdal. dulc. excort. ficuum ping. aa 3 ss. contude simul & superaffunde decost. hord. 3 xvij. colatura adde ol. tartar. per deliq. 3 j. m. f. lotio.

2. Chaps in the lips sometimes proceed from a scrophulous constitution, as well as a cold air, and often from sharp humors falling upon the part; in which cases the lips are apt to swell up about the fissure. If the case be scrophulous, it will hardly give way without the observance of a particular regimen, and the use of medicines suited to the cause. But if sharp humors be the cause, we are to use first proper purgatives, and afterwards edulcorants. The following lip-salves are serviceable, and proper in all the three cases.

B. Ol. amygd. d. 3 j. cera alb. 3 j. sperm. ceti 3 j. solve simul & adde ol. mac. per express. 3 j. ol. rhod.

chym. gut, i). m. f. unquent.

To this might be added pulv. croc. \ni j. coccinel. gr. xij. and a due quantity of sugar; but the two former hinder its transparency, and make it of a dirty colour; and the latter will either not dissolve, or render it brittle. The next therefore is preserable for beauty, if not also for use.

R Cort. anchus. Ə ij. infund. leni calore in ol. amygd. d. 3 x. cer. alb. 3 iij. sperm. ceti 3 j. ol. mac. p. express. Ə j. ol. lavend. chym. gut. iij. solvantur simul ut

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3. Chaps of the hands happening in scrophulous constitutions, or ill habits, commonly prove obstinate, and continue, with a swelling, for the Z 3 greatest

greatest part of the winter; especially if the hands are much exposed to the air. In cacochymic constitutions, a purge or two, taken once a month. will facilitate the cure. When these chaps proceed from washing the hands in hard water, with corrofive foap, foap made with quick-lime, or the like, the vulgar use externally hogs-lard, or the unquent. nicotian. mixed with flos sulphur. If these chaps are caused by cold, the keeping the hands constantly warm, and covered from the air, is usually enough to effect a cure. But, sometimes, when the cracks in the skin are very deep, and there appears to be a loss of substance; the lips being far afunder and callous; they will not be brought to unite without digestives; in which ease they must be treated as wounds or ulcers.

INFLAMMATIONS and PHLEGMONS.

Def.

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1. A N inflammation happens when any of the red, arterial blood stagnates in the leffer canals, and is continually press'd against by the other blood, in its circular motion. But if this inflammation be attended with a considerable swelling in the part, 'tis called a phlegmon.

Caufe.

2. An inflammation, or a phlegmon, may happen in any part of the body, from a sharp humor, or any thing that coagulates the blood, a plethora, or stoppage of the menles, violent heat, and sudden cooling upon it, or whatever may occasion a stagnation in the capillary arteries, or blocks up the finer canals.

Diag.

3. Upon this stoppage there ensues a distension in the part, a shining redness, heat, pulsation, a quick pulse, a sever, thirst, &c. and the symptoms gradually increasing, a simple inflammation may at length end in suppuration, a gangrene, sphacelation, or if the part be glandulous, a scirrhosity.

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4. Let the diet here be flender and diluting. Reg. Cooling liquors, but without acids, should be

freely drank.

5. In a beginning inflammation, phlebotomy is Care. proper, and should be repeated occasionally. The blood drawn out in this case, commonly has a white, hard, thick, stiff skin upon it. If the case be flight, it will often go off thus; or sometimes even of it felf, by resolution: the stagnant blood being by the impulse of that in motion driven forwards from the arteries into the veins: and this intention may be fafely forwarded by warm fomentations, and discutient liniments. When the obstruction is not great, or of long standing, a lenient cathartic may, if the disorder still remains, be exhibited, and the impetus of the blood be farther lessened by revulsion, as by the use of blifters, issues, setons, &c.

6. If the swelling increases, and tends to suppuration, omit all evacuations, and promote it as much as possible. To this purpose apply the emp. diachyl. cum gum. &c. and when 'tis broke, let it be dressed with liniment. arcai, tinct. myrrh. &c.

7. Inflammations happening in the legs, or attending ulcers in those parts, may be bathed with warm milk, or other proper fomentations.

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Be Ol. rosar. 3 il. camphor. 3 iss. m. & cum hoc inungantur partes affecta subinde.

Be Ol. chamamel. 3 is. spt. lavend. c. 3 ij. ol. succin. 3 j. camphor. 3 fs. aq. reg. hungar. 3 iij. m.

After anointing with either of these, apply ung. diapomphol. to the part. Aqua calcis is also very proper in inflammations of the legs; as is also

the agua phagedanica in ulcers thereof.

8. When these cases continue long, proper purgatives are of great service, viz. mercurial ones for ulcers; and the mineral waters, with Z 4

other gentle cathartics, for fimple inflammations. In case of phagedenic ulcers in the legs, attended with an inflammation, the following unguent is excellent.

Be Ung. basilic. flav. 3 Ist pracipit. rub. subtiliter

levigat. 3 fs. mes cale, cam st in juo award hou

At each dreffing, the ulcer is to be touched with elix. proprietat. and in case of sinusses, inject the tintt. myrrh. and when the ulcer is well deterged, leave out the precipitate, and dress only

with the basilicon? flav. and old sectors

9. What farther regards the internal cure of inflammations and phlegmons, confifts in exhibiting volatile alkalies, as they are called, and opiates; which have a power to attenuate and diffolve the blood, and fit it to pass with ease thro' the minuter vessels: but where the obstruction is great, and not likely to be overcome by these medicines, 'tis better not to exhibit them at all, for fear of increasing the symptoms.

ERYSIPELAS. W bellerbed a

Def. and Cause.

Anthony's fire, is an inflammation, proceeding generally from a hot, sharp humor lodged in the blood, and occasioned either by a stoppage of some necessary evacuation, or by cooling too suddenly after violent heat; which case is commonly term'd a blight.

Diag.

2. An eryspelas is attended with heat, redness, and often with an universal red scurf, or small inflammatory pimples in the face, or other parts of the body. Blasts, as they call them, are distinguish'd from an erysipelas, by having the bases of their eruptions red, but their tops white.

in, are apt to occasion an ill conditioned fever.

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of these disorders, it may be proper, after the eruptions have appeared for a day or two, to touch them with ink, and to treat them as tettars, or the shingles; and when they begin to disappear, to give two or three purges. If this method has not the desired effect, apply a vesicatory, and afterwards bleed. In some species of this disorder, refrigerating external medicines agree better than others, as the ung. dispomph. of. &c. But then the patient must be purged at the same time, for fear of driving the humors into the blood, from whence a fever or other dangerous distempers might arise.

BURNS and SCALDS.

BURNS are of various kinds, and may Def. and proceed either immediately from the Cause. naked fire, or some fluid heated thereby; as water, oil, pitch, metals in suspending, &c. and then they are usually term'd scalds; from fired gunpowder, or from thunder and lightning; and these may, any of them, affect either the whole body, an entire limb, or a particular part of either.

2. When the body is burnt by common Diag. fire, there frequently ensues a heat, tension, pain; inflammation, blifters, a crusty scab or eschar, and the part changes livid, blue, or black, and tends to mortify: but if with lightning, tho' the person be killed thereby, there is usually no sign of common burning; nor are the clothes so much as singed; whence life seems, in this case, to be extinguished in an instant, before the fire, or whatever is the cause of this sudden death.

death, had time to act in that capacity, or exert the force of common fire.

Prog.

3. When the burn is large, deep, crusty, of long standing, and happens about the eyes, especially if it be caused by gun-powder or melted lead; when the parts turn livid, blue or black; and when it happens upon a tendon, ligament, or the cure is difficult, and generally attended with danger.

4. The regimen here must be suited to the

internal disorders they give rise to.

venient to bleed; and if the patient be of a bad habit of body, a few purgatives are necessary to forward the cure. If attended with great pain, we must give opiates.

When the burn is large or universal, let all the parts be first bathed in st. vin. camphorat. and afterwards apply thereto fine rags dipt in the following liniment; and repeat the dreffing daily.

Be Ol. lini fb j. ung. sambuc. mel. opt. aa 3 iv.
vitella trium ovorum, pulv. cerus. plumb. ust. pompholyg.
aa 3 ij. ol. rosar. & lilior. alb. aa q. s. f. liniment.

Some use only linseed oil, for the first two or three days, and others the whites of eggs, to fetch out the fire, as they speak; and afterwards dress with ung. alb. camphorat. & populeon mixed together. But if the burn be deep, the liniment. arcai or basilicon. flav. should be added thereto.

7. The following is a proper unguent in case of large burns; being applied after the ol. lini has been used for a day or two.

R Ung. alb. desiccativ. rub. nutrit. nicotian. diapomphol. aa zij. sambuc. ziij. mel. opt. ziv. vitella trium ovorum, tutia ppt. lap. calaminar. ad zij. camphor. zj. ol. olivar. q. s. ut f. liniment. cui, si adustio profundius latet, adde liniment. arcai ziij. bals. peruv. zs.

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fimple: 12. deep,

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8. When a small burn happens on a particular part, 'tis usual to hold the part near the fire for a competent time, to rub falt thereon, or to apply an onion, or ink thereto: but 'tis better to apply a cataplasm made of onions, common salt, linseed-oil, and ceruse. This method is supposed to fetch out the fire, and to prevent the rise of blisters: and 'tis certain such things do service in a recent burn.

o. When blifters rife, they should be opened, and the limpid liquor they contain let out; after which, anoint the part with some oil-olive: and in the last place apply linen rags dipt in the liniment above set down, or in the follow-

ing.

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B. Ung. diapomphol. 3 ij. alb. desiccativ. rub. aa 3 j. lap. calamin. pulv. 3 ss. ol. lilior. alb. q. s. f. liniment.

If somewhat more deterfive be required,

By Mel. opt. liniment. arcai ung. basilic. flav. aa 3 j.

balf. peruv. 3 fs. m. f. unguent.

Tis remarkable that liniments charged with abforbents, as the lap calaminar pompholix, &c. answer this intention better than when they are very unchous or oleaginous.

ning above-mention'd, there is no cure yet known; but it might be convenient immediately to throw

the patient into cold water.

ver the burns, use the following digestive.

Be Ung. nicotian. liniment. arcai, ung. diapomph.

aa 3 ij. vitell. unius ovi, balf. peruv. 3 ij. m.

Over the dreffing apply a plaster of diachylon.

12. When the fore is of long standing, and

deep, use the following liniment.

R Cer. flav. resin. flav. pic. burgund. aa z ix. gum. elem. z iv. ol. oliv. z xij. solve simul. ut. f. liniment.

After

After the wound is sufficiently incarn'd, skin it over with ung diapomphol. & desiccat. rub. aa p. a.

the applications should not be very attractive, for fear of a flux of humors to the part; which might fall on the tendons. Deficcatives and absorbents, therefore, ought here to be more freely used; and if fores happen between the fingers or the toes, rags dipped in a proper liniment, or else a plaster, must be interpoled, to prevent their

growing together.

by the burn; great care must be had to place it as near as possible in its natural situation, and there to detain it by some proper contrivance; afterwards bals. peruv. & spt. vin. vel tinst. myrrh. Za p. 2. should be used to it at every dressing, to prevent any ill effect of the air upon it; and the digestives in this case must not be too strong, lest they should consume its substance. Let the dressings here be always warm'd, and laid on before the fire.

a burn, the part must be frequently bathed with fire vin campborar. Wherein, to make it the more stimulating, may occasionally be insuled the sliqua

birfuta.

and happening in the eyes, are often lafting, and the discolouration they cause, continual. Linen rags dipped in a mixture of equal parts of spirit of wine, and common or linseed oil, with about a tenth part of bals. peruv. and seasonably applied, may prove a proper means to prevent and remove the ill colour, at the same time that it forwards the cure. But whatever clogs the pores too much, or hinders the perspiration of the part, is improper.

iv. ol. oliv. & xij. folve famul. at. f. lenguent.

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PARONYCHIÆ, or WHITLOWS.

Whitlow is a painful tumor appearing at Def.
the end of a finger, the humor whereof
is tometimes fo sharp as to corrode the tendons,
nerves, periosteum, or even the bone it felf.

This humor lies either between the integu-

ments, or the periofteum and the bone.

the puncture of some sharp-pointed instrument, but often arise from an internal cause; as particularly from a thin sharp serous humor deposited

upon the part.

3. The pain in these cases is usually so violent Diag. as to render the patient exceeding restless; being attended with an inflammation and pulsation; and when the humor lies deep, the inflammation spreads over the whole hand or arm, and the pain occasions a sever. At length the tumor breaks, and discharges a humor which is generally serous.

4. The deeper this humor lies, the worse the Prog. symptoms, and the more dangerous. The pain, inflammation, and the fever, have sometimes been

fo violent here, as to prove mortal.

3. If the fever or inflammation be great, or it care, appear proper to discuss the tumor, phlebotomy may be used in the beginning: and a vesicatory applied to the neck, will be serviceable with respect to the fever. To discuss the tumor in its first formation, some recommend, for an external, to hold the singer in common scalding water, or that of a smith's sorge, to detain it there as long as possible, and to repeat the operation several times. But it seems to be a safer way to bring the tumor to suppuration; for which purpose, 'tis usual to apply some turpentine, or shoe-maker's wax: but these often bring a great

flux upon the part by their attractive power, and thereby greatly augment the symptoms. Rather, therefore, if the pain and inflammation be great, apply an emollient cataplasm, or an anodyne liniment.

6. Mic. pan. alb. 3 iv. farin. fabar. latt. vaccin. q. s. coque & sub finem cottionis adde croci, anglican.

minutim incis. 3 ss. f. cataplasma.

When the cataplasm is renewed, it may be convenient to anoint the part with the following liniment.

Be Ung. dialth. nervin. aa 3 j. spt. vin. camphorat.

3 ij. opij gr. v. m. f. liniment.

7. In the mean time exhibit proper opiates internally to cause rest; by which means a fever may be prevented. But if the pain and inflammation should be tolerable, it might suffice to apply only the emp. de mucilagin. or diachyl. cum gum. But if it suppurate not in a few days, use a resolving cataplasm. If the humor lie deep, which may be known by the vehemence of the fymptoms, and these applications should fail to break the tumor, it must be opened with a lancet, left otherwise it should corrode the tendons. After it is thus opened, or breaks of it felf, dress it with liniment. arcai mixed with a little tinet. myrrh. or elix. proprietat. and over the dreffing apply emp. diachyl. cum gum. When the humor is well discharged, and the symptoms disappear, ufe, instead of the former dreffing and plaster, ung. diapomph. & diachyl. simp.

CHILBLAINS and KIBES.

1. CHilblains are small red shining tumors, appearing commonly on the singers, toes, or heels; but not rising to any great height. When these tumors break upon the heels, they are term'd kibes.

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plethe veffe 2. The cause of these tumors or inflamma-couse. tions appear to be cold, contracting the vessels, where the circulation of the blood is but languid; upon which a stagnation ensues in the smaller canals; and the obstacle continuing, yet fresh blood arriving at the part, the vessels are gradually distended, and at length burst; which causes kibes.

3. These tumors seldom appear, except in the Diag. winter; on the singers they come in lumps about the size of a silver peny, but sometimes less, and are generally red; tho' they afterwards turn livid or blue; and then breaking, they are called chaps in the hands. 'Tis remarkable that

they feldom break upon the toes.

4. These tumors, tho' no danger attends them, Prog. are painful and very troublesome; and in some

persons the kibes continue all the winter.

and toes, with warm brine, urine, &c. but warm hungary water, and fpt. vin. camphorat. used with a spunge, are much better. It seems very proper to let out the stagnant blood with a lancet, and afterwards to exhibit a cathartic or two. In the cure of kibes, nothing exceeds the unquent. designative. rub. or diapomphol. mixed with a little camphire, and used for the dressings with emp. de min. or diachyl. simp. let down with ol. rosar. to cover them.

BLEEDING at the NosE.

I. T often happens that a quantity of blood Def. distils or flows, from the veins, or arteries, in the nostrils.

plethora, or too great fulness and distension of the vessels, which at length giving way, suffer the fluid

fluid to pass out at their extremities; or else the blood becoming too thin, or too acrimonious, may make it elcape without any fuch diftenfion: fometimes also there may be ulcers in the postrils, which give occasion to this flux, by corroding the veffels; and again, febrile diforders, hard drinking, violent motions, or passions of the mind, may occasion it. Lastly, it may happen, too, from the suppession of some necesfary evacuation, as particularly of the menstrual or hamorrhoidal flux, &c. And a periodical bleeding at the nose frequently happens to fome youths, and pregnant women,

3. When this hamorrhage proceeds from the veins, the blood appears of a reddish colour, inclining to brown, is thick, impure, and comes away flowly: but when from an artery, 'tis hot, florid, thin, and iffues out with force. In plethoric, and heltic conflitutions, where the bloodveffels are weak, the blood thin, sharp, corrofive, or increased in its motion, the hæmorrhage is commonly large; in which case there is usually a strong pulsation in the temporal arteries, a redness in the cheeks and eyes, pain in the head, and often a fever, syncope or fainting.

4. Tis evident that a flux of blood from an artery must be attended with more danger than one from a vein; but happening spontaneously from either, in the middle of a fever, 'tis commonly critical, and proves falutary; tho' at the beginning of the distemper, we account it no good symptom: but if it comes periodically, and feems habitual to the constitution; if it happens upon the stoppage of other evacuations, and the quantity be not large, 'tis thought advantageous; but when the patient is plethoric, or hard drinking has preceded, 'tis usually difficult to stop. A fever, difficulty of breathing, or the like diforders happening upon a hamorrhage at the note,

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is a bad fign, and may occasion it to continue the longer; and when it is of long continuance, it generally brings on a cachexy, or a dropfy.

der, and balfamic, the exercise little or very moderate; but sleep is to be indulged. Milk and water seems to be a proper liquor, or water with the juice of lemon and a little white-wine and sugar; barley-water, rice-gruel, &c. If the patient hath bled much, a glass of claret is allowable; at least if mixed with water. The tintt. rosar rub. may be drank at pleasure; but whatever liquors are exhibited, the patient should drink them cold. If the blood be too thin or sharp, let ras. c. c. be boiled in the liquids made use of, or some gum. arabic. or tragatanth. dissolved therein: and in this case panada and gellies are very proper.

6. In immoderate hæmorrhages at the nose, care, phlebotomy will be of service, by way of revulfion; and to that end it is sometimes order'd in
the ancle, tho' its effect is not so sudden or so
certain there as in the arm or jugular: and if the
hæmorrhage still continues, phlebotomy may be
repeated occasionally, or once in twenty sour
hours, if the patient's strength will allow of it.

7: After phlebotomy give an opiate, which is thought to check the velocity of the blood.

Re Aq. plantag. 3 ij. sal. prunel. 3 j. laud. lond. gr. iss. syr. limon. 3 ss. spt. vitriol. gut. xij. m. s. haust. statim à venasectione sumend. & pro re nata repetend.

'Tis common in this case to snuff vinegar up the nostrils, and to bath the temples and forehead with it; to bind a ligature on the extreme parts; to apply hogs-dung to the nose, or the powder of a dry'd toad, &c. But leaving these to the vulgar, let it be first observed that the patient be kept quiet, or, if possible, without motion, and

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in an erect posture, only the head a little reclining. Things being thus order'd, some of the following may, with a quill, be blown up the bleeding nostril.

8. B. Pulv. gallar. thur. sang. dracon. alum. crud. bol. armen. aa 3 j. sal. nitri, vitriol. alb. telar. aranear.

ãa Эij. m. f. pulv.

A tent dipt in oxycrate, and afterwards roll'd in this powder, might also be put up the nostril; but one dipt in the following solution, may be applied with more security.

9. B. Sal. nitr. 3 ij. alum. 3 j. acet. opt. ag. calc.

aa 3 1. m. f. Solutio.

Or,

Be Vitriol. alb. sal. prunel. sal. armon. crud. aa 3 j. sacchar. saturn. A ij. atrament. opt. Z ij. acet. vin. alb.

ag. styptic. aa 3 j. f. solutio.

If with the use hereof the bleeding stop, the last tent shou'd not be too soon removed; or let a fresh one be applied upon the removal of the former, for some time: but if it still continue, apply fresh ones, six or seven in an hour, to prevent a relapse, which is to be seared in two or three days after. This proving inessessual, medicines of a more caustic nature must be applied.

10. Be Acet. vin. alb. atrament. opt. aa 3 iss. vitriol.

rom. 3 ij. m. f. solutio, in eundem usum.

Refrigerating lotions also might be properly used to the head and parts adjacent.

Be Oxycrat. to ij. sacchar. saturn. 3 fs. sal. nitri

3 ij. m.

With this the head may be bathed, and constantly kept moist by means of a sponge. A prudent use of the cold bath might likewise be adviseable; care being taken to plunge the head in first, and to keep cool afterwards.

But internals are not to be omitted during the use of externals: let the following bolus and

emulfion be used as foon as possible.

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m. f. vel 5 biben † 1. B. Conf. fracast. s. m. \ni j. sang. dracon. lap. hamatit. terr. japon. pulv. rhabarb. sacshar. saturn. aa \ni ss. syr. de ros. sic. q. s. m. f. bolus, 4^{ta} vel 5^{ta} quay; hora sumend. superbibend. emulsion. sequent. haufulum.

Be Gum. arabic. 3 j. rasur. c. c. 3 v). coque in decott. hord. q. s. colatura th iss. affunde super sem.
4^r frigid. maj. contus. aa 3 ij. sem. papav. alb. amygdal. d. excort. aa 3 j. iterum cola & adde syr. limon.
q. s. f. emulsio, de qua bibat etiam cochlear. vj. ad
libitum, cum spt. nitri dulc. gut. 50. vel etiam
gut. 40. tintt. ter. japon.

12. Glyfters also are very proper to keep the body laxative; as occasioning much less disturbance to the blood, than a purge by the

mouth.

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Re Decoct. com. clysteriz. Z xij. elect. lenitiv. syrirofar. solut. de spin. cerv. aa Z j. sal. cathart. amar. Z ss. prunel. Z j. laudan. liquid. gut. xxx. m. f. enema pro re nata injiciend.

13. But if the hæmorrhage is small, and the patient of a gross habit of body, a gentle ca-

thartic will prove ferviceable.

Re Rad. rhabarb. incis. sen. opt. aa 3 iss. sem. fænicul. dulc. 3 j. aq. plantag. 3 vj. infunde simul calide, o colatura 3 iij. adde syr. rosar. solutiv. 3 vj. sal. prunel. 3 ss. spt. nitri dulc. gut. xxx. m. s. potio mane sumend. o pro re nata repetend.

On the following evening give a paregoric.

Re Aq. germin. querc. 3 ij. cinnamom. ten. 3 j. sal. prunel. 3 j. syr. limon. 3 ss. laud. londin. gr. ifs. m. f. haust. h. s. sumend.

14. The following aftringent powders and

julep may also be of use.

Be Pulv. alumin. rup. sang. dracon. sal. prunel. bol. armen. gum. tragacanth. aa 3 j. sacchar. saturn. 9 j. m. f. pulv. in vj. chart. dividend. sumat unam 4th vel 5th quaq; hora è cochleari julap. sequent. superbibendo cochlear. iij.

A 2 2

Re Aq. flor. sambuc. menth. cinnam. ten. acet. vin. alb. aa z ij. syr. è corall. z j. m. f. julap. cujus capiat etiam cochlearia iij. subinde cum guttis xxx. tinctur. antiphthisic.

Or,

15. B. Gum. arabic. 3 ij. bol. armen. coral. rub. ppt. sang. dracon. sal. nitri aa 3 j. croc. martis astr. ter. japon. sacchar. saturn. aa 3 j. syr. cydonior. 3 iss. acet. vin. alb. 3 ij. aq. rosar. r. menth. aa 3 iij. ol. vitriol. gut. vj. m. sumat cochlear. ij. vel iij. 4^{ta} quaq; hora, aut pro re nata, agitato prius vase.

16. But if all the means hitherto specified

prove ineffectual to stop the hæmorrhage, and the patient's life is in danger; an actual cautery shou'd, if possible, by means of a cannula, be directed to the bleeding vessel in the nostril.

the patient of a hestic habit, and troubled with a cough, gum. arabic. & tragacanth. herb. & rad. alth. &c. ought to be boiled, or mixed with the

liquors he drinks.

18. If the hæmorrhage takes its rise from hard drinking, phlebotomy may be the more freely used; so that if the strength or constitution will allow, a pound of blood, or more, may very advantageously be drawn off this way. Quieting draughts are also serviceable here, especially those which take in laudanum londinens. And it will also be proper to apply refrigerating liquors externally.

19. If a fever attend the hæmorrhage, it must be allay'd by phlebotomy, opiates and refrigerating medicines internally used, as well as externally. In case of lowness of spirits or faintness, thro' a great loss of blood, give chicken-broth wherein hartshorn-shavings have been boil'd, proper gellies, and now and then

a glass of red wine and water.

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20. When the flux is periodical, and the conflitution can bear, or feems to require it, this discharge shou'd by no means be suddenly stop'd: at least not without increasing some other evacuation; and then such medicines may be safely used as are prescribed in the general cure. Thus also if it proceed from a stoppage of some usual or necessary evacuation, that must again be promoted; but if this cannot be done with safety before a stop is put to the hæmorrhage, a sufficient quantity of blood should thus be suffered to run, as a balance for the suppression of the other evacuation.

a moderate bleeding at the nose, it shou'd not be check'd. But in case it continues too long, phlebotomy and a gentle purgative or two will

here be proper.

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be the cause, let these vessels be open'd. In pregnant women this discharge is frequently advantageous; and requires only a spare slender diet. But when it induces a cachexy or a dropsy, particular regard must be had to those distempers.

VOMITING of BLOOD.

I. A Vomiting of blood may proceed from the Cause. fame causes with a hamorrhage at the nose; as likewise from wounds, abscesses, or hurts in the stomach.

2. This vomiting happens only at particular Diag. times, and in the intervals the faliva remains of its own colour, untinged with blood. 'Tis usually evacuated with so much ease, that we are apt to suppose it comes from the lungs; however, before the vomiting, the patient feels a weight or heaviness in his stomach; and when the ensu-

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ing evacuation proves large, there usually appears a swelling in the part. In this case there is no cough nor shortness of breath; but the faces are generally tinged with blood, or else black clots thereof are voided along with them. And these signs shew the blood to come from the stomach, and not from the lungs. If there be an ulcer or scirrhosity in the stomach, there is seldom, unless the corrosion be large, any blood thrown up by vomit, but the excrements are usually tinged therewith.

Pros.

3. A flux of blood from the stomach, if large, often occasions sudden death: but if from external contusions, 'tis less dangerous; especially if the hamorrhage be moderate, and take its rife from a stoppage of other necessary evacuations,

as the menses, hamorrhoids, &c.

A. All malt liquors are to be avoided, and the liquids here used ought to be drank cold. A glass of claret, mixed with cold water, may be allow'd. The patient should be kept cool, and perfectly at rest. His principal liquor might be tinet. rosar. rub. Emulsions likewise are proper, and milk with water, wherein ras. c. c. rad. bistort. conserv. ros. rub. conf. fracastor. &c. have been boiled. Gellies and solutions of gum. arabic.

mix'd with suitable aftringents, or exhibited with a convenient vehicle.

g. If the patient be not too far spent, the cure may be begun with phlebotomy; which might be conveniently repeated once in twenty sour hours, for three or sour days, to the quantity of eight ounces.

and tragacanth. are also proper; being either

In the mean time,

Be Ter. japon. lap. hamatit. aa dj. conf. prunel. sylv. dij. bals. peruv. gut. v. syr. balsam. q. s. f. bolus statim sumend. si vero per vomitum rejecerit repetatur.

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rhag matt This bolus may be continued occasionally till it produces some good effect. But if a liquid form is more agreeable to the stomach.

6. Be Aq. plantag. germ querc. ãa z vj. cinnamom. f. z j. acet. vin. alb. z ij. coral. r. ppt. z ij. ter. japon. sang. dracon. ãa z j. laud. liquid. gut. 40. syr. de mecon. z j. m. sumat cochlear. iij. vel iv. frequenter, agitato prius vase.

Or.

7. Be Aq. plantag. Ho ss. acet. vin. alb. 3 ij. albumina duorum ovorum in aquam redacta, pulv. bol. armen. diascord. s. m. aa 3 iij. syr. de mecon. 3 iss. m. capiat. cochlear. iij. sapissime.

8. When the vomiting remits, give a dose of

rhubarb.

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Be Pulv. rhabarb. 3 ss. conserv. prunel. sylv. 9 ij. syr. è coral. q. s. f. bolus statim. sumend. superbibend. si visum fuerit, tinët. ros. rub. haustulum.

9. If the body still remains costive, order a

glyster.

R. Decoct. commun. clysteriz. Z xij. elect. lenitiv. Z j. sacchar. rub. Z ij. m. f. enema.

And after this, if there be occasion, more

rhubarb may be exhibited.

10. But in case the hamorrhage still con-

tinues,

Bl Mastich. resin. slav. alumin. crud. terr. japon. sal. prunel. äa 3 iss. sacchar. saturn. D ij. conf. fracastor. s.m. 3 j. syr. de mecon. q. s. f. electuar. de quo capiat q. n. m. tertia vel 4^{ta} quaq; hora superbibendo julap. sequent. cochlear. iv.

Be Gum. arab. 3). solve in aq. fontan. 3 viij. & adde coral. rub. ppt. 3 iij. syr. de symphyto 3 iss. m. f. julap. & cum hujus cochlearib. aliquot sumat pro re

nata, laud. liquid. sydenham. gut. x. vel xv.

But if the patient be restless, and the hæmorrhage large, perhaps the pil. de styrac. cynogloss. or matthai, and such balsamic opiates, will answer better.

11. If

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11. If purgatives are used after the vomiting is stop'd, they must be very gentle: and in case any more powerful than rhubarb be required,

Be Fol. sen. 3 iss. rad. rhabarb. 3 j. sem. plantag. 3 ij. coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colatura Zijs. adde syr. rofar. fol. 3 vj. tinet. terr. japon. gut. XV. m. f. potio cum debito regimine sumenda, & semel in septimana repetend. per tres vices, ad recidivum pracavendum.

After the operation, remember to give an

opiate at night.

The use of the aftringent medicine that proved fuccessful, shou'd not be left off too soon

for fear of a relapse.

12. When this disorder proceeds from an abscels, scirrhosity, or ulcer in the stomach, bals. peruv. gileadens. &c. shou'd be mix'd with the aftringents; and in this case too, a course of terebinthinate medicines might be serviceable. In very violent harhorrhages of this kind, when all other means fail, a large dose, as about two ounces of the oil of turpentine, is greatly commended.

13. When external contusions are the cause of this hamorrhage, prescribe in the following manner.

Be Conf. prunel. sylv. ros. rub. aa 3 ss. pulv. terr. japon. mastich. coral. rub. aa 31]. troch. e carabe, sperm. ceti, gum. arab. tragacanth. croc. mart. astr. spec. byacinth. Sang. dracon. aa 3 j. balf. peruv. 3 is. gilead. 31. Syr. papav. err. q. s. f. electuar. de quo sumat q. n. m. major. ter quaterve quotidie superb. cyath. vin. rub. ag. fontan. commixti.

14. When this hæmorrhage proceeds from an obstruction of the menses, and proves not immoderate, lenient balfamic purgatives will best an-Iwer the intention of cure. In this case the aqua pulegij, or tea made of the herb, may be drank, moderately warm, at pleasure. Glysters with proper emmenogogic ingredients, will here be

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ferviceable; but if the hæmorrhage be violent, we must proceed in the method above deliver'd.

15. If, as is very frequent after a vomiting of blood, the patient shou'd incline to a cachexy or a dropfy; if his legs shou'd swell, and he shou'd make but little urine; or if he shou'd grow pale, weak and feeble, thro' loss of blood, or the poorness of what remains behind, we are to proceed in the following manner.

By Cons. absinth. rom. cochlear. hort. aa 3 j. cort. exter. aurant. 3 ss. pulv. rad. ari comp. chalyb. ppt. aa 3 iij. syr. è bacc. sambuc. q. s. f. electuar. de quo sumat. q. n. castan. mane & sero, superbibend. apozemat.

sequent. 3 iv.

B. Rad. petroselin. sænic. rub. tinetor. aa 3 j. summit. genist. fol. ebul. sl. sambuc. aa m. j. bac. junip. 3 ss. coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colaturæ th iss. adde vin. alb. 3 vj. syr. è 5. rad. 3 ij. m. f. apozema.

A PULMONIC HEMORRHAGE.

Hamorrhage sometimes happens from a rup- Def. and ture or corrosion of the lungs; occasi- Cause. on'd by a plethora, weak vessels, thin sharp blood, an increased motion of the sluids, a hectic constitution, a violent cough, hard drinking, ulcers in the part, or else by external wounds, contusions, &c. or the stoppage of some natural evacuation.

2. When blood actually comes from the lungs, Diag. 'tis generally attended with a cough, shortness, or difficulty of breath; and what is evacuated appears pure, florid, liquid, and frothy. It gives a shrewd suspicion that it proceeds from the lungs, if the patient be phthisical. If there be an ulcer in the lungs, and the hæmorrhage be not violent, a white concocted matter will sometimes appear in the blood thrown up. If a bruise

bruise or a fall be the occasion, the hæmorrhage is seldom large, and the blood inclines to a black colour; 'tis also spit up with pain; and there is a severe pungency selt in the part where the hurt was receiv'd; but particularly when a sull inspiration is made. When a suppression of the menstrual or hæmorrhoidal slux is the cause, the hæmorrhage proves seldom great; tho' the blood evacuated be pure and unmixed.

Prog.

3. A pulmonic hæmorrhage, where the rupture of the vessels is large, and the person plethoric, must needs be dangerous: less danger attends it when it proceeds from a stoppage of some necessary evacuation. When it happens in a phthisical constitution, or upon a severe bruise, the event is doubtful; especially if the other symptoms or circumstances are not savourable.

Regimen.

4. The diet shou'd here be slender and balsamic, like what is mention'd in a hæmorrhage at the nose, and in a vomiting of blood; only omitting whatever is acid: the other part of the patient's regimen being the same with what is order'd under those heads.

Care.

5. Phlebotomy repeated occasionally is very proper in order to the cure, if the hæmorrhage be large, or proceed from a plethora, the stoppage of necessary evacuations, or contusions, and, in short, whenever the constitution will bear it.

6. Laxative glysters are here of service, and lenient purgatives, if the hæmorrhage be small; as also opiates and refrigerating emulsions, juleps, &c. Examples whereof are set down under the two heads immediately preceeding.

7. Here follow two or three forms of aftringents and balfamics more directly fitted to answer the prefent intention

fwer the present intention.

If the hæmorrhage be very violent,

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Be Bol. armen. sang. dracon. ter. japon. aa 9 j. sacchar. saturn. coral. rub. rhaharb. opt. aa 9 ss. pil. de styrac. spec. hyacinth. aa gr. vj. syr. de ros. sic. q. s. f. bolus 5^{ta} quaq; hora repetend. superbibend. haustulum tinct. rosar. rubrar.

After two or three boles have been taken, the pil. de styrac. as also the rhubarb, if there

be occasion, may be omitted.

Or,

8. B. Bals. lucatel. Zj. cons. ros. rub. cynosbat. ãa Zs. sperm. ceti Zij. gum. arabic. tragacanth. mastich. ãa Zj. sang. dracon. terr. japon. croc. mart. astring. lap. hamatit. bol. armen. ãa Zij. bals. gilead. peruv. ãa Zj. syr. è coral. & è mecon. ãa q. s. ut s. electuar. de quo sumat q. n. castan. bis, ter, quaterve, ut opus suerit quotidie, superbibendo julap. sequent. cochlear. v.

Rt Aq. plantag. paralys. aa z vj. cinnamom. fort. z ij. syr. de ros. sic. z iss. tinst. ter. japon. z j.m. f.

julap.

Or.

9. B. Pulv. gum. arabic. tragacanth. amyl. ãa 3 j. mastic. bals. tolutan. ãa 3 ij. spec. hyacinth. coral. rub. sal. prunel. flor. rosar. rub. rad. bistort. sacchar. saturn. lap. hamatit. ãa 3 is. m. f. pulv. de quo capiat 3 j. bis in die, vel pro re nata, cum julap. suprascript. cochlear. iv.

Alfo,

10. R. Pulv. gum. arabic. ž ss. ter. japon. croc. mart. astring. spec. hyacinth. bol. armen. äa z ss. sang. dracon. 3 ij. sacchar. saturn. 3 ss. bals. peruv. 3 j. sacchar. rosat. z iiij. mucilag. gum. tragacanth. q. s. f. trochisci pendentes z ss. horum unum teneat ager in ore pro libitu, vel ad curationem promovendam, vel ad recidivum precavendum.

Again,

11. R. Rad. bistort. consolid. maj. cons. ros. rub. aa 3 j. gum. arabic. ras. c. c. aa 3 vj. coque in aq. fer-rat. thij. ad thij. colatura adde tinct. ter. japon.

Hamorrhages.

3 fs. sacchar. rosat. q. s. de hoc bibat subinde; vel pro

vehiculo sit medicinis valentioribus.

12. In case of a vomica pulmonum, or when the patient brings up from his lungs pus mixed with blood, which proceeds from an ulcer therein; the blood sometimes also rising in clots, occasions it to pass for the substance of the lungs; as 'tis thought possible that the substance of them may, in part, be expectorated; in this case,

BL Conf. cynosbat. 3 j. rosar. rub. 3 ss. sang. dracon. terr. japon. coral. rub. mastich. bals. tolutan. gilead. ãa 3 j. spec. diatragacanth. frigid. 3 i). syr. de alth. papav. errat. ãa q. s. s. s. electuar. de quo capiat quant. n. m. maj. ter in die superbibendo haustum apozemat. sequent.

Re Ras. c. c. z ij. gum. arabic. z vj. rad. alth. z iij. consolid. maj. z ij. coque in s. q. aq. sont. colatura to iss. adde aq. limac. mag. lumbricor. äa z iij. syr. balsamic. z iss. tinet. terr. japon. z j. m. s. apozem. cujus etiam bibat cochlearia aliquot subinde cum tinet. antiphthisic. qut. xxx.

13. But when this disorder happens in hectic

constitutions,

Re Mastich. Sang. dracon. gum. tragac. latt. Sulphur. lap. hamatit. terr. japon. aa 3 ij. cons. ros. rub. 3 ss. antihett. poter. 3 ils. syr. è coral. q. s. f. elettuar. sumat sicut pracedens pro re nata.

To this may be added occasionally, sem. papav. alb sem. hyoscyam. gum. arabic. syr. de mecon. &c.

A FLUX of BLOOD from the GUMS.

Def. 1. A NY confiderable vessel happening, from whatever cause, to be opened in the gums, a flux of blood will necessarily ensue; and the scurvy in the gums, or rotten teeth, a salivation, the extraction of a tooth, a wound or contusion, and a fever or plethora, may give occasion to it. When this happens in a salivation, or upon extracting

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tracting a tooth, and in a larger artery, 'tis often

dangerous.

2. Phlebotomy seems a proper thing to begin care, the cure, let the cause be what it will; unless this hæmorrhage happens at the criss of a sever. If the part from whence the blood issues be conspicuous, it may be frequently touched with the vitrial. roman. care being taken to keep the tongue from the vitriol, because it has a very disagreeable and troublesome taste. Rather therefore,

Be Pulv. alum. rup. vitriol. alb. tartar. vitriolat.

aa 3 iss. acet. vin. alb. rub. aa 3 j. f. solutio.

In this liquor wet fome doffils, and apply them to the part as occasion requires; or a piece of cotton may be dipped in a mixture of bol. armen. and the white of an egg, and applied. The external remedies also that were prescribed for a hæmorrhage at the nofe will be proper here. If these prove ineffectual, lay some calcanthum upon the part; and if it be requifite, apply some melted glew or powder of gum. tragacanth. upon the calcanthum. Spirit, or even oil of vitriol, might, when these fail, be used; or else ol. terebinth. scalding hot; but in case it remain so obstinate that the patient's life is indanger'd thereby, an actual cautery should immediately be applied. The internal remedies here may be the same as in a hæmorrhage at the nofe.

3. When the gums are scorbutic, 'tis proper, even after the hæmorrhage is stopped, to use the medicines prescribed for the scurvy in the gums.

4. After a tooth is extracted, the vacant part should be well washed with claret; or if that prove insufficient, it may be touched with a little tincture of myrrh. But in case the blood issues from a hollow tooth, fill it up with a mixture of one part of white vitriol or calcanthum, and three parts of powdred mastich.

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in a falivation, as is not unfrequent in plethoric habits, or when the flux is raised too high, or too precipitantly, the above-mentioned styptics or escharotics may be used; but here there is danger of a fresh hæmorrhage when the eschar falls off. However, an actual cautery has succeeded well in these cases. It will be convenient to lower the salivation, when such a hæmorrhage happens; and if the flux of blood be not violent, it may suffice to wash the mouth frequently with the following gargle.

Re Acet. vin. alb. tinctur. rosar. rub. aa 3 ij. mel. rosat. 3 is. spt. vitriol. 3 j. m. f. gargarisma, frigide

Exhibit also occasionally, such aftringent internals as stand under the head of hamorrhages at the nose, and vomiting of blood.

IMMODERATE FLUX of the HEMORRHOIDS.

Def. and Cause.

1. TOO large a quantity of blood is sometimes voided from the hæmorrhoidal vessels, either by reason of a plethora, a suppression of some necessary evacuation, or too great a series or the place it self.

Diag.

ferosity or sharpness in the blood it self.

2. This discharge continuing too long, or exceeding in quantity, is attended with a loss or decay of strength, a paleness in the sace, which is succeeded by a yellowness, as if the patient had the jaundice. If a plethora give occasion to it, the patient finds himself brisker and more sprightly for some time, but at length the above-mentioned symptoms come on. Upon the use of phlebotomy for this disorder, when it proceeds from a thinness of the blood, that which is extracted appears too sluid, and the serum bears too large a proportion to the coagulum; but when a plethora occasions this flux, the blood evacuated appears

thick and black. Hestical constitutions are the most subject to an immoderate flux of the hæmor-rhoids; which must necessarily be attended with greater or less danger, according to the constitution wherein it happens, the cause from whence it proceeds, and particularly its continuance.

3. The regimen in general may be the same as Reg. was before prescribed for other hæmorrhages. But if the patient be in years, and not plethoric, a nourishing sub-aftringent diet is the most proper: and if it proceed from a serosity in the juices,

fuch an one is balfamic and agglutinant.

4. Phlebotomy is, doubtless, serviceable in this Cure-kind of hæmorrhage, unless the patient be very weak, or the blood greatly impoverished. As for internal medicines, those formerly set down for other hæmorhages may be used here also. But the body in this case must be constantly kept soluble; for costiveness is highly prejudicial by its immediate ill essential on the parts themselves. Too great a degree of a laxativeness must also be prevented. For an internal laxative therefore,

Be Pulv. rhabarb. 9 ij. conf. fracastor. s. m. 3 j. syr.

de mecon. q. s. f. bolus, hora commoda sumend.

5. Lac. fulphur. given plentifully, is here of great service; it may be taken to the quantity of 3 ij. or 3 iij. once or twice a day in milk. Opiates also are excellent both to procure rest, and ease the pain which usually attends this disorder.

6. The following powders may be taken three

times a day, either in claret or milk.

P. Mastich. Sang. dracon. bol. armen. gum. arabic. aa 3 ss. sacchar. saturn. gr. x. m. f. pulv. in ch. iij. dividend.

7. These powders might also be made into boles, with conf. fracastor. s. m. syr. cydonior. &c. There are other forms of external applications proper in this case: we shall just give an example

of each, and leave them to be applied occasionally, when the flux is very violent.

Fotus Astringens.

8. Bt Rad. bistort. tormentil. gallar. aa z iij. fol. plantag. verbasc. malv. slor. chamam. aa m. ij. rosar. r. z j. cort. granator. z ss. slor. balaust. z vj. coq. in aq. fontan. q. s. ut sit colatura cong. 1. cui adde acet. opt. vin. rub. aa z j. alumin. z ij. sacchar. saturn. z ss. f. fotus, cujus vapor. etiam excipiatur calide à sella familiari, bis vel ter in die.

Enema Restringens.

9. B. Gallar. contus. 3 j. rad. bistort. cort. granat. flor. balaust. aa 3 is. coque in tinct. rosar. rub. 16 j. colatura 16 ss. adde vitellum unius ovi consi fracastor. s. m. 3 is. sacchar. saturn. 3 is. laud. liquid. gut. 60. m. f. enema pro re nata injiciendum.

Glandes Aftringentes.

10. Be Pulv. flor. rosar. rub. mastich. sang. dracon. gum. tragacanth. bol. armen. aa 3 ij. sacchar. saturn. 3 j. mell. opt. vel conf. fracastor. s. m. q. s. m. s. glandes iv. adde cuiq; si opus fuerit opij. gr. iij. & supponantur pro re nata.

IMMODERATE FLUX of the MENSES.

Def. and Cause.

I. W HEN the mestrual flux either continues so long, or proceeds so fast, as to prove prejudicial to the patient, 'tis said to be immoderate; and may have for it causes a plethoric habit, a laxity of the uterine vessels, an increased motion, or a great thinness of the blood.

Diagi

2. This flux often proves immoderate in fuch women as labour hard, or are of a foft and delicate

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cate habit of body, and use liquids too freely in proportion to the solids taken in this also sometimes violent, after a long suppression thereof, after abortions, hard labours, or near the entire cessation of its periodical return.

3. A continuance of this disorder occasions Prog. a loss of strength and appetite, a pale complexion, a cachexy, swellings in the seet and

ankles, &c.

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The proper measure of this evacuation is the strength of the patient; for if it prove immoderate from a plethora, after a long suppression, or the like, and the body continues in vigour, and the appetite be strong, no danger will ensue from a much larger discharge than usual. But if the contrary happens, if the person be weaken'd, and the appetite diminished thereby, it cannot be stopt too soon.

4. When the body is disposed to a hestic se-Diag. ver, the diet should be balsamic and astringent. When a plethora is the cause, let the diet be thin and slender. If abortion has preceded, the aliment ought to be nourishing, and wine to be allowed. Exercise is to be avoided, and sleep indulged. In short, the regimen should be the same with that to be observed in other hamorrhages.

s. Bleeding, by way of revulfion, if the body cure, will allow of it, is proper to begin the cure. The testaceous powders, with a milk diet, must be prescribed if the constitution be hestical. And to restrain the flux, whether it proceed from abortion, an hard labour, or the like, give once or twice a day bol. armen. or coral. rub. ppt. 3 j. in a glass of claret. Laudanum also may be used occasionally, with the tinst. cort. peruv. in red wine, twice or thrice in twelve ho ars. Aftringent or strengthning plasters may be applied to the abdomen, and a restringent somentation or vapor, as in the immoderate stax of the hamorrhoids, used to the

Hamorrhages.

part. In short, most of the medicines prescribed in the dysentery and other hæmorrhages, are proper here; but particularly the following.

Emplastrum Restringens.

6. By Emp. ad hern. 3 ij. pulv. flor. balaust. cort. granator. alumin. rup. aa 3 iss. vitriol. roman. gum. galban. aa 3 j. ol. cinnamom. gut. iij. ol. olivar. q. s. f. emplast. super alutam extendend. & abdomini toti applicand.

Fotus Astringens.

7. B. Flor. balaust. rosar. rub. cort. granator. contus. aa 3 ij. coque in aq. sontan. q. s. colature to ij. adde aceti vin. alb. 3 iv. vitriol. alb. alum. rup. vitriol. roman. aa 3 ss. f. sotus, mediantibus pannis linteis, subcalide parti affecta applicand.

BLOODY URINE.

Def. and Cause. I. W E shall consider the voiding of bloody urine as an original disease, from an internal cause; not as a symptom, the effect of cantharides, or of stones in the bladder, &c. And in this case, it may proceed from a solution, or too great a communication of the red part of the blood, a distension of the renal glands, or perhaps, from both these causes together. 'Tis observ'd, that malt siquors, brew'd with mineral waters, and drank too freely, are apt to cause this distemper.

Diag.

2. When blood is thus, along with the urine, ftrain'd thro' the glands of the kidneys, it appears intimately united with it, and comes away without the least pain; the patient usually remaining in health; unless the evacuation be too large or frequent: in which case, if it continues long, it must needs be dangerous, as threatning a dropsy, or consumption. Happening in antient people, 'tis supposed incurable; and by gradually weak-

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weakening their bodies, shortens their days.

3. The diet in this case should be balsamic Reg. Sago with claret is useful; and claret unmixed of service; but strong malt liquors shou'd be avoided; especially large quantities of them. High season'd meats, and rich sauces, are hurtful; but strong broths, gellies, &c. allowable. If it happen in hectic habits, a milk diet is the most advantageous; to which might be added a course of the anti-scorbutic juices.

4. If the patient be plethoric, phlebotomy cure. ought not to be omitted in the cure. Lenient

purgatives are the next thing in order.

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By Rhabarb. 3 iss. sen. 3 j. sal. tartar. 9 ss. infunde in decost. pectoral. 3 v. colaturæ 3 iij. adde syr. rosar. solut. mann. opt. aa 3 vj. m. sumat mane.

5. Be Pulv. rhabarb. 3 ss. ol. n. m. gut. j. m. capiat singulis auroris ad iij. vices, è quovis liquore appropriato.

And at night exhibit the following.

6. R. Aq. ceras. nig. cinnam. ten. aa 3 j. limac. mag. 3 vj. laudan. liquid. gut. xv. syr. de mecon. 3 ss. m. f. haustus h. s. sumend.

This may likewise be given at any time when the patient is reftless; or a dose of the pil. matthai, i styrac. or de cynogloss may be substituted for it.

7. Balfamic emulfions are here very proper, and may be drank freely. Lubricating mucilages will likewife be convenient. And if the cafe is violent, most of the aftringents set down in the several cases of hæmorrhages might be exhibited. The cort. peruv. either in substance, or insused in claret, proves serviceable here.

8. The following bolus may be given, and re-

peated for some time.

Be Sperm. ceti, coral. rub. ppt. ãa Əj. terr. japon. Əs. bals. peruv. gut. iv. syr. balsam. q. s. f. bolus pro re nata sumend. superbibendo decost. hord. haustum, in quo prius solutum fuerit gummi arabicum.

Bb 2

Or,

9. Be Cons. cynosbat. 3 is. pulv. gum. tragacanth. arabic. rad. alth. pulv. cort. peruv. aa 3 j. syr. balsam. q. s. f. electuar. sumat q. n. m. ter quotidie, superbibend. vini rub. cyathum.

10. The following process proved serviceable,

when others had failed.

Be Rhabarb. torrefact. athiop. min. aa gr. xv. bals. capiv. gutt. xij. syr. è ros. sicc. q. s. f. bolus h. s. sumend. mane vero sequenti capiat potion. sequent.

Be Decott. sen. gereon. Zijs. syr. de spin. cervin.

3 vj. fpt. lavend. c. 3 j. m. f. potio.

Afterwards,

R. Cons. rosar. rub. Z j. sperm. ceti Z iij. cera flav. (in ol. amygd. d. q. s. solut.) Z ss. terebinth. cypr. Z ss. mastich. pulv. Z ij. syr. de menth. q. s. f. elect. de quo sumat quant. n. m. maj. ter in die, superbibend. julap. sequent. cochlear. iv.

R Aq. cinnam. ten. menth. aa 3 iv. cinnam. f.

Ziij. syr. balsam. Zj. m. f. julap.

GOUT.

Def.

I. THE gout is a painful, periodical, and critical paroxyim, tending to free the body of an offensive, or corrosive matter, by throwing it upon the extremities, breathing it out insensibly, or comminuting it so as to render it harmless, or capable of circulating freely along with the juices, till by collecting again, gradually increasing, or separating from the blood, it causes another sit.

The gout is either regular or irregular; regular, when it appears to be seated in the extremities of the body, returns at stated periods, and with a gradual increase and decline of the symptoms; but irregular, when the paroxysms are frequent and uncertain, when the symptoms vary, or happen promiscuously, and the disease

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appears to be feated in the internal parts of the body, as the stomach, brain, &c. leaving the extreme parts, as the hands, feet, &c. free from pain. According as different parts are affected by this distemper, it goes by different names; when it seizes the feet, 'tis called podagra; when the knees, gonagra; when the hands, chiragra; and when the hip joint, sciatica, &c. But sometimes it attacks the whole body at the same time; and then 'tis call'd the general, or universal gout.

2. The gout may be hereditary, or natural to Cause the constitution; or proceed from a too great constriction of the capillary vessels, whence the gouty humor is more easily lodg'd or detain'd in them. It may, also, proceed from high living, crapula's, and eating such things as are hard of digestion; a sedentary life, drinking too freely of tartareous wines, irregular living, excess in venery, an obstructed perspiration, and a suppression of

the natural evacuations.

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The immediate cause of the gout appears to be an alkaline or acrimonious matter in the blood, which being separated from it at particular times, falls upon the joints, but most frequently upon the feet and hands; whence if it is repell'd, or if the blood be overcharged therewith, so that a criss cannot be procur'd in the extremities, (as generally happens in old age,) it falls upon the nobler parts, and then produces the regular gout.

3. The regular gout chiefly and immediately Diag. affects the tendons, nerves, membranes, and ligaments of the body, about the joints; sometimes a cold shivering sit precedes, and generally a fever accompanies its first appearance, which soon goes off, and returns by intervals. A slight pain is selt in the joints, where the criss is perform'd, which increases gradually;

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and in the podagra generally fixes first on the great toe, thence proceeding to the tarfus and metatarsus. Sometimes, especially in old age, it attacks the knees and hands; and whereever it is, by diffending and irritating the parts, causes a violent pain, not unlike to that of a diflocated bone. When the pain is at its state, there appears an inflammation, and a swelling; both which increase as the pain decreases; and upon their remission, the paroxysm is ended; tho' the tenderness and swelling in severe fits, will sometimes remain a longer time, and cause an uneafiness upon motion. It is observed, that women, children, and young men, are feldom troubled with the gout, unless it be hereditary; that it rarely attacks before the patient is 35 or 40 years old; and, sometimes not till the decline of life; that the corpulent are more subject to it, than those who are spare and lean; that the pain increases towards night, and decreases towards the morning; that the longer the interval is between the paroxyfms, the more fevere they prove, and the longer they generally continue. It usually returns twice a year, viz. in the spring and autumn; and in the latter the paroxylm is sometimes two or three months, before it comes to a period, tho' its duration is sometimes again not above 3 or 4 weeks. These are call'd cardinal paroxysms, to diffinguish them from others of less duration, which happen between the fpring and autumn. The more high-colour'd the urine, and the less sediment it deposites, the further is the disease from the state of concoction, as 'tis term'd. According to the violence and continuance of the fever, the paroxysm proves more or less fevere. In constitutions much broke or shatter'd with the gout, there are usually stony or chalky concretions form'd in the joints of the fingers

fingers or toes, and thence translated to the viscera; which case is often attended with irregular, frequent, and short paroxysms in the extremities. In the decline of lite, when the usual sits do not happen, or if the gouty matter be suddenly repell'd from the extremities by an improper regimen or medicines, it usually seizes the internal parts, and frequently the stomach, head, intestines, &c. causing want of appetite, reaching to vomit, indigestion, a cachexia, the jaundice, asthma, diarrhoea, and at last, sometimes so obstructs the sine capillary nervous tubes (especially those of the stomach and brain) as possibly to hinder the slux of the animal spirits; upon which death suddenly ensues.

4. If the paroxysms be regular, and not vi- Prog. olent, the patient young, otherwise healthy, and moderate in his way of life, the diftemper is not accounted dangerous. Sometimes gouty persons are observed to be longer liv'd than ordinary. If the disease seizes all the extremities, or both hands and feet, 'tis worse than when more partial. The paroxysm in the feet is suppos'd of less dangerous consequence than in the hands, and that in one foot, than, when it happens in both. If hereditary, 'tis always efteem'd incurable; tho' life may be prolong'd thereby. When stony concretions happen, and especially in old age, 'tis a very bad fign. 'Tis highly dangerous to repel the gouty matter from the extremities. When the patient has miffed his usual paroxysm, it is always presum'd, that the next will be the more fevere, or happen in the head, or viscera. On the contrary, if the person be young, and the absence of the paroxysm be the effect of temperance, tis accounted a good fign. If the fits be irregular, frequent, and short, or if they happen in the stomach, head, or other noble parts, the case Bb 4

is dangerous; and fo much the more, when attended with the stone, or complicated with any other diftemper.

5. In a regular paroxysm, the parts pained should be cover'd, and kept warm with flannel, which will promote perspiration in them. The patient ought to go to bed early; for this will also increase perspiration; and not rise too soon in the morning. If the paroxysm be violent, or all the extremities feiz'd in general, the patient might do well to keep his bed till the fymptoms abate; and in some constitutions, lying in flannel sheets is of great service towards promoting perspiration; a principal article in these cases. The patient is to abstain from flesh, fish, and all food that is high season'd. Gruels, panada, &c. are proper; but in case of weakness, or if the stomach be greatly disorder'd, chicken-broth may be allowed. But, in general, a flender diet is here thought the most advantageous.

The drink ought to be fack-whey, or whitewine-poffet-drink, thin water-gruel, or barley water with white-wine, to make them grateful to the stomach, and keep them from chilling the blood. If the patient be fick, he may drink a glass of small white-wine; or, if the wine be frong, mixt with an equal quantity of water. A dish or two of tea used now and then may not be amis. But to those who are very weak or aged, and particularly if they have been used to live high, ought not to be confin'd to too slender a regimen, which would be apt to repel the morbific matter from the extremities,

and throw it upon the noble parts.

In the absence of the paroxysm, as the digestive faculty is commonly weak in this di-Remper, a glass of generous wine is allowable with the meals, which ought to be moderate,

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and not to turn too much upon flesh or fish. Strong or spirituous liquors ought never to be used immoderately. But in case of old age, or when custom has made it necessary, wine in moderation may be allowed towards the evening. Buck-bean tea is by many accounted a serviceable liquor, and may be drank in plenty. And unless extreme weakness, old-age, and a large number of severe paroxysms already suffer'd forbid it, a low regimen ought to be strictly observed, and enter'd upon immediately after the sit is gone off. But as to the precise quantity of sood to be used, this can only be adjusted by experience, and not by any particular rules form'd à priori.

Proper exercise is of very great service, as it creates an appetite, promotes digestion, and keeps the sibres tense and strong; riding in a coach may be used first, till once the dilated and weaken'd extremities of the body regain their former state; then riding on horse-back, or walking, may take place: and some gentle motion or other ought to be used daily. Both in the paroxysm and out of it, a clear air is advantageous. All passions of the mind, and the immoderate use of venery, should be carefully avoided.

In a paroxysm of the gout in the stomach, chicken-broth, gellies, and generous unmixed wines plentifully drank, are of great service. The patient ought to keep in bed during the paroxysm. Proper cardiacs, and stomachic, medicated wines, may be given to great advantage. The wines principally to be made use of upon this occasion, are red port, canary, mountain, sherry, &c.

When once the gout attacks the stomach, it is to no purpose to attempt a cure by evacuations, and a slender diet; all that can be done

is to prevent the paroxysm by prescribing a warm

and restorative regimen. It mention and

5. When first the symptoms of a regular gout appear, if they are attended with a fever, a slender regimen is to be observed, in the room of bleeding; because this last would be apt to throw the peccant matter upon the internal parts: but if the patient be of a plethoric or inflammatory constitution; and if a paroxysm be rather expected than actually begun, phlebotomy may be of service; especially if the patient is robust and young.

6. This being done, or omitted, as the case appears to require, and the pain increasing, it will be proper to apply warm flannel to the parts, to promote perspiration; to which end also, the lying in bed for a proper season, may

greatly conduce.

7. In the mean time a diaphoretic course of

medicines is highly proper.

Be Campbor. Sal. vol. Succin. c. c. aa gr. iv. pulv. è chel. cancr. simpl. D. j. syrup. caryoph. q. s. f. bolus statim sumend. & repetatur 4tâ 5tâ vel 6tâ quaque hora ad sex vices, plus minus, pro re nata, superbibend. haust. seri lact. cum vin. canarin. pp. subcalide, vel cochlear. iv. julap. sequent.

By Aq. theriacal. ceras. nigr. menth. aa 3 iv. syrup. croc. limon. aa 3 vj. spt. nitri dulc. 3 ij. m.

f. julapium.

Also,

By Spt. c. c. succin. sal. volat. oleof. tinct. castor.

cyatho potus ordinarii.

8. All opiates are here to be omitted, because they nauseate and pall the stomach; unless very acute pains, and such as are apt to cause a delirium, indicate their use: and then they ought to be mix'd with volatiles and cardiacs, such as Rad. contrayerv. castor. russ. Sal. volat. succin.

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Succin. c. c. Sal. armoniac. &c. given in small doses,

and repeated occasionally.

9. If there happens a nausea and reaching to vomit, so that the patient cannot retain his medicines, give a gentle emetic of vinum or oxymel scillitic. or sal vitriol and carduus tea.

And after the operation, order some such

as the following bolus and draught.

BL Lap. contrayerv. 3 j. castor. russ. sal. volat. succin. c. c. aa gr. iv. confest. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus, quem sumat cum haust. sequent.

R Aq. lact. alex. Z ij. theriacal. Z j. syrup. limon. 3 vj. spt. nitri dulc. D ij. laud. liquid. sal. volat.

oleof. aa gut. XV. m. f. hauft.

If this process hath not the defired effect, but the nausea and reaching still continue, and especially if the patient be corpulent, and has lived high, some such as the following may be given.

Be Tinct. sacra 3 ij ss. spt. nitri dulc. 3 ij. tinct. castor. spt. lavendul. c. aa 3 ij. m. f. haustus, hora commoda sumend. & post sinitam operationem detur

baustus paregoricus.

if there be a want of appetite, or if we fear the gout has seized the viscera, as well as extremities, it will be proper to apply to the parts where the criss is performing, pungent, stimulating medicines, and especially epispastics; as will hereaster be directed in the case of the gout in the stomach.

the spirits low, the attack in several of the extream parts at once, and many paroxysms have been formerly suffer'd, or the matter has been unwarily repell'd internally, such diaphoretics, cardiacs, and purgatives, as are prescribed when 'tis seated in the stomach, may be given occasionally; omitting such ingredients, or diminishing

minishing their dose, as might otherwise prove

inflammatory.

duration, the parts may be frequently rubbed with a flesh-brush, warm cloths, or stimulating medicines; or epispastics may be applied, and the sores kept running for a long time, to cause a compleat criss.

13. The following may be used through the continuance of the paroxysm; especially when the urine is high colour'd, and without a sedi-

ment.

Be Sal. volat. Succin. 9 ss. lap. contrayerv. 9 j. sal. volat. c. c. gr. iij. confect. alkerm. q. s. si bolus, bis vel ter in die sumend. cum vin. sequent. cochlear. vj.

Be Vin. milleped. to ij. campbor. 3 ij. aq. theriacal.

3 iv. syr. croci 3 ij. m. s. a.

And these seem to be all the internal medicines of real service in the paroxysm of the regular gout.

14. The externals generally recommended for the same are either stimulating, repellent, perspirative, attenuating, relaxing, or anodyne.

In the beginning of a paroxylm, some such as the following may perhaps be used with

fafety.

B. Ol. amygd. dulc. 3 iv. tinct. croci 3 j. camphor. tinct. cantharid. aa 3 ij. spt. sal. armoniac. 3 ss. f. mixtura, cum qua inungantur partes affecta ter

guaterve in die.

This is of a stimulating nature, as indeed external applications in the gout principally ought to be, especially towards the beginning of the paroxysm, and till after the state thereof; because there may arise much danger from repelling the humour.

If one more stimulating be required,

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Re Spt. vini camphorat. Z iv. croci opt. Z ij. sapon. venet. Z ss. spt. cochlear. simp. spt. salis armoniac. Z a z ss. cantharid. pulv. D j. f. infusio s. a. colatura adde ol. lini Z iv. petrol. terebinth. Z z ss. balsam. peruvian. Z ij. ol. junip. anis. Z gut. xxx. m. & cum boc inunge partes affectas ter quaterve in die.

15. If a stimulating and excoriating form be

defired, in the way of fomentation,

By Flor. chamamel. fol. salvia, rorismarin. absinth, commun. chamadr. aa m. j. lauri m. iij. coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colatura to vj. adde calc. viv. ziv. stent simul per 12 horas, deinde in colatura dissolve sal. tartar. armoniac. aa z j. & adde tinct. croc. spt. vin. camphorat. aa z iij. m. f. fotus, ter quaterve in die utendus.

Or for a cataplasm,

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R Sapon. nigr. rad. raphan. sylv. sem. sinap. aa ziij. vitel. ovor. ij. camphor. 3 j. pulv. cros. 3 ss. ol. terebinth. 3 vj. m. f. cataplasma, applicandum bis quotidie.

16. Before the application of the cataplasm,

the following liniment may be used warm.

By Ung. martiat. dialth. nervin. nicotian. aa 3 j. camphor. pulverisat. sal. volat. armon. aa 3 ij. pulv. croci 3 j. balsam. peruvian. 3 ij. ol. petrol. terebinth. spt. lavendul. c. aa 3 ss. ol. macis per expression. aa 3 iss. ol. origan. anis. aa gut. xx. f. liniment.

If any thing still more stimulating and excoriating be desired, add to the cataplasm above-described, sapon. nig. 3 j. ol. vitriol. 3 ij. tinst. can-

tharid. 3 is.

17. For the same purpose also the following

plaster may be applied to the extremities.

By Emp. cephal. duplicat. euphorb. pic. burgund. ãa 3 ij. camphor. balsam. peruvian. ãa 3 is. pulv. croci 3 j. sal. volat. armoniac. 3 ij. ol. petrol. q. s. f. emp. extende super alutam parti affecta applicand.

18. If this fail of success, it may be convenient to apply epispastics near, or upon the parts af-

felted. Thus if the gout is in the feet, they may be clapp'd upon the legs. If there be occasion, dreis the fores with melilot; to every ounce whereof, add half a dram of powdred cantharides; by which means they may be kept running for a proper season. If the seat of the distemper be the hands, epispastics may be applied to the arms and wrists. The parts also

might be flung with urtica urens.

19. If fuch stimulating medicines should prove painful, as generally they will, opium may be added to the feveral compositions. Such stimulating remedies as these are not to be used promiscuously in all cases of the gout; but principally in the beginning of the paroxysms, where they are fhort and irregular; when most of the extremities are feized; when the patient is aged; or when the gouty matter is repelled and thrown upon the viscera. But they ought to be mixed with anodynes, and relaxing medicines, when the pain and inflammation are great; and need feldom or never be used when the crisis proceeds regularly; when the patient is young, or of an inflammatory disposition; when the fit is in the decline, &c. in short, they ought not to be employed without great occasion; because of the large flux of humors they bring upon the parts; whereby the fever, pain and inflammation are apt to be increased, and the tone of the parts deftroyed, fo as upon the least accident to lodge and receive the gouty matter, and cause a new fit.

20. The following local applications may be of fervice in such regular gouts as are attended

but with ordinary fymptoms.

Be Folior. nicotian. recent. m. iv. rorismarin. lauri, puleg. absinth. commun. aa m. ij. sl. chamamel. lavendul. fol. majoran. aa m. j. coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colatura cong. 1. adde spt. vini commun. 16 ij. camphor. 3 j. opij 3 ij. croci 3 j. m. s. fotus, utatur bis in die.

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Or the pain'd extremity may be held so as to receive the steams thereof for some time.

21. The following liniments and cataplasms, may either be used after the somentation, or independent of any other form, as the symptoms indicate.

Be Ol. chamamel. rosar. aa 3 j. spt. lavendul. c. aq. hungar. aa 3 j. croci, camphor. aa 3 iss. opij 3 ij. m. s. a.

Be Ung. nervin. dialth. ol. terebinth. aa 3 j. n. m. gut. XX. balf. peruv. 3 ij. camphor. 3 iss. pulv. croci, opij, aa 3 ij. f. linimentum s. a.

22. For an emollient anodyne cataplasm,

Be Mic. panis alb. cum lacte coct. Hb j. vitel. ovor. ij. croci pulv. camphor. aa 3 j. opij 3 j. balsam. peruv. 3 j. ol. chamamel. (vel ung. dialth.) 3 ij. m. f. cataplasm. applicand. semel vel bis in die.

The most common and perhaps useful external application, is the common cataplasm of bread and milk, with the addition of a little saffron; the parts being also bathed in warm milk, wherein camomile slowers have been boiled.

23. Towards the decline of the paroxysm, in

order to strengthen the fibres,

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Be Emp. è cymin. oxycroc. ad herniam, thuris aap. a ol. amygdal. d. q. s. f. emplast. mollioris consistentia, super alutam extendend. & parti affecta applicandum.

Re Pulv. ireos florent. bacc. laur. juniper. semin. cymin. aa z j. emp. de minio, cum sapon. oxycroc. diachcum gum. aa z ss. pulv. myrrh. mastich. thuris, oliban. aa z j. camphor. sperm. ceti, sal. armon. volat. aa z ss. ol. succin. z ij. origan. z j. ol. rosar. q. s. m. f. emplastrum, in eundem sinem.

Re Emp. diachyl. cum gum. diach. simpl. aa 3 iv. gum. ammoniac. galban. opopanac. sagapen. aa 3 ss. styrac. liquid. pulv. ireos florent. aristoloch. rotund. aa 3 ss. bals. peruv. camphor. pulverisat. aa 3 ij. ol. anthos 3 j. ol. chamamel. q. s. f. emplastrum.

24. For white swellings happening in the joints, and especially the knees, from a laxity of the fibres occasioned by the distemper,

B. Ung. martiat. ol. terebinth. spt. vini camphorat.

aa 3 j. ol. succin. 3 ij. m. f. liniment.

Or,

Be Ol. petrol. spt. salis armoniac. tinct. myrrh. aa 3 j. ol. cymin. chymic. 3 ss. anis 3 ij. m.

Bt Tinct. cantharid. Ipt. cochlear. simpl. ol. terebinth.

Or.

R Spt. vini 16 ss. sapon. castil. 3 j. camphor. 3 ss. croci 3 ij. cantharid. 3 iss. m. f. infusio s. a. colatura adde spt. cochlear. simpl. 3 ij. m.

Or

By Ung. nervin. 3 ij. ol. petrol. spt. lavend. c. aq. hungaric. bals. polychrest. aa 3 ss. ol. cymin. 3 ij. macis per express. origan. aa 3 j. ol. mentha, anisi, carui, aa gut. x. camphor. 3 ij. m. f. liniment.

After the use hereof, apply a warm flannel to the part, or if there be occasion, the follow-

ing cataplasm.

Be Sapon. nig. mellis opt. semin. sinap. contus. radic. raphan. rustic. ãa p. a. cum spt. vini camphorat. ol. terebinth. & pisal. indic. ãa p. a. f. cataplasm. addend. pro re nata, sal. armoniac. commun. & volat. sal. tartar. sal. nig. ol. cymin. &c.

25. If a plaster be thought more convenient,

the following may be tried.

R Emplast. stomach. magist. è cymino, cephalic. cum euphorb. aa z ij. camphor. z ss. pulv. croci z ij. sal. vol. armoniac. z iij. ol. succin. z iss. ol. ex laterib. q. s. f. emplastrum, cujus applicetur q. s. super alutam exten.

Or,

By Pulv. sem. cymin. bacc. lauri, sem. anis. carui ăa z j. sal. armoniac. volat. camphor. ãa z j. picis burgund. z iv. emplast. oxycroc. melilot. simp. ãa z v.

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3 v. ol. ex laterib. q. s. f. emplast. s. a. addendo ol.

piper. 3 J. junip. Succin. aa 3 iij.

If these fail of success, gentle epispastics may be applied, and continued for some time. But antecedent thereto, the cold bath might be tried, or the pumping of cold water upon the part affected.

26. The following infusion also may be used externally with success, as consisting of the strong-

eft and most piercing aromatics.

Re Spt. vini rectificat. Hij. sem: sinap. contus. radic raphan. rustic. piperis indic. gum. myrrh, euphorb. camphor. sapon. castil. aa 3 j. infunde; & colatura adde spt. cochlear. simp. tinct. croc. aq. hungaric. aa 3 j. spt. salis armon. 3 iv. tinct. cantharid. elix. vitriot. aa 3 j. m. & cum hoc illinantur partes affecta ter quaterve in die.

Bi Ol. ex laterib. ol. spic. aa 3 j. mixtur. supradescript. 3 j. ol. succin. 3 ss. m. in eundem sinem.

R. Ung. nicotian. nervin. martiat. aa 3 j. pracedent. mixt. 3 iij. ol. juniper. 3 j. m. f. liniment.

We have been the more particular upon this case, because it frequently happens, unless warm stimulating external applications are made use of. But his proper, in many constitutions, to order also a course of the Bath-waters, both internally and externally.

27. In case of stony concretions, which sometimes happen in the joints of the fingers, toes, &c. the following applications may be serviceable.

Re Emp. diachyl. cum gum. picis burgund. aa 3 i]. gum. ammoniac. colat. 3 j. m. f. emplastrum super linteum extendend. & parti affecta applicand.

BL Resin. slav. cera slav. aa 3 ij. gum. myrrha, gum. elem. galban. colat. opopanac. aa 3 is. emplast. cepbalic. tum euphorb. ad. pond. omn. m. f. emplast. tui adde pro

re nata, vitriol. roman. fal. armoniac. arugin. aa 3 fs. If these have no effect, and the patient be in much pain, the swelling considerable, and the concretion lodged in the fingers or toes, easy to be felt, it may be taken out by incision, or the application of a caustic.

28. An inflammation and tenderness of the part affected often remains, for some time, after excernally with luccels, as contillo anogue all all

In this case, somemore gridating from han the

Be Ol. amygdal: dulc. 3 j. cera alb. 3 ij. spermat. ceti 3 j. m. f. ceratum, cujus parum extendatur super

alutam parti affecta applicand.

Emollient liniments also, and spirituous embrocations, with camphire and opium, are useful here; but moderate exercise, and a perspirative slender regimen, are very serviceable. If there be a weakness and inactivity of the part, fuch warm medicines, as before prescribed, should take place; tho not in so large a quantity. But above all, the cold bath, provided the symptoms of the paroxylm are entirely gone, is here of great service. Cloths may likewise be dipt in the following, and applied once or twice a day.

Be Acet. vin. alb. fpt. vin. camphor. aa m.

29. When the paroxysm is entirely off, we may attempt to prevent the return thereof. Several methods have been proposed for this purpole, such as a course of the Bath-waters, repeated doles of flos fulphur. or common brimstone prepared by decoction in fair water, Athiop. min. the chewing of rhubarb, frequent purging, a dose of Venice treacle every night, vesicatories, Mues, the cold bath, &c.

30. When the appetite and digeftion are weak, a gentle emetic might be taken at convenient featons, and afterwards a course of stomachics enter'd upon; fuch as were order'd in case of want of appetite and indigestion; only here the

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medicines should not be very strong or spirituous, but gently aromatic, and if there be occasion chaly beate. Proper stomachic purges also might be given to advantage, once or twice a month. The tinstura sucra, elix. proprietat. pil. fætid. &c. are accounted proper medicines in this case but if they happen to operate more than was intended, an opiate should constantly be exhibited in the evening. Tis likewise here found successful to give these purging medicines by way of alterants, or in such small doses, or so charged with opiates, that their effects, as cathartics, shall be hardly manifest.

after the same manner, in such constitutions where the humors are viscid, and the solids strong enough to sustain the force of the medicine. But this course must not be taken, when the patient is heatic, or has had his solids shatter'd by repeated paroxysms of the distemper. A falivation has sometimes been successful in preventing, or deferring a relapse for some time; but when it returns, as in this case it sometimes has, after an interval of three or sour years, it generally proves the more violent and lasting; or afterwards comes more frequently, or upon the slightest occasion.

32. This great inconvenience has occasion'd the method to be laid aside, even in the strongest and youngest subjects; a more gentle, or perspirative course of the woods being substituted for it; and has been used with more success, is attended with less danger, and may be complied with by the old as well as the young.

Re Castor. russ. camphor. aa gr. iv. sal. vol. succin. corn. cerv. aa gr. iij. theriac. androm. 3 j. m. f. bolus h. s. sumend. per xx dies, superbibendo haustum apozem. sequent. subcalide.

Cc 2 By Cort.

Diseases of the Foints.

BL Cort. Sassafras. lign. guaiac. antimon. crud. aa 3 j. coque in aq. fontan. q. s. colatura 16 ij. adde vin. alb. lisbon. 16 ss. f. apozem. de quo bibat etiam bauft. subinde.

But this diaphoretic course ought not to be violent for ancient people; because in that case it would render the fibres too crispy, which they are then too apt of themselves to be.

The following powder is calculated for an external application, to promote a diaphoresis, and to keep the nervous and membranous systems in due order, or to promote or restore their tension and vibration.

B. Sal. volat. c. c. 3 ij. campbor. 3 ss. sal. volat. succin. 3 j. pulv. croci, lign. aloes, sem. cardamom. minor. castor. russ. n. m. macis, rad. contrayerv. aa 3 ss. ol. lavendul. majoran. aa gut. x. cinnamom. gut. vj. m. f. pulvis.

This being sewed up in flannel, and hung so as to touch the pit of the stomach, may be worn for a considerable time, or till it loses its volatile parts and aromatic smell.

might greatly affift to improve the appetite, frengthen the solids, and by increasing perfpiration, help to carry off the gouty matter. But in such as have their nerves or solids much shatter'd by former sits, or those who are phthisical and aged, it ought either to be omitted, or seldom used, because of the great shock to be sustain'd by the body, already too much weakned. The cortex also, either used along with other bitters, or alone, insused in wine, may greatly assist the operation of the cold bath.

sa. If all that has hitherto been proposed should fail of success, or if the patient should prove hestical, or be of an inflammatory constitution, a course of the testaceous powders, and asses

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affes milk, will be proper to be used, as in case of a consumption.

35. In moift constitutions, tobacco is recommended as a preservative against the gout; but the following may be substituted for it to great

advantage.

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By Herb. tussilagin. betonic. majoran. agrimon. aa 3 j. fl. lavendul. anthos. rosar. rubr. calendul. croci parum exiccat. aa 3 iss. radic. cyper. long. ireos. florent. gum. benzoin. styrac. succin. juniper aa 3 j. sem. cardamom. minor. cort. aurant. succat. santal. flav. aa 3 j. incidantur instar tabaci.

36. The following may be used for a constant

drink.

By Rad. paon. maris, raphan. rustic. exylapath. aa 3 ij. dictam. albi, valerian. sylvest. aa 3 ij. elleb. nigr. cort. sassafr. lign. guaiac. aa 3 iv. herb. agrimon. chamadr. marrub. alb. scord. stor. anthos, lavendul. aa m. ij. antimon. crud. to j. sem. sinap. contus. 3 vj. bacc. juniper. cort. aurantior. sem. sænicul. dulc. aa 3 ij. passul. solis incis. to j. m. s. ingredient. pro cerevis, fortior. cong. vj.

37. In fuch conftitutions where the circulation is fluggish, the juices viscid, and perspiration stopp'd, the following pills may be of service.

Re Antimon. diaphoretic. athiop. mineral. aur. mosaic. chalyb. ppt. rad. ari, camphor. ãa 3 j. rad. oxylapath. pulv. ellebor. nigr. ãa 3 ss. cinnab. antimon. cerus. antimon. ent. vener. ãa 3 iij. sl. benzoin. sal. volat. c. c. sal. vol. succin. gum. guaiac bals. peruvian. pulv. croci, myrrhæ ãa 3 ij. terebinth. è cio 3 j. bals. tolutan. 3 iij. syrup. è 5. radicib. q. s. f. pil. 8. è qualibet 3 j. sumat 5. ter in die superbibendo haust. potus dietetic. supra prescript.

38. The cure of the gout in the stomach is to be attempted with moderate stomachic pur-

gatives, and generous cardiacs.

Be Elix. salut. tinct. sacra aa 3 j. elix. propriet. 3 is. spt. lavendul. c. 3 j. m. sumat hora commod.

Cc3

Diseases of the Joints.

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& s. opus fuerit post operationem capiat sequent.

Be Pil. matthei gr. v). sal. vol. succin. gr. iv. theriac. androm. 3 ss. ol. nuc. moschat. gut. ij. confect. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus h. s. sumend. superbib. haust. sequent.

R Aq. menth. 3 ij. epidem. 3 vj. fyr. croci 3 iij.

tinct. castor. 9 ij. m. f. haust.

If pills are more desireable,

B. Pil. ruff. stomach. cum gum. extract. rud. aa Dis. sal. vol. succin. gr. viij. ol. cinnam. chymic. gut. ij. m. f. pilularum doss.

39. The following stomachic purgative may

be given to the fame purpose.

Re Vini alb. 3 v. rad. rhabarb. 3 iss. fol. senæ opt. 3 is. sal. absinth. 3 j. pulv. cinnam. sem. cardamom. min. rad. gentian. aa 3 j. cort. aurantior. 3 j. infunde & coque lento igne, colaturæ 3 iij. adde syr. de spina cervin. 3 ss. sal. vol. oleos. tinst. castor. aa 3 j. m. f. potio.

Laudanum may also be given along with the purges, if the person feel great uneafiness in his

ftomach.

40. The cardiacs ought to be of the aromatic

kind, and mix'd with volatiles.

Be Sal. volat. c. c. gr. vj. coccinel. rad. contrayerv. aa A ss. pulv. croc. gr. vj. pulv. è chel. cancror. comp. A j. confect. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus pro re nata repetendus.

Or,

R. Pulv. castor. spec. diamb. camphor. rad. serpent. virgin. aa gr. vj. sal, vol. succin. gr. viij. ol. n. m. gut. ij. theriac. androm. 3 j. syr. croci q. s. m. f. bolus.

41. Where the blood is poor, and the circulation languid; when the patient is aged, or worn out by repeated fits, steel is an admirable medicine.

By Pulv. ari comp. cortic. winteran. aa A s. fal. vol. armoniac. alcohol. mart. aa gr. vj. pulv. croci, rad. angelic.

angelic. bispan. aa gr. v. ol. menth. gut. j. confect. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus, mane ac sero sumend.

But where the vessels are tender, and the constitution heltic, chalybeates will not be proper; in that case,

Be Bals. tolutan. pulv. croci, castor. sal. succin. sl. benzoin. aa gr. v. cortic. peruv. gr. xv. gum. tragacanth. gr. v. balsam. peruvian. gut. v). ol. anis. gut. j. confect. alkerm. q. s. f. bolus.

Such boles may be given and repeated every five hours, with three or four spoonsful of some proper julep.

42. The following chalybeate electuary is ex-

cellent, where it may be fafely given.

By Flaved, aurant. condit. flor. rorismarin. absinth. rom. mithrid. confect. alkerm. aa 3 ij. pulv. ari comp. alcohol. martis aa 3 iij. spec. diambr. rad. serpent. virginian. rad. contrayerv. pulv. croc. cinnamom. aa 3 ss. syr. caryopb. q. s. f. electuarium, sumat q. n. castan. bis in die, superbibend. haustul. vin. alb.

43. If, when the gout is in the stomach, a nausea and vomiting should continue, a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha may be given, or the stomach be washed with large draughts of carduus

tea, or barley-water.

44. The following aromatic wine may be taken in the quantity of five spoonsful every six hours, supposing no other medicine to be exhibited

along with it.

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Re Rad. cassumunair. Z j. galang. sem. cardamom. minor. rad. contrayerv. angelic. hispanic. croc. lign. aloes aa 3 j. caryophyl. macis, cinnam. n. m. aa 3 ss. zinziber. A j. infunde in vin. canarin. Hij.

45. The following drops may be taken ad li-

bitum in any proper vehicle.

Be Tinct. croc. castor. sal. volat. oleos. aa 3 j. m. sumat gut. 60. pro dosi.

Or,

BL Spt. c, c. succinat. tinct. croc. aa 3 ss. m. in eundem finem.

46. When the tone of the stomach is spoil'd

by hard drinking,

Be Elix. vitriol. & ss. sumat gut. xv. vel xx. omni

mane, cum cyatho vin. rubr.

47. If a fever attends the paroxysm, the aromatics must be given in a smaller dose, and

epispastics applied occasionally.

48. Those who have stony concretions in their joints, are subject to the stone in the bladder, or kidneys, and sometimes suffer a paroxysm both of the gout and stone at the same time.

To remedy both at once, opiates must be given occasionally; the doses of the aromatics being lessen'd, for fear of inflaming the parts, and increasing the symptoms of the stone. The sollowing may be of service in this case.

BL Pil. matthai gr. xij. camphor, gr. v. sal. vol. succin. c. c. aa gr. iv. radic. contrayerv. pulv. gr. iij. ol. sassafr. gut. j. conf. alkerm. q. s. m, f. bolus

sumend. semel in die, vel pro re nata.

Turpentine glysters must here be given, at least once a day; and if this symptom increase, an opiate will be proper; the dose being repeated as necessity requires. But during a paroxysm of the gout, opiates should be given as little as possible, because they are apt to leave a nausea at the stomach; and when restless nights, violent pain, &c. require their assistance, they should rather be repeated often, in small quantities, than given in a full dose at once. Tis proper also to mix cardiacs and volatiles along with them.

49. Blifters on the legs and arms have proved very ferviceable, in recalling the gout from the stomach, when it had unskilfully been driven thither.

51. After

Ding.

51. After the paroxysm of the gout, if the head be much affected, proper volatiles to smell to, sternutatories, and aromatic caps for the head, epispastics, and, if necessity require, bleeding in the jugular will be proper.

52. If the intestines be affected, and a diarrhoza produced, the same cardiacs as were used for the gout in the stomach, are also of service here; but instead of the cathartics, we should in the present case employ an insusion of rhubarb; or rather,

Be Pulv. rad. rhabarb. Ə j. confect. fracast. 3 so ol. n. m. cinnam. ãa gut. j. m. f. bolus h. s. sumend. & repetatur ad iij. vices superbibend. haustul. vin. rubr.

In other respects proceed as in a diarrhoa.

53. If the lungs are affected, so that a violent asthma ensues; gentle emetics, and especially medicines with the oxymel. scillet. are proper; as are also epispastics, and the other remedies

prescrib'd in the asthma.

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and affects the head, if it happens together with a fit in the stomach, the principal regard must be had to the latter; tho at the same time such cephalics and evacuating medicines may be used, as will suit with the other; and in all desperate and stubborn cases of this distemper, the remaining part of life may be made easy, by repeated doses of laudanum, occasionally given in wine, or other proper cordials.

SCIATICA, or HIP-GOUT.

HE sciatica is a continual, heavy, dull, Def. gnawing pain, in or about the hip-joint, and parts adjacent.

2. The cause hereof may be the same with couse. that of the gout; but it appears to be most commonly the catching of cold, or being exposed to the

the open air. It may also be occasion'd by contusions, and the venereal disease.

Diag.

3. A pain like this often feizes fuch persons as have had the thigh-bone diffocated, especially in change of weather, from hot to cold; and fometimes continues fo during the winter. sciatica attacks men and women indifferently; and the young as frequently as the old. An inflammation, or tumor, feldom appears externally; the pain is not to acute as in other kinds of the gout; and tho it has remissions, yet it is generally continual, and increased by walking, or fitting long in the same posture. When the case is of a long continuance, and especially in tender, lax, or corpulent constitutions, there fometimes happens a relaxation of the ligaments, which causes a lameness, and a pain in motion, and when increas'd, a partial diflocation. Sometimes, also, the same disorder will happen in antient persons, from a cause relaxing or contracting the nerves; by which those of the thighs, legs, and feet, are obstructed, so as to bring on a paralysis, and afterwards an atrophia of the parts.

Prog.

4. The fciatica is scarce ever mortal, and seldom dangerous, but often of long continuance; and if it proceed from blows, falls, the venereal disease, old age, &c. the patient often relapses in cold weather, and continues ill for the greatest part of the winter. A paralysis, and atrophia of the parts, are bad fymptoms.

Regimen.

5. If it proceeds from internal causes, a suitable regimen must be order'd; if from old age, a nourithing and balfamic diet should be prescrib'd; but in other cases, a slender and moderate one. The air should be warm. Motion Just is necessary de sel a

Curt.

6. In order to the cure, bleeding is of fervice, except in case of extreme weakness, or old

old age. On the day following, an emetic of ipecacuanha is to be given; and if there be occasion, after the operation, a paregoric draught.

Be Pilul. matth. & Is. ag. raphan. c. 3 ij. epidem. 3 Is. lact. alex. ceras. nigr. aa 3 j. syrup. de meconio

3 Is. m. f. haustus, b. f. sumend.

This draught may also be repeated, if at any time the pain should be violent, and the patient very restless, otherwise it had better be omitted.

7. Emetics of turpeth. min. are much commended in this case, and may be conveniently given in the following manner.

By Turpeth. miner. gr. vj. pulv. ipecacuanh. gr. xv. cum q. f. conserv. rorismar. f. bolus, sumendus pro re nata.

After the operation,

Be Sal. volat. faccin. caftor. aa gr. vj. land. lond. gr. i. conserv. lujul. 3 fs. ol. anthos gut. i. syr. caryophyl. q. f. f. bolus b. f. fumend. cum hauft. fequent.

Be Ag. last. alex. 3 ij. theriac. 3 j. fyr. croc. 3 fs.

fpt. lavendul. c. 3 Is. m. f. hauft.

8. After the exhibition of an emetic, purgatives are usually administred; whereto if calomel be added, it greatly augments their virtue.

Be Pulv. jalap. Dij. calomel. Dis. ol. saffafras gut. i. cum q. f. Syrup. derhabarb. f. bolus, sumat mane cum regimine, & repetatur bis in septimana, vel pro re nata,

ad fex vices.

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o. But for those that are antient or of a weak constitution, lenient purgatives are the most proper: in the intervals of which may be given a dose of calomel, to be afterwards purg'd off, and so repeated alternately for some time. If the cathartics operate briskly, and the pain increases upon taking them, a paregoric is to be exhibited. Pil. math. is an opiate both diaphoretic and diuretic, and so seems well fitted for this purpole of viewel at ansurged blood mag no cor by always accorded with a landous where

but particularly after the course thereof is finish'd, another of the woods may be of service.

Be Lign. guaiac. cortic. & lign. sassafras aa 3 iv. passul. exacin. 3 iv. coque in aque fontan. q. s. clauso vase per horas x. ad \$8. colatura m. bibat pro potu ordinario.

This course ought to be continued at least for five or fix weeks; with the following boles being taken during that time every night going to rest.

Be Cinnab. antimon. 9 j. gum. guaiac. camphor. aa gr. V. sal. volat. succin. gr. iV. ol. sassafr. gut. i. con-

ferv. lujul. 3 is. fyr. ballamic. q. f. f. bolus.

In those of a thin, hestic, or weak constitution, balsamics may be mix'd with the medicines already prescrib'd; such as sperm. cet. balsam. tolutan. balsam. peruvian. &c. A warm bath also of milk or water will be here of service, as the cold one is to those whose bodies are too much relaxed.

It. In the mean time externals are not to be

omitted. When the part is relaxed,

Be Emplast. oxycroc. ad herniam, paracels. aa 3 j. camphor. 3 ij. ot. succin. 3 iss. m. f. emplastrum extendend. super alutam, & parti affect a applicand.

But when extracted,

Be Emplast. diachyl. cum gum. p. ij. ex ammoniac.

de cymino aa p. I.m. in eundem finem.

12. When the blood is poor and languid, a course of chalybeate waters may prove of service, as in the other extreme, a milk regimen with

the testaceous powders.

13. Sometimes the gout fixes it self in the os ischium, or coxendicis, where it produces the same symptoms as in the sciatica; allowance being made for the difference of the parts. Such an attack is usually very painful and difficult of cure; and if, as sometimes it happens, the part should suppurate, it is very dangerous; the ulcer being always attended with a sanious ichor, which

Regim.

which shews it to be of a phagedænic nature. Sometimes, likewise, a sharp and corrosive humour causes a laxation of the bone; which is a case more dangerous than the other, and requires the assistance of the surgeon. But in other respects the cure does not materially differ from that of the sciatica.

age; when it is the chells of head labour, or

moveable, sometimes fixed, in the musticular or membranous parts of the body; happening at any time of the year, but principally in the autumn, and greatly resembling the gout.

2. It may proceed from an obstructed perspicanse. ration, or the taking cold after exercise or hard labour; from old age, the venereal disease, and

the same causes with the gout.

3. A fever which continues for two or three Diag. days, often precedes a fit of the rheumatism, and fometimes a shivering. The attack happens in various parts of the body, as the hands, arms, thighs, legs, feet, &c. a redness, swelling, and lameness often succeeding. If the pain frequently shifts, 'tis called a windy, erratic, or scorbutic rheumatism. The pain sometimes fixing in the loins, and reaching to the os facrum, the diforder is called lumbago, and much resembling the nephritis in several symptoms, and has been often mistaken for it. The difference is, that the nephritis is attended with a vomiting, but not the lumbago. When the patient has been long and frequently troubled with the rheumatism, is of a weak conftitution, and declining age, it often feizes the head or viscera.

4. The rheumatism proceeding from age, hard prog. exercise, the venereal disease, and being fixed in the stomach or loins, is of difficult cure; and

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Difectes of the Joints.

in fome conflicutions will dontinue for two. three, or four months, and return at particular mour cautes a laxation of the still gairubesemt

Regim.

5. Spoon-meats, and a flender diet are necessary in the rheumatifm, or, where the conftitution will allow, fuch as that prescribed in the gout. But when it attacks the stomach, or happens in old age; when it is the effects of hard labour, or the person has been accustom'd to high living, wine may be moderately used.

Care: 6. Repeated bleeding has been accounted abfolutely necessary in the cure of this disease, and thought alone lifficient for that purpose; and indeed it often answers, but brings the person fo low as makes the cure exceeding tedious. If the patient be of a plethoric constitution, phlebotomy is necessary at the first; after which the following emetic may be given. In Dio mout

By Pulv. radic. ipecacuanh. 3 Is. fyr. balfam. 3 Is. aq. lattis alex. 3). cinnam. tenuis 3 11j. m. Sumat hora days, often precedes a m

quinta pomeridiana.

After the operation,

By Theriac. androm. 3 j. pulv. caftor. gr. iv. gum. guaiac. 9 Is. ol. saffafras gut. i. syrup. è mecon. q. f. f. bolus, sumat h. s. cum haufta sequent.

Be Ag. cerasor. nigr. 3 ij. lumbric. magist. 3 vj.

fyr. è mecon. limon. aa 3 ij. m. f. hauft.

7. The vomit being exhibited, (or omitted, if age, weakness, &c. should forbid it) the following cathartic may be given two or three days after, and repeated once or twice a week for some time, provided there be no fever.

Be Radic hermodact. jalap. tartar. vitriol. aap. e.

m. f. pulvis subrilis, cujus dosis sint Dij. vel 3 j.

Be Hujus pulver. A ij. cremor. tartar. Aj. ol. saffafras gut. V. electuar. lenitiv. 3 ss. syrup. rosar. solutiv. q. f. f. bolus mane sumend. cum regimine.

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tr. The following of Ouary will in most cop-Be Pulv. jalap. 3 fs. Sanct. 9 fs. ol. Saffafr. gut. 1. fyr. rhabarb. 3 fs. aq. latt. alex. 3 ij. f. potio.

8. Elect, caryocoftin. dissolved in white-wine is an excellent purge in this case. Calomel also, given either with the purgatives, or alone, by way of preparative, is of fervice; being purged off by the following.

Be Elect. lenitiv. 31. pulv. sanct. jalap. aa 9 j. sal. volat. Juccin. gr. v. fyr. de spin. cervin. q. f. f. bolus.

Be Decott. fan, gereon. 3 ij. sal. cathart. amar. mann. opt. aa 3 iij. syr. de spina cerv. 3 vil aq. raphan. c. 3 Is. m. f. potio.

In athletic constitutions, the gum. gambog. or gutta gamba, given with other draftic purges, answers very well. finish the cure;

9. In the intermediate days of purgation, and after the course of it is over, the following may be continued for four or five weeks.

Re Pulo. gum. guaiac. cinnab. antimon. an 9 f. theriaca androm. 3 fs. syr. caryophyl. q. s. f. bolus omni nocte h. s. & summo mane sumend. cum cochlear. iv. julap. sequent. on so of

B. Ag. theriac. raphan. c. aa 3 ij. ceraf. nigr. lact. alex. aa 3 iij. syr. timon. 3 j. spt. lavend. c. 3 ij. m. f. julap. standars lo

10. The fpt. c. c. and the balfam. polychreft. given in the quantity of 20 or 30 drops, three or four times a day, are serviceable; but nothing is hitherto known more beneficial for this diftemper, than continuing to drink a ftrong decoction of the woods, to the quantity of a quart a day, for a month or fix weeks together.

The fewer opiates are given in this case the better; nothing but great restlessies, violent pain, and too great an effect of stimulating medicines, will here justify their use:

11. The

11. The following electuary will in most constitutions be of service, where an obstructed

perspiration has caused the distemper.

Be Gum, qualac. cinnab. antimon. radic. serpent. virginian. aa 3 ij. pulv. castor. 3 j. rad. contrayerv. staved. aurant. rorismarin. aa 3 ss. syr. limon. q. s. f. electuarium, sumat q. n. m. major. ter in die superbibend. haust. decoct. ligni sassafras subcalide.

12. Towards the decline of the diffemper, a few perspirative boles with camphire, may be

of service.

Bl Camphor, Is. sal. vol. succin. gr. vj. c. c. gr. iv. pulv. croci gr. ii). gum. guaiac. Is. conserv. lujul. Is. syr. papav. errat. q. s. ol. sassafr. gut. i. m. f. bolus, sumend. omni notte ad quatuor vel sex vices, superbibendo baustulum vini albi subcalide:

13. To finish the cure, it will be proper to

use some such as the following electuary.

Be Pulv. ari comp. cortie peruvian. gum. guaiac. cort. winteran. rad. serpentar. virginian. aa 3 ij. spec. diambr. 3 ij. mithrid. 3 ss. conserv. lujul. 3 j. syr. caryophyl. q. s. f. electuarium, cujus sumat q. n. m. ter in die, superbibendo haustul. vini alb. & aq. fontan. aa

ed with rum, aq. bungar. or spt. vini campborat. but

liniments are more serviceable.

Be Ung. martiat. nervin. ol. terebinth. aa 3 j. spt. lavend. c. 3 ss. camphor. 3 j. ol. succin. gut. xxx. m. f. linimentum.

Or,

B. Ung. dialth. 3 j ss. camphor. 3 j ss. spt. salis armon. ol. succin. aa 3 ij. m. f. linimentum, bis terve in die adhibendum.

15. In case of a pain a-cross the loins, the

following plaster is of service.

BL Emp. paracels. oxycroc. aa z ss. camphor. zj. ol. succin. z ss. m. s. a. & extende super alutam parti dolenti applicand.

16. When

16. When the disorder proceeds from an obstructed perspiration, the lying in flannel sheets may prove highly advantageous; provided proper diaphoretics are used in the mean time.

When violent exercise, or hard labour, give occasion to it, the evacuations ought not to be strong, nor too frequently repeated; and proper cardiacs should be used in the intervals thereof.

Where the constitution is gross, and the juices are viscid, a course of chalybeates, join'd with

anti-arthritics, are exceeding proper.

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A milk diet, and the testaceous powders, together with the removal into a clear, open air, have been often found essectual for the cure of the rheumatism, especially in hestic constitutions, when other means had failed.

SEA-DISEASES

the abuse of spirituous liquors, the confin'd life they generally lead, and their frequent change of climate, diet, and air, subject them, in a particular manner, to the scurvy, an obstructed perspiration, severs, agues, dysenteries, or diarrhoea's, vomiting, or want of appetite, costiveness, and calentures.

2. The fourvy at sea is more frequently the consequence of other disorders, than an original distemper. It proves dangerous if it continues long, and the person keeps out at sea;

otherwise 'tis seldom mortal.

Salt food, and spirituous liquors, are to be moderately used in this case. Exercise is proper. The patient ought not to be costive. The sleep is to be moderate: and great care should be taken of catching of cold, by being expos'd to the open air at improper seasons, or too long at one time.

16

If the person be plethoric, and the distemper be the consequence of an obstructed perspiration, phlebotomy is proper: the day following a gentle emetic of ipecacuanha, or sal. vitriol. may be given, and after the operation a paregoric draught.

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In a day or two,

Re Athiop. min. Dj. calomel. gr. X. conserv. rosar. rubr. q. s. m. f. bolus, h. s. sumend. & mane sequenti

capiat potionem sequent.

By Fol. sen. 3 iij. sem. coriand. 3 j. sal. tartar. 3 j. infunde in aqua fontana q. s. colatura 3 ijs. adde syr. de spina cervin. 3 ss. spt. lavend. c. 3 ij. sal. volat. oleos. gut. xx. m. f. haustus, cum regimine sumend.

When the cathartic has been two or three times repeated, or oftner, at proper intervals, fome such as the following electuary may be

advantageously given.

By Æthiop. mineral. 3 VJ. gum. guaiac. 3 j ss. einnab. antimon. ocul. cancroc. pp. aa 3 ij. syr. sambuc. g. s. f. electuarium, sumat quantitat. n. m. ter in die superbibendo haust. decoct. hord.

Alfo,

R Spt. c. c. per se, sal. vol. oleos. spt. nitri dulc. aa 3 j. m. sumat gut. xxx. frequenter in haustu vini albi

cum aq. font. dilut.

After the continuation of some such process as this, for two or three weeks, the patient may repeat the cathartic in three or four times, and the cure may be finished with an insusion of the cortex thus prepared.

Be Cort. peruvian. pulv. Z j. spt. c. c. per se, vel sul. armon. Ziij. infunde s. a. colatura sumat gut. 40

vel 50. ter in die è quovis vehiculo appropriat.

If this method fails of fuccess, a flight falivation may be tried; and afterwards proper sudorifics. But if the person be heltic, the testaceous powders ought to be used, together with a milk diet if it can be had. When there is an opportunity, the removal into the open air on shoar, with the usual proper medicines, and a regular fresh regimen, seldom fail in a short time to compleat the cure.

3. An obstructed perspiration, a plethora, or what is called a catching of cold, frequently happens at sea, and is often succeeded by coughs,

agues, fevers, &c.

This may proceed from want of exercise, hard drinking, &c. and is known by the patient's way of living, compar'd with the sym-

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The diet in this case ought to be sparing, and moderate exercise shou'd be used. Small wines given at proper intervals are here of great service. With most sailors, punch drank in moderation appears to remedy this obstruction.

Phlebotomy is generally a step to the cure of this disease, being repeated occasionally; and if the quantity of the obstructed materia perspirabilis could be known, possibly the adjusting of this evacuation might prove still more serviceable. Sudorifics also are proper, after other general evacuations.

Pulv. radic. serpentar. virgin. castor. croci, sal. volat. c. c. &c. mix'd with theriac. andromach. will answer this intention; after which, the cure is generally compleated with proper cathartics of

the decost. fen. &c.

4. Fevers are often epidemic at sea, and attended with diarrheea's and vomitings. They may proceed from a plethora, or obstructed perspiration. Bleeding has a great share in their cure, but sometimes proves dangerous when the disease is epidemic. An emetic in both cases is generally attended with success: after which proper cardiacs, alexipharmics, and, if there be a diarrheea, the pulv. rhabarb. with ol. cinnam. succeed very well, provided the pa-

tient be regular. In all other respects, a sever at sea should be treated as a sever on shoar.

viscidity of the blood, an obstructed perspiration, the particular influence of the air, &c.

so as to become epidemic.

The cure is much the same with the common; only where the constitution will bear it, rough emetics are here generally the most successful; such as the vin. emetic. tartar. emetic. &c. as having a greater force not only to clear the first passages of their viscid matter, but also by their shocks to clear the capillaries of their lentor, and promote perspiration. Some sea-men have cured themselves of stubborn agues, after the cortex had been long try'd in vain, by taking for one dose, half an ounce of the pulv. radic. serpentar. virginian. in half a pint of brandy.

In sea-faring men, where the constitution is not too plethoric, chalybeates with the cortex are

of great fervice after an emetic.

Re Cortie. peruvian. 3 j. conserv. rosar. rubr. 3 iij. pulv. chalyb. 3 jss. sal. absinth. 3 ss. syr. caryophyl. q. s. m. f. electuarium, sumat q. n. m. maj. 3 tia vel 4 quaq; hora absente paroxysmo, superbibendo haust. vin. rub. Or,

By Pulv. cortic. peruv. 3 j. rad. serp. virginian. 3 j. spt. vin. gallic. 3 ij. aq. theriacal. 3 iv. spt. lavend. c. 3 ss. f. insusio, sumat 3 ij. ter in die, agitata

phiala,

When agues at sea are epidemic, the cure depends principally upon removing from the place; but if the distemper be epidemic in the ship, the persons seiz'd ought, if possible, to be removed to shoar, where they are to be treated in the usual manner.

6. Diarrhæa's and dysenteries are frequent at sea. These often proceed from an obstructed perspiration:

fpiration; when the materia perspirabilis being thrown in great quantity upon the intestinal tube, the sharp particles of it irritate the stomach and guts, and occasion a frequent exclusion of their contents. They may likewise proceed from eating

particular fruits, or be epidemic.

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Their cures are not different from those already mention'd in the articles of diarrhoea and dysentery; only it must be noted, that bleeding is often very serviceable in these cases, where the obstruction of perspiration is great; but more especially when the patient is of a thin habit of body; and where the climate is hot. But where the principal disorder lies in the first passages, a gentle emetic, or the exhibition of pulv. rhabarb. cum conf. fracast. ol. cinnam. &c. and the common restringents, will generally answer the intentions.

7. A vomiting, attended with melancholy, is not unfrequent at sea, and usually proceeds from an immoderate use of spirituous siquors. In this case an emetic of ipecacuanha ought first to be exhibited, and then a cathartic of the decost. amar. cum sen. or tinst. sacra; and after repeating it once or twice, the testaceous powders may be successful, given with water-gruel instead of milk: but in case of melancholy, they may be given in form of an electuary thus.

By Pulv. coral. rubr. margaret. ppt. gum. arabic. ãa 3 ij. conserv. flaved. aurant. 3 j. ol. cinnam. gut. vj. syr. caryophyl. q. s. f. electuarium, de quo capiat quant. n. m. majoris ter in die, cum cochlear. quatuor infu-

son. alicujus amar.

8. Costiveness is a very common distemper at sea, and always happens to such as have not been accustom'd to salt-water provisions: nor are many even of those who have long used the sea, free from it; as being the unavoidable consequence of their usual way of living.

The

The cure depends upon giving laxative glyfters or gentle cathartics occasionally, as mention'd in

the article of costiveness.

o. A calenture is likewise frequent at sea. By calenture is meant a sever attended with a delirium, whence the patient often imagines he sees some pleasant cool verdure near at hand, on which he attempts to walk, and so would fall into the sea if not prevented.

The cause of this symptom is generally supposed to be a plethora or viscidity of the juices.

The person thus affected has a fierce look, is very unruly, and at the same time so eager to get over-board, to the imaginary green field, and fo ftrong, that sometimes fix men are scarce sufficient to detain him. This fymptom generally happens in the night time, and seems to be most frequent about the Mediterranean, in the hot season of the year, and affects chiefly the strongest, those that are young and of a fanguine complexion. The pulse is here oftentimes so low, that it can scarce be felt, tho' fometimes it beats very ftrong. The patient feldom complains of the usual symptoms of a fever. After the struggle is over, and the distemper abated, a foreness and weakness of the body are generally felt. The attack is commonly sudden. If this diftemper be taken in time, it seldom proves mortal.

The patient ought to be narrowly watched, for fear he should fall over-board. Rest should be encouraged. Barley-water with white-wine is a proper drink. All malt liquors and spirits are prejudicial. In general, a slender liquid diet is

the most convenient.

The first step to be taken in the cure is, to bleed the patient. It not unfrequently happens in this case, that the vessels are so full, and the juices so viscid, that several vessels must be opened, to obtain the desired quantity of blood; for which which reason the orifice should be made pretty large. The jugular vein is here thought preserable to those of the arm.

Eight or ten hours after bleeding, an emetic may be exhibited; and at night, a large epispastic should be applied to the neck. The bleeding may be repeated as often as there appears to be occasion. Some such as the following paregoric should be given at night when the patient goes to rest.

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ed nis ces to for ch R. Aq. lastis alex. 3 ij. theriac. 3 vj. syr. de meconio 3 ss. laud. liquid. sydenham gut. xx. m. f. haustus. When the distemper is pretty well abated, give a lenient cathartic.

R Fol. sen. opt. 3 ijs. rad. rhabarb. incis. 9 ss. sal. tartar. 9 ss. sem. coriand. contus. 3 j. infund. in ag. font. q. s. colatura 3 ijs. adde syr. rosar. solutiv. 3 vj. syr. de spina ceruin. 3 ij. spt. nitri dulc. sal. volat. oleos. aa gut. xxx. m. f. haustus, sumend. cum regimine & repetend. pro re nata, ad duas vel tres vices.

Gentle diaphoretics may also be of use; and the cure may be compleated with the cortex. This is the common method of curing a calenture at sea.

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